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THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1887-88.

BOMBAY:

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1887.

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XIV. Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. cccvi

ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah. M.S.	Ahmednagar Mission High School.
Ah. M.	Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.
Alf. B.	Alfred High School, Bhúj.
Ak.	Akolá High School.
Am.	Amráoti High School.
A.S.	Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay.
B. H.	Bombay High School.
B.K.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad
B.C.	Barodá College.
B S.	Barodá High School.
B.M.	Belgaum London Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
Bh.	Bhávnagar High School.
Bho.	Bhore English School.
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B.E.	Bombay English School.
B.Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
B.R.	Bombay Ripon High School.
Br.	Broach High School.
B.T.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thána
Ch	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
C.H.S.	Cathedral High School.
C.G.S.	Cathedral Girls' School, Bombay.
C.Sc.	College of Science, Poona.
D.	Deccan College.
Dh.	Dhárvád High School.
Dhu.	Dhuliá High School.
E	Elphinstone College.
E.S.	Elphinstone High School.
F.C.	Fergusson College, Poona.
F.	Fort High School.
F.C.A.	Free Church Mission School, Alibág
F.G.A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G.A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L.	Government Law School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G.C.	Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
G.K.	Grammar School, Karáchi.
H	Haidarábád High School.

I.F.	Indian Female Normal School, Girgaum.
J.C.	John Connon High School.
K.	Kárwár High School.
K.M.	Karáchi Mission High School.
Kat.	Káthiáwár High School, Rajcot.
M.	Miraj High School.
N.J.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
N.	Nariád High School.
N.S.	Násik High School.
N.W.	Nawánagar High School.
N.E.	New English School, Poona.
P.H.	Panchagani High School.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P.N.	Poona Native Institution.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
R.C.	Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
Rat.	Ratnágiri High School.
R.M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.C.B.	Samaldás College, Bhávnagar.
S.	Sátárá High School.
Sav.	Sávantvádi English School.
S.E.	Sángli English School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
Sho.	Sholápur High School.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier Navsári Zarthosti Madresá.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
St.M.P.	St. Mary's School, Poona.
St.P.B	St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.
St.P.G.	St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.
St.V.	St. Vincent School, Poona.
St.X.	St. Xavier's College.
St.X.H.	St. Xavier's High School.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su. M.	Surat Mission High School.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY

I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1887, TO APRIL 30, 1888.

B 1306—1 BU

APRIL, 1887.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
14	Thurs.	at 4½ P.M.
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
19	Tues.	ends.
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1887.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

JUNE, 1887.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civ Eng. begins.
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19		
20	Mon.	Queen Victoria's accession, 1837.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
30	Thurs.	

JULY, 1887.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
14	Thurs.	at 4½ P.M.
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Karsandas Mulji, the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prizes; and for notifying new subjects.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

AUGUST, 1887.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.

SEPTEMBER, 1887.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends. **First Examination in Medicine begins.**
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	**Second Examination in Medicine begins.**
27	Tues.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Mulji, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prizes awarded.
28	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	

OCTOBER, 1887.		
1	Sat.	
2	Sun	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

NOVEMBER, 1887.

	1	Tues.	First Term in Medicine begins.
	2	Wed.	
	3	Thurs.	
	4	Fri.	
	5	Sat.	
	6	Sun	
	7	Mon.	Examinations for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. begin.
	8	Tues.	
	9	Wed.	
	10	Thurs.	
	11	Fri.	
	12	Sat.	
I.	13	Sun	
	14	Mon.	Second B.A., Second B.Sc., and L.C.E. Examinations begin.
	15	Tues.	
	16	Wed.	
	17	Thurs.	
	18	Fri.	
	19	Sat.	
II.	20	Sun.	
	21	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engin begins. Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.
	22	Tues.	
	23	Wed.	
	24	Thurs.	
	25	Fri.	
	26	Sat.	
III.	27	Sun.	
	28	Mon.	Examinations for L.M. & S. and M.C.E. begin; Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
	29	Tues.	
	30	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.

DECEMBER, 1887.

IV.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant.
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	M.D. Examination begins.
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	Christmas Day.
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

JANUARY, 888.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	*Last day of Applications* for Degrees.
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

FEBRUARY, 888.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.

MARCH. 1898.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

B 1306—2 BU

APRIL, 1888.

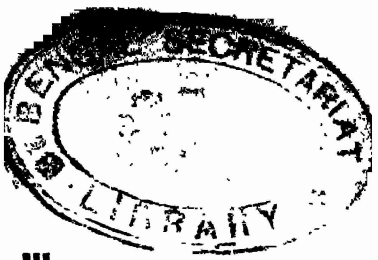
1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
12	Thurs.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
17	Tues.	ends.
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	First Term in Medicine ends.

II.

Notifications.

The following list shows the dates of sending in applications for permission to attend the Examinations and for Scholarships; and the dates on which the Examinations begin:—

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examinations begin on
First Examination in Medicine.	19th July	19th Sept.
Second Examination in Medicine	26th „	26th „
Previous Examination	22nd Sept.	7th Nov.
First B.A.	22nd „	7th „
First B.Sc.	22nd „	7th „
F.C.E.	22nd „	7th „
L.C.E.	22nd „	14th „
Second B.Sc.	22nd „	14th „
Second B.A.	22nd „	14th „
M.A.	22nd Aug.	21st „
LL.B. Honours	22nd Sept.	21st „
LL.B.	22nd „	21st „
Matriculation	21st Oct.	21st „
M.C.E.	28th Sept.	28th „
L.M. & S.	28th „	28th „
M.D.	5th Oct.	5th Dec.
The Majmudár Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.	22nd Sept.	
The Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarships	21st Oct.	
The Kahandás Manchárám Scholarship	21st „	
The Jairázbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	21st „	



III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS (1887--1890).

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. Southey—Life of Nelson.
2. Scott—Lady of the Lake.

1888.

1. Austen—Sense and Sensibility.
2. Scott—Marmion.

1889.

1. Austen—Pride and Prejudice.
2. Goldsmith—The Good-natured man. She stoops to conquer.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. Shakespeare—Richard III.
2. Milton—Minor Poems (pp. 510—553, Globe Edition).
3. The Golden Treasury—Book IV.
4. Burke—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1888.

1. Shakespeare—Henry VI.—Part I.
2. Milton—Paradise Lost—Books I and II.
3. The Golden Treasury—Book IV.
4. Burke—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1889.

1. Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar.
2. Milton—Paradise Lost—Books III and IV.
3. The Golden Treasury—Book IV.
4. Burke—Reflections on the French Revolution.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887—1890.

(1.)—Necessary.

Bacon—Advancement of Learning.

(2)—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1887.

1. Pope—Moral Essays and Satires.
2. Johnson—Lives of the Poets (M. Arnold's Edition).

1888.

1. Dryden—Translation of Virgil.
2. Milton—Select Prose Works (Parchment Library).

1889.

1. Chapman—Translation of Homer.
2. Bacon—Essays.

1890.

1. Wordsworth—The Prelude.
2. Landor—Colvin's Selections from.

1891.

1. Pope—Poetical Works, Globe Edition, pp. 1 to 226.
2. Boswell—Life of Johnson to the end of Tour in the Hebrides.

1892.

1. Pope—Poetical Works, Globe Edition, pp. 226 to end.
2. Boswell—Life of Johnson from end of Tour in the Hebrides to end of Life.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

1. Spenser—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. Shakespeare—Richard III; The Tempest; Lear.
3. Wordsworth—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. Coleridge—Biographia Literaria, I—XIII.
5. Hooker—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

1888.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. Vikramorvasî.
2. Kumârasambhava, I—VI

1888.

1. S'akuntalâ, I—IV.
2. Raghuvans'a, I—V.

1889.

1. S'akuntalâ, V—VII.
2. Raghuvans'a, XI—XV.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Vîracharita.
3. Tarkakaumudî by Laugâkshi Bhâskara.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124.

1888.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Úttarrarâmacharita.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 125—237.

1889.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*

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*The hymns selected are as follows :—

Mandala I.—Hymns 19, 25, 115, 143, 154
" II. " 12.
III. " 59, 61.
IV. " 46, 54.
V. " 26, 83.
VI. " 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.
VII. " 23, 49, 54, 68, 75, 83, 86, 88, 89,
VIII. " 30
X " 14, 90, 119 121, 125, 168.

2. Uttarrarâmacharita.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887—1889.

(1.)—Necessary.

Kâvyaprakâs'a, Chaps. I, II and X.

(2.)—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1887 and 1889.

1. Mrichchhakatî.
2. Mudrârâkshasa
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. I, Pâda IV and Chap. II, Pâda I.

1888.

1. Mâlatîmâdhava.
2. Bâlarâmâyana.
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. II, Pâdas I and II.

FOR THE M A. EXAMINATION.

1887—1889.

I. (*a.*)—Rigveda. The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Sâyaṇa.
(*b.*)—Yâska's Nirukta, I—VII.

II. One of the following five :—

1. Nyâya-s'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
(*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
(*c.*)—Gautamasûtra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.
2. Dharma-s'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
(*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
(*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya—Vyavahârakâṇḍa.

3. Vyâkaraṇa-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumudî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap. I, Pâda. I, Âhnikas I—V.
   (*b.*)—Paribhâshenduśekhara.

4. Vedânta-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchâryâ's S'ârîrabhâshya.

5 Alankâra-s'astra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Dandin's Kâvyâdars'a.
   (*b.*)—Kâvyaprakâś's'a.
   (*c.*)—Rasagangâdhara.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, II.
2. Homer—Iliad, II.

1888.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, I.
2. Homer—Iliad, I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

1. Herodotus—I., II.
2. Euripides—Hecuba.
3. Demosthenes—The Philippics.

1888.

1. Herodotus—III, IV.
2. Euripides—Electra.
3. Demosthenes—The Philippics.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

1. Genesis—I—X.
2. Psalms, I—XXX.

1888.

1. Genesis—XI—XX
2. Psalms—XXXI—LX.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

1. Exodus.
2. Ruth.
3. Zechariah.

1888.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Isaiah—I—XXXIX.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

(1.)—Necessary.

1887 and 1889.

1. Hosea and Joel.

1888.

1. Ezra—With the Chaldee passages.

(2.)—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1887—1889.

1. Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy
2. Psalms—I—LXXII.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

1. Ecclesiastes.
2. I Kings.
3. Nahum and Habukkuk.
4. Ezekiel—XXV—XLVIII.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 31—40.
2. Nahfat-ol-Yaman—Bab IV.

1888.

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 41—50.
2. Nahfat-ol-Yaman—Bab V.

1889.

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 1—10.
2. Nahfat-ol-Yaman—Bab I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 141—170.
2. Shahrestani—(Book II), pages 1—50.
3. Moallakat—Labid.

1888.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 171—220.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Book II), pages 51—102.
3. MOALLAKAT—Antara.

1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 51—80.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Egyptian Edition, Book I), pages 1—50
3. MOALLAKAT—Amrolkais.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions 26—50.

(2.) GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Book II.
2. MOTANABBI—Pages 147—292 (Bombay Edition).

1888.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

OTBI—Book I.

(2.) GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Book II.
2. DIVANI MOARRI (Abol-Ala, Egyptian Edition), Book 1.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1887—1889.

1. OTBI—Book II.
2. EBNI—Khalikan—(Persian Edition)—First Volume, pages 9—92.

3. HAMASAH—(Freytag's Edition), pages 1—150.
4. MOALLAKAT—Hareth and Amribni—Kolthoom.

VII.—FRENCH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887.

Corinne.
Fables de la Fontaine.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. Molière's Les Fourberies de Scapin and Racine's Athalie. With Voltaire's Life of Molière.
2. Selections from the Correspondence of Madame de Sévigné and her chief contemporaries.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 401—450.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters VI, VII, VIII and IX.

1888.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 451—500.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV.

1889.

1. HAFIZ—(Bombay Edition)—Odes 251—300.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapter I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887.

1. SADY—Odes 151—200.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III—(Bahamany Kings), pages 518—615.

1888.

1. SADY—Odes 201—250.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III—(Bahamany Kings), pages 615—730.

1889.

1. SADY—(Bombay Edition)—Tayebat Odes, 1—50.
2. FERISHTA—Preface with the First Chapter—(Kings of Lahore), pages 1—91 (Government Edition).

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1887.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Timoor (or Tamerlane), pages 2—92.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR.—History of Bany Abbas, pages 1—82.
2. ATESHKADA—From Shiraz to India.

1888.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the descendants of Timoor from Shahrokh Mirza to the death of Sultan Aboo Saeed (second volume), pages 93—191.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the contemporary dynasties of Bany Abbas from the house of Taher to the extinction of the house of Saljooh, pages 1—116 (second volume).
2. ATESHKADA—From the poets of India to the autobiography of the author.

1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Gazan Khan, (first portion of the second volume), pages 81—141.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1—92.
2. ATESHKADA—(Bombay Edition), from page 25 till Sistan

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the birth of Nushzad, son of Noushiravan, till the sending of Burzuya the Physician to India.

2. MASNAVI—Daftar II.
3. RAUZAT-OS-SAFA—Changiz Khan.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI *(Calcutta Edition)*, pages 111—223.

1888.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the accession of Khosro Perviz to the throne till the death of Bahram Choobina inclusive.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar III.
3. ROUZAT-OS-SAFA—The conclusive portion regarding Wonders of the World, pages 1—45.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI *(Calcutta Edition)*, pages 223—337.

PERIODS OF HISTORY.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

GREEK HISTORY—The Peloponnesian War.

1888.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Philip of Macedon to the death of Alexander.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1887 and 1889.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

1888.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789, to the passing of the Reform Bill.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Pársi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs.* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs.* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).

22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâkshará and Mayûkha relating to Succession and Partition
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law :—

   Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
   Chase *vs.* Westmore.
   Clayton's Case.
   Don *vs.* Lippmann.
   Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
   Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
   Gratitudine, The.
   Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
   Harman *vs.* Fisher.
   Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
   Croft *vs* Day.
   Joy *vs.* Campbell.
   Market Overt Case.
   Roux *vs.* Salvador.
   Rowlandson, *Ex parte.*
   Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher
   Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
   Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
   Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

   Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
   Elliot *vs.* Merryman.
   Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
   Lake *vs.* Cradock.
   Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.

Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
Harding *vs.* Glynn.
Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
Peachy *vs.* Duke of Somerset.
Rees *vs.* Berrington.
Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
Stapilton *vs.* Stapilton.
Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11 Addison on Torts.
12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13 Best on Evidence.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
CAP.—The same, but with silver tassel

REGISTRAR.

GOWN.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

Ex. g. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A. & B.Sc.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M. & S.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings shape as M.A.
Hood.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay, and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT No. I. OF 1884.

AN ACT *to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Repeal of Act XXI. of 1875.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law.

V.

Bye-Laws.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE AND OF THE FACULTIES.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndics, and the Fellows of the University, according to sections III, IV, V, and VI of the Act of Incorporation, shall have seniority and precedence, first, in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and, secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows, and, thirdly, in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of appointments.

2. The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation.

3. At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate.

II.—THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every member of the Senate shall be a member of one Faculty at least, and any member of the Senate may be a member of more than one Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall meet ordinarily once a year, within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, for the purpose of electing a Dean and Syndics for the year, and at other times when convened by the Dean, or as provided in Bye-law 8.

6. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be chairman at such Meeting, and the chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

7. The office of Dean shall be vacated by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the City of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

8. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean.

9. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.

10. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two „ „ „ Medicine.
Two „ „ „ Civil Engineering.

11. It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, save as provided by any Bye-law; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time to frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

12. The elections of Syndics shall take place within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

13. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow in the Syndicate.

14. The office of Syndic shall be vacated by the Syndic's being absent from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings.

15. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct a Meeting of the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to be convened for the election of a new Syndic.

16. Four members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate. The Chairman at such Meetings shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

18. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

19. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

20. Subject to Bye-law 40, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

21. No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate.

IV.—BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

22. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate within three weeks

after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

23. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations, where necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

25. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Election. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

V.—THE REGISTRAR.

26. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Ordinary Annual Meeting. His term of office shall be two years, but the Registrar may be re-appointed.

27. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows :—

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Accounts and Examiners, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and Board of Accounts.

(*e*) To perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in performance of his official duties.

28. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 360 per month.

29. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding two months for any one term of office, or six months in all, on such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall be paid at such rate not exceeding the salary of the Registrar as the Syndicate may determine. If the Registrar shall overstay his leave, his appointment shall become vacant.

30. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

VI.—MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

31. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, unless for special reasons the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor otherwise directs.

32. Such proposals and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Bombay, and are in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

33. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fourth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

34. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor.

35. A Convocation for Conferring Degrees shall be held on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

36. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

37. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science,

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

38. Nothing in the foregoing is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

39. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate, Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

40. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the Meeting and of the terms of all Resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. Notice in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the statement, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days* before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the statement, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal.

N. B.—The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow elected by the Meeting, presides at the meetings of the Senate. The Senior Fellow present shall take the chair for and until such election only. Six members of the Senate form a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, section IX).

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* "Four clear days" means four days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on Monday; if for Friday, the notice must reach him on Saturday.

VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

41. Each Fellow, before he takes his place, shall write his name on a slip of paper which shall be provided for the purpose at the entrance of the place of Meeting, and which he shall then deliver to the door-keeper.

42. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of Meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are six Fellows present; and if there are not, the Meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

43. At every Meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the Meeting shall by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

(1.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of the Chairman.

(2.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of any official of the University.

(3.) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(4.) Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business and motions are entered in the statement of the business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Bye-law and to Bye-law 49.

VIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.) *Motions.*

44. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word *That*.

45. Every motion at a Meeting must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "That motion is seconded by me," and may reserve his speech.

46. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, which shall be done by the Chairman saying "The proposal is," and concluding in the terms of the motion.

47. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirma-

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

48. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the Meeting at the same time.

49. A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.) *Amendments.*

50. Any proposal before the Meeting may be amended (1) by simply leaving out a word or words; (2) by leaving out a word or words and adding or inserting a word or words; (3) by simply adding or inserting a word or words.

51. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

52. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the Meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

53. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation subject to Bye-law 43 (3) and (4).

54. An amendment may be moved by any Fellow who has not already spoken in the debate, and must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it will drop. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

55. When an amendment has been moved and seconded it shall be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but, so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment.

(iii). *Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

56. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put question to the vote thus :—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The proposal is," and conclude in the terms of the motion.

If there is an amendment he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

57. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing Bye-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

58. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed subject to the foregoing Bye-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

59. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.) *Adjournments, &c.*

60. A proposal "That this Meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may

be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the Meeting shall drop.

61. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this Meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the next meeting. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

62. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding Bye-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the Meeting or debate.

63. A Meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

64. The motion "That the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the Meeting.

65. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the Meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any Fellow who has spoken in the debate or shall be spoken to by such Fellow. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the Meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

66. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Bye-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together, according to Bye-law 43.

(v.) *Miscellaneous.*

67. On each proposal, or proposal and amendment in debate, a Fellow may speak once, subject to the provisions of Bye-laws 54 and 65.

68. The Fellow who is first up, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

69. The mover of every original Resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

70. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

71. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of addressing the Meeting as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the Meeting, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the Senior Fellow present not being the Chairman.

72. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the Meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate so pronounced to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

73. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and, if the Fellow so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereon another Fellow may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the Fellow so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the Fellow named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a Fellow during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

74. Any motion standing in the name of a Member who is absent from a Meeting may be brought forward by any other Member.

(vi.) *Voting.*

75. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

76. Any Fellow may then demand a Division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Bye-laws 60 and 61.

77. The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the Division as he shall consider expedient.

78. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be begun, every Fellow who was present at the putting of the question and desires to vote, shall signify his vote by giving to the Tellers for the side of the question upon which he intends to vote, a paper stating his name.

79. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be closed, the Tellers shall state in writing the numbers on each side, sign the statement, and hand it to the Chairman, together with the papers (in two separate bundles) containing the names of the several voters on each side, whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the Division to the Meeting, and the Division Lists shall be recorded in the Minutes.

80. If, after a Division has been taken, five Fellows present shall in writing demand a scrutiny, the Chairman shall appoint two or more Fellows to act with the Tellers as Scrutineers; and such Scrutineers shall thereupon withdraw and compare the numbers with the names and such names with the list of the Senate for the time being, and shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the Meeting, and such declaration shall be conclusive.

81. Pending the scrutiny, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with. Business thus entered on, shall be proceeded with; but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it have been departed from, shall be resumed.

IX.—ELECTIONS.

82. Elections by the Senate shall be conducted according to the rules hereinbefore provided, subject to the modification prescribed by the Bye-laws next following.

83. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Meeting of the Senate for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar or at any Meeting of a Faculty for the office of Dean of such a Faculty, or Syndic, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office at least four clear days previously. And the University Registrar shall, two clear days before the Meeting, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

84. In all cases of contested election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. In case of a contested election amongst more than two candidates for a single appointment, the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken. In case of a contested election for more than one appointment, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person.

ENDOWMENTS.

85. A Statement of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

86. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the Second

Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

87. Terms can be kept only by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

88. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term, eighty days; for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the Second Term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

89. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept terms.

90. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

91. To keep a term at a College or Recognized Institution, an Undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that College or Institution prescribed for such term to the class to which such Undergraduate then belongs.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

In the following Regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used to denote either sex, the masculine or the feminine.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar one month before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

3. One month before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustáni.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin. †	Maráthi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujaráthi.	
Arabic.	Cánarese.	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—

Poona, *Belgaum*, *Ahmedabad*, and *Karáchi*

† The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this ist by the Syndicate).

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or nore passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one ır more passages for translation into English in the following ernacular languages, viz.:—Maráthi, Gujaráthi, Cánarese, Hindustáni, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in gram- nar; and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper contain- ng prose passages for translation from and into English, nd questions in grammar.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *xtempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be elected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know eforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first rinciples, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a.*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c.*)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each ranch of the Examination.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of rinted questions to be answered in English, except when herwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *iva voce* in English.

7. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

9. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

N.B.—A Bachelor of Science may obtain the Degree of B.A. on passing the Examinations in Languages of the First and Second B A. Examinations.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

10. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

11. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form D.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

14. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic. The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

Elementary Experimental Physics—Heat. Energy, Conservation of Energy. Atmospheric Pressure. Boyle's law. Air-pump. Barometer. Hydrostatic Pressure. Specific Gravity. Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases. Charles' law. Fusion and Solidification. Vaporisation, definition of Maximum Tension. The Kinetic theory of Gases. Ebullition. Hygrometry. Conduction. Specific Heat.

Latent Heat. Radiation. Dew. Mechanical theory of Heat. General Principles of Heat-engines.

N.B.—Text-book prescribed :—'Larden's School Course on Heat' (pp.1-139, 150-248, 266-292). Sampson Low, 1882.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

16. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

17. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

18. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.

19. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form F.)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

22. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit, Greek.	Latin. Hebrew.	Arabic. French.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

23. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

24. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

25. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

26. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

27. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the *N.B.* to Regulation 18, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

28. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form I.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

30. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

31. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate :—

- A. Language and Literature.
- B. History and Political Economy.
- C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
- D. Mathematics.
- E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers, one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy*.—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: Method of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Pure Mathematics.*

(*a.*) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically not including abridged notation.* One paper.

(*b.*) *Differential Calculus:* One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(*b*) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses; the Eye; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: and a practical examination as for First B. Sc.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: and a practical examination as for First B.Sc.

(3)—*Structural, Morphological, and Systematic Botany*: Two papers and a practical examination.

The subjects prescribed for General Biology for the First B.Sc. Examination with the addition of the following:—

Flowering plants; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and Branches; the various forms and the

duration of Plants ; the Root and underground Stem; Inflorescence ; the Flower ; Calyx ; Corolla ; Stamens and Pistil ; the Fruit and Seed; Cells and their contents ; Forms and sizes of cells ; general properties and structure of the Cell-wall ; the kinds of cells and their connection with each other; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Principles of Classification ; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties, and uses of the following Natural order :—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucubitaceæ, Solanaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Acantaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmaceæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders —*Filices* and *Fungi.*

Additional text-books recommended: Oliver's Text-Book of Indian Botany, Bentley's Manual of Botany.

(4)—*Zoology and Physiology* Two papers and a practical examination. The subjects prescribed for General Biology for the First B.Sc. Examination with the addition of the following :—

A general knowledge of the classes in the Animal Kingdom, Principles of Zoological Classification, Distribution of Species, Development, Recognition, and Description of Preparations. General knowledge of the structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the most important tissues. The Vascular System and the circulation of the blood and the lymph. Respiration and the sources of loss and of gain to the blood. Alimentation, motion and locomotion, voice and speech. Sensation and sensory organs, including sight, hearing, and smell, taste and touch. Nervous system, Innervation, Death.

Additional text-books recommended :

Huxley's Physiology.

Bell's Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

32. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

33. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

35. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have passed the examination for their degree prior to the end of 1887, and who in the Examination for B.A. have passed in Group C., D. or E., or the subjects in the opinion of the Syndicate equivalent thereto when the examination was passed, and who in the examination for the Degree of M.A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Syndicate shall be properly complementary to those in which the Candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes.

N.B. (2)—A Bachelor of Arts may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing (*a*) the final examination for B.Sc. and (*b*) such portions of the First B.Sc. Examination, the subjects of which are not included in the examinations he has already passed.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

37. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

38. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts (*vide* Form L).

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

40. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

41. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. MATHEMATICS—Two Papers.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.
Text-book recommended—Watt's Inorganic Chemistry.

(3). EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS: 2 papers and a practical examination.

PAPER I.—GENERAL PHYSICS, ACCOUSTICS, AND HEAT.

The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.
Energy—varieties of Energy. Conservation and dissipation of Energy.
Universal Attraction—its laws.
Laws of Falling Bodies. Attwood's Machine.
General Characters of Liquids.
Compressibility of Liquids—the Piezometer, the Hydraulic Press. Artesian Wells.
Principle of Archimedes. Specific gravity.
Statement and illustration of the laws of Capillary Phenomena.
Pressure of the Atmosphere. Barometer. Fortin's and Gay Lussac's barometers and the Aneroid. Barometric corrections. Determination of heights by the barometer.
Compressed Air Manometer. Bourdon's Steam Gauge.
Balloons.
Air-pump—Sprengel's Air-pump.
Lifting and forcing Pumps.
Sound and Noise.
Cause of Sound.
Propagation of Sounds.
Causes influencing intensity of Sound.
Velocity of Sound in Gases. Doppler's principle.
Velocity of Sound in Liquids and in Solids.
Reflexion of Sound. Echoes and Resonances.

Refraction of Sound.
Measurement of the number of Vibrations.
Properties of Musical Tones.
Perception of Sounds. The Ear.
Interference of Sound. Beats.
Vibration of Strings. Sonometer. Laws of Transverse Vibrations. Nodes and Loops.
Wind Instrument. Mouth and Reed Instruments. Shut and open pipes, and tones produced by them. Nodes and loops of pipes. Formulæ relative to pipes.
Kundt's experiments.
Vibrations of Rods, Plates and Membranes.
Lissajou's graphic method, Leon Scott's Phonautograph, Edison's Phonograph.
König's manometric flames.
Temperature—Thermometers.
Expansion of Solids. Coefficient of Expansion and methods of determining it.
Harrison's gridiron pendulum and Graham's mercurial pendulum. The Compensating balance.
Expansion of Liquids—apparent and real. Dulong and Petit's methods for the determination of coefficient of absolute expansion of liquids. The weight thermometer. Maximum density of water.
Expansion of Gases. Gay Lussac's method for the determination of coefficient of expansion of Gases The air-thermometer. Absolute scale of Temperature. Relation between Pressure, Volume, and Temperature.
Change of State. Latent Heat, Fusion, Solidification Vaporization, Condensation. Laws of Fusion Solution. Change of volume in melting and in solidification. Effect of pressure on the melting point. Regelation. Retardation of Solidification Freezing Mixtures.
Vapours—saturated and non-saturated vapours. Maximum Tension. Tension in two communicating vessels at different temperatures. Conditions affecting the rapidity of Evaporation.
Ebullition and its laws. Kinetic theory of Gases as explaining ebullition and evaporation.
Influence of Pressure on the boiling point. Measurement of heights by the boiling point.

Cold due to evaporation.
Wollaston's Cryophorous. Carre's Ice-machine. Liquefaction of Vapours. Distillation.
Dalton's laws of mixture of Gases and Vapours.
Spheroidal State.
Density of Vapours. Gay Lussac's method of determining it.
Hygrometry. Dew-point. Hygrometers of Daniell, Regnault, and Mason. Use of August's formula.
Conductivity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
Convection. Land and Sea Breezes. The Trade Winds.
Radiation—its laws. Causes which modify the intensity of radiant heat. Theory of Exchanges. Laws of Reflection. Identity of absorbing and radiating powers. Ritchie's experiment.
Causes affecting the formation of dew.
Specific Heat. Unit of Heat. Calorimeters of Black and of Lavoisier and Laplace. The methods of cooling and of mixtures.
Determination of Latent Heat of Fusion by the method of mixtures. Latent Heat of Steam. Regnault's formula.
Relation between Heat and Work. Joule's equivalent.
Mechanical, Physical, and Chemical sources of Heat.

PAPER II.—LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Theories of Light.
Laws of propagation of Light.
Images produced by small apertures.
Methods of Roemer and of Fizeau for the determination of the Velocity of Light and the general principles of the methods of Foucault and of Bradley.
The photometers of Rumford, Bunsen, and Wheatstone.
Laws of Reflection at plane surfaces. Single images produced by mirrors. Hadley's Sextant.
Reflection at spherical surfaces. Foci of mirrors and Formation of images.
Laws of single Refraction. Index of Refraction. Total Reflection. Critical Angle. Mirage.
Transmission of Light through transparent media with parallel faces.

Prisms. Conditions of emergence.
Spherial Lenses. Foci and Formation of images.
Decomposition of White Light. Solar Spectrum.
Single Prism Spectroscope. Explanation of the dark lines of the Solar Spectrum.
Chrometic aberration. The general principles involved in the construction of achromatic lenses and direct-vision spectroscopes.
Structure of the Eye.
Properties of Magnets.
Magnets and magnetic substances.
Magnetic Induction.
Magnetic Shell.
Methods of Magnetisation.
Directive Force of the Earth's Magnetism. Mariner's Compass.
Magnetic Elements and the general principles of the methods of their determination.
Development of Electricity by friction.
Electrical Attraction and Repulsion.
Bennett's and Bohnenberger's Electroscopes.
Laws of Electric Action. Coulomb's Torsion Balance.
Distribution of Electricity on conductors. Electric density. Action of points.
General explanation of the Laws of capacity and potential.
Condensers. Leyden Jar.
Electrophorus.
Cylinder and plate electric machines.
Electric Discharge.
General principle of the construction of Thomson's Quadrant electrometer. Lane's and Harris' Unit Jars.
Lightning discharge. Return shock. Lightning Conductors.
Galvani's experiment.
Volta's pile and crown of cups.
Polarization of Electrodes. Local action.
The principal Batteries in use, *viz.*, those of Smee, Daniell, Menotti, Grove, Bunsen, Le Clanche, and the single fluid bichromate element. The dry pile. Grove's Gas Battery. Plante's Secondary Battery.
Electromotive Force. Strength of currents. Resistance.

Ohm's Law and its application in the arrangement of the cells of a battery.
Heating, luminous and chemical effects of a current.
Anions and Kations. Faraday's Fundamental Laws of Electrolysis. Faraday's Voltameter.
Magnetic effects of the current.
Œrsted's experiment. Ampere's rule.
Astatic Needle
Sine and Tangent Galvanometers.
Nobili's Astatic Galvanometers.
Principle of Thomson's Reflecting Galvanometer.
The two fundamental laws of the action of linear, currents, parallel and oblique, on one another.
Electric Shell Solenoid.
Ampere's theory of Magnets and Electro-magnets.
Induced currents. Lenz's Law
Rhumkorff's Coil. Bell's Telephone. Hughes' Microphone.
Clarke's Magneto-electric Machine. Siemen's H-armature. Gramme's Ring.
Principle of Dynamo-electric Machines
Practical Examination.—"On the construction and use of apparatus."
N.B.—Text-book recommended—Ganot's Treatise on Physics

4. General Biology—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Structure, appearances under the microscope, functions and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as Saccharomyces and Protococcus as types of vegetable life
Structure and form, movements, growth, in Pasteur's fluid, relation to putrefaction and power of resisting desiccation of Bacteria.
Structure, functions, and life-history of Pencillium, Mucor, or some other simple Fungus.
Structure, functions and life-history of Chara or Nitella.
Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.
Morphology and histology of a Flowering Plant: structure of a flower. homologies of leaves and

floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibro-vascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering Plant, formation of wood and bark; nature of campium.

Reproduction of a Flowering Plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule in the seed; germination; homology with the reproductive organs of the Fern.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; chemical constituents of plants; food of plants and its sources; action of green parts of plants; structure and vital processes of the stem and root; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions and life-history of the following animals as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—Amœba, Vorticella, Actinia, Starfish, Earthworm, Lobster or Crayfish, Spider, Beetle, Oyster, Snail, Frog.

General history of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve fibres and nerve cells.

Text-books recommended:—

Huxley and Martin's Biology.
Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany.
Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

42. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination. (*Vide* Form N.)

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

44. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

45. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. under the *N. B.* to Regulation 37, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

46. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts (*vide* Form O.)

47. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P.)

48. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

49. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

I.—PURE MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Algebra:* Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Convergency and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Triangles.

(2)—*Conic Sections:* Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(3)—*Differential Calculus:* Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II.—APPLIED MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Analytical Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics.*

(2)—*Elementary Dynamics.*

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

(3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics.*

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS : Two papers and a practical examination.

(*N.B.*—Treated mathematically as well as experimentally so far as the mathematics of the First B.Sc. Examination are applicable.)

ACCOUSTICS.

Production and Propagation of Sound. Numerical Evaluation of Sound. Modes of Vibration. Analysis of Vibrations. Constitution of Sounds. Consonance, Dissonance, and Resultant Tones.

HEAT.

Thermometry. Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases. Calorimetry. Fusion and Solidification. Evaporation and Condensation. Ebullition. Quantitative measurements relating to Vapours. Hygrometry. Conduction of Heat. Radiation. Steam and other Heat engines.

LIGHT.

Propagation of Light. Reflection. Refraction. Mirrors and Lenses. Vision and Optical Instruments. Dispersion. Spectrum Analysis. Colour. Wave Theory. Interference. Polarisation and Double Refraction.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Introductory Phenomena. Induction. Measurement of Electrical Forces. Electrical Machines. Potential. Condensers. Electrometers. Atmospheric Electricity. Magnets. The Magnetic Elements and their determination. Galvanic Batteries. Galvanometers. Electro-Chemistry. Ohm's Law. Relation between Electricity and Heat. Electro-Dynamics. Induction of Currents. Diamagnetism. Applications of Electricity. Electrical and Magnetic Units.

Practical Examination in use of apparatus and determination of constants generally as in Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics. (Longmans, 1885.)

IV.—CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and Organic.

Two papers and a practical examination.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The subject as for the First B.Sc. treated more fully and with the addition of the following:—

PERIODIC LAW of Elements. CONSTITUTION OF SALTS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES of the methods adopted in ascertaining the atomic weights of elements.

Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. The combinations of these elements with one another and with oxygen. Oxyacids of Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine, and characters of their salts.

Sulphur—its compounds with Hydrogen, Chlorine, and Oxygen. Oxyacids of Sulphur and general characters of their salts.

Nitrogen—its compounds with Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine.

Phosphorus—its compounds with Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine Oxyacids of Phosphorus and general characters of their salts.

Arsenic—its compounds with Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine.

Silicon—its compounds with Fluorine and Hydrogen.

Antimony, Lithium, Molybdeum—The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals.

A general knowledge of the methods by which the following are estimated:—

Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Sulphuric Acid, Carbonic Acid, Silicic Acid, and Nitric Acid. Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Silver, Calcium, Aluminum, Magnesium, Lead, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Mercury, Gold and Platinum.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Non-saturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cressol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinene. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseine.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B.SC. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Guttiferæ, Meliaceæ, Rutaceæ, Ampelideæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Combretaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Nyctaginaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Urticaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ, Cycadaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Marantaceæ, Musaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminaceæ, Filices, Marsilliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Fungi, Algæ, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

GENERA.

Homo.
Erinaceus.
Sus.
Ovis.
Columba.
Gadus.
Lepus.
Canis.
Raca.
Bucinum.
Limax.
Blatta.
Scorpio.
Tegenaria (or any spider).
Oniscus.
Cyclops.
Daphnia.
Lumbricus.
Carcinus.
Hirudo.
Uraster.
Echinus.

ORDERS.

Primates.
Cheiroptera.
Cetacea.
Perissodactyla.
Proboscidea.
Sirenia.
Edentata.
Marsupialia.
Monotremata.
Struthionidæ.
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).
Lacertilia.
Ophidia.
Cheloina.
Crocodilia.
Pterosauria.
Ichthyosauria.
Urodela.
Ganoidei.
Dipnoi.
Elasmobranchii.
Marsipobranchii.
Pharyngobranchii.
Cephalopoda.
Brachiopoda.
Polyzoa.
Tunicata.
Coleoptera.
Hemiptera.
Hymenoptera.
Lepidoptera.
Diptera.
Myriapoda.
Cirripeda.
Annelida polychæta.
Trematoda.
Pteropoda.
Cestodea.
Nematoidea.
Rotifera.
Turbellaria.
Crinoidea.
Cœlenterata.
Porifera.
Infusoria.
Radiolaria.
Gregarinida.
Foraminifera.

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which

occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The Earth is a planet. The Earth's form, size, and motions. Measurement and mapping of the Earth's surface.

The Atmosphere; its composition, height, pressure, and temperature. The Moisture of the Air. Movements of the Air.

The Sea; its saltness, depth, and temperature. The great Sea Basins. The Ice of the Sea. The movements and offices of the Sea.

The Land—Mountains, Plains, and Valleys. Movements of the Land. The Waters of the Land. Work of Running Water. Frost, Snow, Glaciers.

The Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals. Diffusion of Plants and Animals. Climate. Migration and transport. Changes of Land and Sea.

The Crust of the Earth. Interior or nucleus. Existence of internal heat. Probable condition of the Earth's interior. Age of the Earth and Measures of Geological Time.

General Chemical Constitution of the Earth's crust. Rock-forming minerals. General characters of Rocks. Classification of Rocks. Volcanoes—Volcanic products. Geographical and Geological Distribution of Volcanoes. Volcanic action and its causes. Earthquakes—geological effects, distribution and origin. Secular upheaval and depression. Hypogene causes of change in texture, structure, and composition of Rocks. Effects of heat. Metamorphism. Effects of pressure. Influence of the Atmosphere in destroying and forming Rocks. Action of Rain, Springs, Rivers, Terrestrial Ice, and Oceanic Waters. Denudation and deposition. The part taken by plants and animals in preserving, destroying, or orginating geological formations. Stratification and its accompaniments. Joints—Inclination and curvature of Rocks, Cleavage, Dislocation. Eruptive Rocks as part of the structure of the Earth's crust. Crystalline Schists. Ore deposits. Unconformability. Organic remains. Uses of Fossils in Geology. Geological Divisions—Archæan, Azoic, or Eozoic. Palæozoic or Primary. Mesozoic or Secondary. Cainozoic or Tertiary. Post-tertiary or Quaternary.

The Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene; Pleistocene, and Recent Formations. The composition, distribution, economic products, and characteristic Fossils of these formations.

The relation of European and Indian formations. The geology and petrology of the Crystalline and Metamorphic Series of India. The Deccan and Málwa Traps. Intertrappean beds. The Coal-bearing Series of India. General geology, petrology, and palæontology of the Coal fields of India.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.

The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

50. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

51. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

52. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

53. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

54. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

55. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

56. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

57. The Examination will comprise the following branches:—

I.—Languages.
II.—History and Philosophy.
III.—Mathematics.
IV.—Physical Science.
V.—Natural Science.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French or Persian books taken up by the Candidates. Into one of these papers, when the subject chosen is Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, questions on Indian *Palæography* will be introduced as alternative to some other part of the paper, such part to be determined by the Examiners.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—History and Philosophy.—Six papers.

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—Mathematics.—Six papers.

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.

6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—Physics and Chemistry—Six papers.

(*a*) Experimental Physics—(3 papers and a practical examination) as at the Second Examination for the degree of B. Sc., with the addition of the following:—

General Physics :—

Gravitation. The balance. Principles of Kinetics. Laws of Falling Bodies. The Pendulum. Energy. Elasticity. Friction. Fluid Pressure. Hydrostatic instruments. Specific Gravity. Capillarity. Barometer. Barometric variations. Boyle's law. Air-pumps. Efflux of Liquids.

Heat :—Thermodynamics, Terrestrial temperatures and winds. Description and use of Meteorological instruments

Electricity :—Electro-optics.

(*b*) CHEMISTRY—3 papers and a practical examination as at the Second Examination for the degree of B. Sc., with the addition of the following:—

Selenium, Tellurium, Rubidium, Cæsium, Beryllium, Thallium, Yttrium, Cerium, Didymium, Indium, Gallium, Tungsten, Uranium, Titanium, Zirconium, Vanadium, Tantalum, Niobium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Ruthenium, Osmium.

The chief compounds of the above metals with the more important acid radicals.

Practical Examination :—As at the Second Examination for the degree of B. Sc., with the addition of Volumetric Analysis, the examination to include Acidimetry, Alkalimetry, Water Analysis, and the determination of Chlorine, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, Hydrogen Sulphide, Arsenious Acid, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Urea.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE—Six papers.

(i) *Zoology* : 2 papers and a practical examination.

(ii) *Botany* : 2 papers and a practical examination.

(iii) *Physical Geography and Geology* : 2 papers and a practical examination.

or

Animal Physiology : 2 papers and a practical examination.

Treated more fully than at the Second Examination for the degree of B.Sc.

58. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

59. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) Roman Civil Law.

(*b.*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c.*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class, unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine recognized by this University.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass three Examinations, of which the first and second may be passed at the same time.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*). Of having passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

N.B.—An Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will be held each year along with the Previous Examination. A Candidate who has passed the Previous Examination shall be exempted from this Examination.

(*b*). Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least one University year.

(*c*). Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Chemistry	One Course of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	One Course of at least 30 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry,	One Course of instruction of three months.
In Materia Medica	One Course of at least 60 Lectures.

In Practical Pharmacy.	One Course of instruction of at least three months, producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
2. Botany.*
3. Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine, and Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in one only of these subjects shall be exempted from Examination in such subject.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Guttiferæ, Meliaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Combretaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Nyctaginaceæ, Amaranthaceæ, Moraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ. Cycadaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Marantaceæ, Musaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminaceæ, Filices, Fungi, Algæ.

In Diseases of the Eye ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,
In Pathology	One Course of at least 30 Lectures,
In Hygiene	One Course of at least 20 Lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	One Course of at least 50 Lectures,
In Operative Surgery ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months and have conducted Midwifery cases, or have conducted at least six labours (Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine), and have attended hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Three months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

24. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery ; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

25. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

26. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH.)

27. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

28. No Candidate will be permitted to appear at this Examination unless he has completed his twenty-first year, or will have attained that age before the fixed date for the annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

29. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

30. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

31. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the wards of a hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

32. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

33. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, *viz.*, a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

35. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

36. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

37. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

38. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.)

40. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

41. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

42. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—Two of the required terms will be remitted in the case of Candidates who have kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and three in case of a Bachelor of Science.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AM.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AN.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st.* (*a.*) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(*b.*) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd.* (*a.*) *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(*b.*) *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3*rd.* *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th.* (*a.*) *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(*b.*) *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1*st.* (*a.*) *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat, Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(*b.*) *Frictional Electricity.*

2*nd.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st. Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd. Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd. Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th.* (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey.

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b.*) *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th.* *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ *by_____ and completed on the_____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the Second Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AO.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30 for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AP.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis.
  G. Botany and Meteorology.

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st.* *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd.* (*a.*) *Geometric Conic Sections.*
(*b.*) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.
3*rd.* *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th.* *Hydrostatics.*

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Three papers—Oral and Practical.

1*st.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd.* (*a*). *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd.* *Geology.*—Definitions of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4*th.* *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5*th.* *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st.*—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3*rd*. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4*th*. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5*th*. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6*th*. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

Date _____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object, to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE:—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Two papers.

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*.) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolomaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Plays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

Two papers.

1*st*. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd*. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture.
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One paper and practical.

1*st*. *Machinery*. The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2*nd*. *Practical*. Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

One paper and practical.

Chemical Analysis.—Qualitative and Quantitative.

G.—BOTANY AND METEOROLOGY.

Two papers.

1.—*Botany, Structural and Systematic.*

In Systematic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cactaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Santalaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—*Meteorology—Meteorological Instruments.*

Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Rain-gauge and Anemometer, General Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Wind and Rain over the surface of the Globe, and the Special Meteorology of India.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.Q.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AR.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AS.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AT.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

FORM A.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I wish to be examined at _____*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Applicant should sign his full name, in the English and Vernacular languages) ... _____

Last Birth-day. _____

Race and Religion ... _____

Where educated ... _____

(Date) ... (Enter Post Office Address). _____

(Enter day and year). _____

---

* Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1. Bombay.
2. Poona.
3. Ahmedabad.
4. Belgaum.
5. Karáchi.

Certificate of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian.

I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian. } _____

(Date) ... { (Enter Post Office Address). _____
(Enter day and year). _____

Certificate of Moral Character.

(To be signed by the Applicant's School Master, Teacher, Guardian, or some other person of known respectability.)

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

(Date) ... { (Enter Post Office Address). _____
(Enter day and year). _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

B 1306—10 BU*

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188 —

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and___ _ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) .... _____

(Date of Matriculation)* ..... _____

(Enter Post Office address) .. .. _____

(Enter day and year) ..... _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _ _ _____ __ of which I am _____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

* If the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the University, he must produce a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination of his own University.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Previous Examination)* .....
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N B.* to Regulation 19 in Arts.

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ 188 ; and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM I.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ language, and in* _____

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination).....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the _____, the number of days under specified, at the† _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.			Remarks.
188 -8	First Term		
	Second Term		
188 -8	First Term		
	Second Term		
188 -8	First Term		
	Second Term		

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up :—

A. Language and Literature.—B. History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—D. Mathematics.—E. Natural Science.

† Insert the words the Previous Examination or the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., as the case may be.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination)* .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term	
188 -8 . _____	
Second Term	
First Term	
188 -8 . _____	
Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N.B.* to Regulation 38 in Arts.

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in*

(1)_____

(2)_____

* Insert three of the following nine subjects, *one* at least of which must be chosen from among No III.—VIII :—

I, Pure Mathematics; II, Applied Mathematics; III, Experimental Physics; IV, Chemistry, V, Botany, VI, Zoology; VII, Animal Physiology; VIII. Physical Geography; IX, Logic and Psychology.

(3)_____

I am, &c.,

(Name)... ....._____
(Race and Religion) ...._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.) ....._____
(Enter Post Office address)....._____
(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.			Remarks.
188	-8	First Term	
188	-8	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____
Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____
Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Graduation) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

---

* Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and _____ languages
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Physical Science.
5. Natural Science

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

---

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts or Science)

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year)

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.
FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation in Law)..... _____
(Enter Post Office address)..... _____
(Enter day and year)_____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

FORM AA.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .. .._____
(Race and Religion)....._____
(College) ...._____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) ....._____
(Enter Post Office address)....._____
(Enter day and year)_____ _____

Certificates.

(1) I certify that_____ has duly passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)___ __ _
(Date) _____

---

(3) I certify that __ __ _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____ for one University year.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____
(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Chemistry, of 70 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Botany, of 30 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Materia Medica, of 60 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Instruction of three months in Practical Chemistry.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of three months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_ _____

_____ Registrar.

FORM AD.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the Matriculation Examination) .....

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) .....

Date { Enter Post Office address...
Enter day and year.....

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(2) I certify that_____has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____ for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(3) I certify that _____ _____ has been qualified for admission to or has passed the First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date _____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two terms, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination in Medi-

cine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM AG.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) ..... _____

(Date of passing the Second Examination in Medicine) ..... _____

(Enter Post Office address)..... _____

(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) ____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of 70 Lectures

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of 60 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, of 25 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Pathology, of 30 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Hygiene, of 20 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of 50 Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Operative Surgery, of 25 Lectures.

Date_____ (Signature)_____

(10) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases, or have conducted six labours.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(14) I certify that _____ has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for three months.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____ _____ and _____ _____of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of _____, and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of _____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date) _____

I certify that _____ _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of_____Hospital during the years_____ and_____

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year) _____

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AL.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AM.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

(Signature) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8 .	First Term Second Term	
188 -8 .	First Term Second Term	
188 -8 .	First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days		Remarks.
188 -8 .	First Term Second Term	
188 -8 .	First Term Second Term	
188 -8 .	First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AO.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering. In addition to the necessary subjects I wish to be examined in*

I am, &c.,

(Name)_____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering)_____
(Signature)_____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year)_____

---

* Insert one of the following :—

A. Analytical Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus; B. Optics and Astronomy; C. Mining and Metallurgy; D. Architecture; E. Mechanical Engineering; F. Chemical Analysis; G. Botany and Meteorology.

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term .____ Second Term	
188 -8	First Term .____ Second Term	
188 -8	First Term .____ Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AR.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) ...
(Enter Post Office address).....
(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____ has passed a period extending from_____ to_____ in actual practice on works under me.
(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date)_____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from_____ to_____ in

actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____
(Enter Post Office address) .....
Date)_____

FORM AS.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AT.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AU.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) .....

(Race) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year)_____

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AV.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Káthiáwár, signed by _____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date)_____

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP

FORM AW.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in

Káthiáwár, signed by _____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date) _____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AX.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by _____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date) _____

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AY.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandas Munchharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date) _____

THE MAJMUDAR MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AZ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Majmudár Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship. I enclose a copy of certificate or certificates showing that I was a student for a period of not less than 2 years in a High School or Schools in Káthiáwár before passing the Matriculation Examination of (Enter year).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

VIII.
Endowments.

I.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AU. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year.	Fellow.	College.
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M	Grant.
1868 Sept.	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871 Nov.	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M., M.D	Grant.
1874 April.	Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science).
1877 April.	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A., LL.B.	Elph. & Govt. Law School.
1881 June.	Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu, L. M. & S.	Grant.
1884 Dec.	Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar, B A.	Deccan.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a Uni-

versity student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1 "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities ; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be credit-

able to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard,

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	*Ditto.*	...
1868...	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Náná-vati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872 ..	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1874...	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1875...	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1876...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877...	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarát and Mahárâshtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agâse, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1879...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1880...	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*	Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar, M.A.	Elphinstone
1881...	*The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goanese Territory to the Northern limits of the Thánâ Zilla and Khándesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1882...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B.	Elphinstone.
1883...	*Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Modern Europe.*	Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A.	Do.
1884...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1885...	*The Vaishanav Sects of Western India, their Origin, History, Establishment, Ritual and peculiar Customs and Ceremonies.*	Dámodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1886...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	*No Essay received.*	
1887...	*The History of the Rise and Progress of Village Communities in Western India.*	.....	...

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ...	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu ...	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vasudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Do.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876 Dec. ...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ...	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1879 ,,	Apte, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1880 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1881 ,,	Bhándárkar, ShridharRámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1882 ,,	*No Candidate*	.....
1883 ,,	*No Candidate*	.. .
1884 ,,	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra.	Elphinstone.
1885 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1886 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded, but half of the amount was given to Vaijanáth Kashináth Rajávade, of Deccan College, on the recommendation of the Examiners.*	

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows:—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which were subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows:—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical

subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6. On the occasion when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS.	
1864...	*The Himálaya Mountains* ..	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865 ..	*The Indian Seasons*	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India Three Thousand Years Ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1870..	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1871...	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward H.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874...	*Shiváji*	*Ditto.*
1875...	*Athens*	*Ditto.*

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS—*continued.*	
1876 ..	*The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India ... ...*	*Prize not awarded.*
1877 ..	*The Malabár Coast ... ..*	*Ditto.*
1878 ..	*An Indian Pilgrimage ... ...*	*Ditto.*
1879 ..	*The Ganges Valley ... ...*	*Ditto.*
	ESSAYS.	
1881...	*The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, Stated and Compared.*	*Prize not awarded.*
1882...	*The Elephantas ... .*	*Ditto.*
1883...	*A comparison of the genius of Dickens with that of Scott as manifested in their principal works.*	Nimachválá, Jehángiér Dorábji.
1884...	*A Description of the Progress made in India during the last ten years in some branch of Physical or Natural Science.*	*No Essay received.*
1885 ..	*Influence of Western Thought and Civilization on the Indian Mind.*	*Prize not awarded.*
1886..	*The best methods of spreading a knowledge of popular science in India.*	*Ditto.*
1887...	*Moral and Social Progress of the English Nation under Queen Victoria.*	
1888...	*The Work and Influence of Richard Cobden.*	

V.

THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University of Bombay, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Exami-

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

nation with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867 ..	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant .	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
1868 ..	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1869...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ...	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Váman	Ditto.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto.
1871...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872 ..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivrám ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu ..	Ratnágiri High School.
1874...	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar ..	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1876...	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ...	Poona High School.
1877...	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1878...	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Date, Báláji Sadáshiv ...	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, LakshmanRámchandra	Ratnágiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo...	Poona High School.
1880...	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ...	New English School, Poona.
	Kirke, Krishnáji Hari... ...	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
1881...	Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman.	New English School, Poona.
	Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna ...	RobertMoneyInstitution,
1882...	Joshi, Chintáman Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Date, Náráyan Káshináth ...	New English School, Poona.
1883...	Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu ...	Ditto.
	Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám ...	Ditto.
1884...	Paránjapye, Shivrám Mahádev	Ditto.
	Ghokale, Vishnu Bálambhat..	Poona Native Institution.
1885 ..	Pátankar, Nilkant Pándurang.	New English School, Poona.
	Kále, Ráoji Rámchandra ...	Poona High School.
1886...	Námjoshi, Rámchandra Abáji	New English School, Poona.
	Kelkar, Narhar Krishna ...	Poona High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káthiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefac-

tion of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *boná fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AV, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi-shankar.	Surat High School.
1868	Desai, Saválál Govindrám	Elphinstone High School.
1871	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto.
1873	Sett, Motichand Udhavji	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1875	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
1877	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1879	Mehtá, Anantrai Nathji	Bhávnagar High School.
1881	Chaván, Odhavji Devji	Elphinstone High School
1883	Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnaji	Poona High School.
1885	Mehtá, Pánáchand Jayachand	Bhávnagar High School.
1887	Thakar, Parmánand Vithaldás	Ditto.

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at

the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.		SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael		St. Mary's Institution.
1869...	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio		Ditto.
1870...	Bryan, James		Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis		Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál		Ditto.
1872...	Hogan, Daniel		Ditto.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad		Ditto.
1874...	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo		Ditto.
1875...	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank		Ditto.
1876...	Mulligan, William George Tobias .		Bishop's HighSchool, Poona.
1877..	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah ...		Elphinstone High School.
1878	Toole, John Harris		Bishop'sHigh School, Poona.
	Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji		Elphinstone High School.
1879...	Dias, Erasmo Xavier		St. Mary's Institution.
1880...	DeSilva, Manuel		Ditto.
1881...	DeMello, Ignatius		Ditto.
1882...	Hanson, Charles M.		Bishop's High School, Poona.
1883...	Maidment, Samuel Gerald		Cathedral High School, Bombay.
1884..	Kotak, Nárandás Shivji		Elphinstone High School.
1885	Dávar, Edalji Frámji	equal	Fort High School.
	Joseph Aloysius Ezechiel ...		St. Vincent's School, Poona.
1886...	DeSilva, Braz Laurence		St. Xavier's High Schol.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Revd. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

held for two years, shall, on the firs t occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candid ate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who sh all pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks

in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School, Fort.
1878..	Gavánkar, Rájárám Rághobá.....	Fort High School.
1879 .	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	Ditto
1881 .	Reuben Ezra	Robert Money Institution
1883..	Bhástekar, Isaac Aaron	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885..	Solomon, Ezekiel	Scottish High School, Byculla.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

R. M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.-E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered on behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Medal and Books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty,

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1872..	Godbolé, Káshinath Rámchandra, B.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science.)
1873..	Bamanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal	Ditto.
1875..	Tárapurválá, Farduuji Kuvarji	Ditto.
1876	*Medal not awarded*	
1877..	*Ditto*	
1878..	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.	Ditto.
1879..	*Medal not awarded*	
1880..	*Ditto.*	
1881..	*Ditto*	
1882	Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Akhund	College of Science, Poona.
1883	*Medal not awarded, but Prize of Books only given to Mokshagundum Vishvesvaraiyá, B A.*	Ditto.
1884..	Chitale, Parshurám Náráyan	Ditto.
1885 .	Gole, Vishnu Vithal	Ditto.
1886	*Medal not awarded, but a Prize of Books only given to Karpur, Shriniwis Rdo S , B Se*	Ditto.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Cánarese.
4. Hindustáni.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Mahárájof Indore Madressa
1870.	Gujaráthi	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School.
1871..	Cánarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustáni	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kámtkar, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdas.	Surat High School.
1877..	Cánarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Jayáchárya	Dhárvád High School.

Year.	Language.	Prizeman.	School.
1878..	Sindhi	Jugtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái.	Haidarábád Mission School.
1879..	Maráthi.....	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880..	Persian.	Munshi, Ghulám Ahmad	Fort High School.
1881..	Hindustáni	Mirzá, Najafkuli Fredun-beg.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1882 .	Sindhi	Oza, Dipchand Tejbhán-dás.	Ditto.
1883..	Gujaráthi	Mehtá, Chunilál Anuprám	Nariád High School.
1884...	Cánarese	Tánkasále, Bálaji Rághavendra.	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
1885..	Maráthi	Kocharekar, Krishnáji Báburáo.	Ratnágiri High School.
1886..	Arabic *or* Hindustáni.	*No candidate having passed in either of these languages, the Prize was not awarded.*	
1887..	Persian.....		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káthiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

*In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káthiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AW must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871..	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rájkot High School.
1873..	Achárya, Devishankar Ravishankar	Káthiáwar High School.
1875..	Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877	Buch, Bhupatrái Dayáljí.....	Ditto.
1879..	Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás	Báhádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1881..	Chháyá, Jatáshankar Jivanlál	Private Tuition, Junágad.
1883..	Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.....	Barodá High School, *formerly* Private Tuition.
1885..	Nánávati, Hariprasád Kirpárám	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1887 .	Shukla, Navalshankar Nrisinh	Ditto.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Revd. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

*Now transferred to 4 per cent Government stock.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, the endowment, in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2 The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1877..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F. G. Selby, B.A.
1881..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	*No Lecturer.*
1882..	Latin and Greek	M. Macmillan, B.A.
1883..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it	Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.
1884..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages	A Führer, Ph.D.
1885..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	W. E. Hart, B.A.
1886..	Latin and Greek	R. H. Gunion, B.A.
1887..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it	Peter Peterson, D. Sc.
1888..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	*No Lecturer.*

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1870..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1873..	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Elphinstone.
1874..	Modí, Jehángier Edalji	Ditto.
1875..	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876..	Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji.....	St. Xavier's.
1877..	Shahání, Davárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1879..	Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji.....	Ditto.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone.
1881..	Narimán, Mánikji Khurshedji	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884..	Patel, Bápuji Sorábji.....	Ditto.
1885..	Bánáji, Frámji Kávasji	Ditto.
1886..	Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar	Ditto.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation :—

In 1887 to Languages.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1874..	Languages	Duncan, Thomas, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876 .	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877..	Natural Sciences ..	Náogáumválá, Kávas Dádábhái, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics ..	Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji, B A.	Deccan.
1879 .	Languages	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	History and Philosophy.	*Ditto.*	
1881 .	Mathematics ..	*Ditto.*	
1882 .	Mathematics ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1883	Mathematics ..	Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant, B.A.	Ditto.
1884..	Natural Sciences ..	Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji, B.A.	Ditto.
1885..	Natural Sciences ..	Masáni, Adarji Mernoeji, B.A., B.Sc.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1886..	History and Philosophy.	Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji	Elphinstone.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873..	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B A	Ditto.
1874.	Kothâre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876..	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877.	Inamdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A	Ditto.
1879 .	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B A.	Ditto.
1880..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1881..	Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A.	Ditto.
1882..	Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A.	Ditto.
1883	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A	Ditto.
1884..	Valdya, Chintáman Vináyak, M A. ...	Ditto.
1885..	Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám, B.A.	Ditto.
1886..	Pátil, Govind Appáji	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and

the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872	Duncan Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874	Dastur, Faridunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1880	Vaidya, Chintáman Ganesh	Elphinstone.
1882	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto.
1884	Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji	St. Xavier's.
1886	Kániá, Jekisandás Jethábhái	Elphinstone.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations —

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

2 The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination

YEAR	PRIZEMAN	SCHOOL
1872	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji ...	Surat High School
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Institution,
1874.	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sindais High School.
1875	Sheik, Yákub Ismáel	Haidarábád High School
1876	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhai	Pársi Boarding School, Bándorá
1877.	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School
1878	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth ...	Amráoti High School
1879	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Elphinstone High School
1880 .	Sutton, Alexander Arthur . .	Scottish High School, Byculla.
1881	Millard, Alfred	Ditto
1882	Cámá, Mánikji Dosábhái .	Bombay Proprietary School
1883	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji	Fort High School
1884	Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám ...	Elphinstone High School
1885	Cámá, Nasarvánji Mancherji .	Fort High School
1886	Dubásh, Dinsháh Barjorji ..	Ditto.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AX) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall

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* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Fáizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873	Nánjiani, Karimálli Rahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj	Ditto.
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hasam Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulekar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar,	Ditto.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali.	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukhá, Visanji Kallianji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhatti, Keshavji Shámji	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1878	Rukhá, Rámdás Ladhá	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji	Ditto.
1879	Anantáni, Pránshankar Jatáshankar	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Thakar, Kallidnji Ratansi	Ditto.
1880	Karamálli Dost Muhámmad	Fort High School.
	Sankhariá, Dámodar Ishvar	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1881	Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	Robert Money Institution.
	Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan	Elphinstone High School.
1882	Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	Ditto.
	Advání, Hiránand Khemsing	Haidaráb4d High School.
1883	Dave, Keshavji Gopálji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1884	Mehtá, Mávji Kánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Machhar, Harirám Mádhavji	
	Ghodi, Keshavlál Murlidhar	Elphinstone High School,
	Lakhání, Hasam Alládiná	Alfred High School, Kutch.
1885	Meisheri, Lakhmichand Tejpál	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Vedidave, Kánji Mávji	Private Tuition, Bombay.
1886	Gorátelá, Nánji Hansráj	Navánagar High School.
	Karsandás Premji Dhurde	Karáchi Mission High School.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhavnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhavnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chhotamlál	Bhavnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrai	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partabrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kalliánrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1877	Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	Ditto.
1878	Oza, Mánshankar Parmánand	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhaganlál Lakshmidas	Ditto.
	Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1880	Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto.
	Joshi, Khusháldás Karsandás	Ditto.
1881	Mehtá, Motichand Javer	Ditto.
	Trivedi, Dulabji Narsi	Ditto.
1882	Oza, Trikamrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám	Ditto.
1883	Vakil, Chunilál Harilál	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Umiáshankar Gavrishankar	Ditto.
1884	Desái, Champaklál Mafilál	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Pánáchand Jayachand	Ditto.
	Doshi, Nánáchand Bechar	Ditto.
1885	Motiválá, Phirozsháh Bhikáji	Ditto.
	Thákar, Parmánand Vithaldás	Ditto.
1886	Bhat, Anuprái Ramji Thákore, Amritlál Vithaldás	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th

November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in

such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*No Essay received.*	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A.	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments.	Mudholkar, Rangnath Narsinh, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social Condition of the Hindus	*No Essay received.*	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	*No Essay received.*	
1881	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus.	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1882	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1883	The Influence of Caste, beneficial or injurious, on the progress of Indian Society.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1884	The Influence of Commerce on weakening International Prejudices and promoting Culture.	*Prize equally divided between Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., and Hiraji Kavasji Kolá, B.A.*	Elphinstone
1885	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1886	The position of Women in India as compared with their position in Europe and America.		
1887	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.		
1888	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq., in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar,

the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous Forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with Suggestions for their Prevention	*Prize not awarded.*	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*No Essay received.*	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication.	*Ditto.*	
1879	The Effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health; Remarks to be specially applicable to India.	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India: their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication.	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Ditto
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1882	On the Prevalence of Phthisis in the City of Bombay, the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result.	*Ditto.*	
1883	Midwifery practice in India among the Native Population, with suggestions for its improvement.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	On the Advantages and Risks attaching to a system of Water Carriage for Sewage in this City and the proper means for obviating the latter.	Aquino, Thomas Hannibal, L.M. and S.	Ditto.
1885	Is Quarantine of advantage in preventing the spread of communicable diseases?.	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. and S.	Ditto.
1886	Recent progress in the Microscopic Investigation of Disease.	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. and S.	Ditto.
1887	On the Different Varieties of Fevers prevalent in Bombay: with suggestions for their Treatment, prophylactic and curative.	....	
1888	The influence on health and the duration of life of caste or religious customs as regards food and drink.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Shâhâni, Dayârâm Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1877 ..	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878 ..	Gomes, Luis Paul C.....	Ditto.
1879 ..	Pereira, Frank Charles	Ditto.
1880 (April.)	Kelkar, Vasudev Bâlkrishna.....	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Ditto.
1881 ..	Sabnis, Râmchandra Ghanashâm.....	St. Xavier s.
1882 ..	Columbâvâlâ, Rastamji Kâvasji	Ditto.
1883 ..	Lenahan, Robert	Elphinstone.
1884 .	Hâte, Gajânan Harichandra	St. Xavier's.
1885 ..	Cornelia Sorâbji	Deccan.
1886 ..	Desâi, Râmdat Vithobâ.....	Elphinstone.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions:—

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh.....	Elphinstone.
1877..	Sháhání, Dayáram Gidumal.....	Ditto.
1878..	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji.....	Ditto.
1879..	Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái.....	Ditto.
1880..	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál.....	Ditto.
1881..	Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884..	Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji.....	St Xavier's.
1885..	Banáji, Frámji Kávasji.....	Elphinstone.
1886.	Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji.....	Ditto.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose

of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr, Bhau Daji, G.G.M,C., Hon, M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts,

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations;—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the Prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar,

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded, shall be published with the list of successful Candidates,

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Pávgi, Ráoji Bhaváníráo	Elphinstone.
1877..	Apté, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1878..	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B A.	Ditto.
1879..	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Ramkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1881..	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto.
1882..	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra	Ditto.
1883..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1884..	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra	Deccan.
1885	Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev...	Ditto.
1886..	Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind.....	Ditto.

XXVI.

THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877 ..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878 ..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1879 ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (April.)	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.
1880 . (Dec.)	Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso.....	Ditto.
1881 ..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1882 ..	Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Deccan.
1883 ..	Paránjapye, Hari Krishna	Ditto.
1884 ..	Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu	Ditto.
1885 ..	Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám.....	Elphinstone.
1886 ..	Pátankar, Nilkanth Pándurang	Fergusson.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering".

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering
1877 ..	Ribeiro, C. Antonio	Ditto
1878 .	Mujumdár, Mánekiál Narbherám .. .	Ditto.
1879..	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.
1880 ..	Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji	College of Science.
1881..	Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji	Ditto.
1882	Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji	Ditto
1883....	Varneshlyár, Sitárám Sambsiv	Ditto.
1884..	Gowdá, Chikámagalur Halagaiya	Ditto.
1885..	Basavapatna, Subbaráo	Ditto.
1886..	Patel, Ardesir Kávasji.	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujarâthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujarâthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AY.) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory,

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876 ..	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School.
1877 ..	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás	Nariád High School.
1878 .	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	Bombay High School.
1879...	Shroff, Bhálál Purshottam	Nariád High School.
1880..	Kora, Bálábhái Gulabchand	Ditto.
1881..	Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1882...	Dalál Bhagvándás Harkisandás	Surat High School.
1883...	Sanghání, Keshavdás Sakhidás.....	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1884...	Patel, Ravji Bhállál	Baroda High School.
1885...	Mehtá, Mulji Kapurchand	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1886...	Hansotiá, Chunilál Jivanlál	Surat High School.

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awarded to a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with

the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujaráthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1882..	Dikshit, Hari Sitárám.....	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1884..	Taná, Morárji Anandji	Elphinstone.
1886..	Kaniá, Jekisandás Jethábhái	Ditto.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Govern-

ment 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.	Sanskrit	Amráoti High School
1879..	Chaván, Bastisinh Dulásinh.	Ditto	Ditto.
1880..	Abhyánkar, Krishnáji Bháskar.	Ditto	Akolá High School.
1881..	Khánzode, Ambádás Rávji.	Ditto	Amráoti High School.
1882..	Deshpánde, Váman Santu	Ditto	Ditto.
1883..	Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.	Ditto	Ditto.
1884..	Deshpánde, Govind Vishvanáth.	Ditto	Akolá High School.
1885..	Dánge, Shankar Náráyan.	.. ..	Akolá High School, *formerly* Poona New English School.
1886..	Ráhálkar, Náráyan Moreshvar.	....	Akolá High School.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 ..	Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 (April.)	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái.....	Elphinstone College.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál	Ditto.
1881 .	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji	Ditto.
1882 ..	Dárukhánválá, Mervánji Pestanji	St. Xavier's College.
1883 ..	Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji	Elphinstone College.
1884 ..	Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth.....	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885 ..	Bástáválá, Sorábji Dádábhái	St. Xavier's College.
1886 ..	Kankodiválá, Chandulál Dáyábhái.....	Ditto.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological sciences in alternate years, provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation I.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjishâh Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880	Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	St. Xavier's.
1881..	Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	Ditto.
1882..	Masáni, Adarji Mernosji.....	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883..	Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji	Elphinstone.
1884..	Sovani, Govind Krishna	Ditto.
1885..	Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman	Deccan.
1886..	Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna	Elphinstone.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cámá, Rastam Kharshedji	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Elphinstone.
1881..	Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884..	Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1885..	Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	Ditto.
1886..	Dállas, Barjorji Sorábji	Ditto.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government Paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur or Káthiáwár.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur, or Káthiáwár.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attend-

ance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882..	Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.....	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur
1883..	Apte, Hari Sadáshiv.....	Ditto.
1884..	Kulkarni, Váman Baji	Ditto.
1885..	Deshpánde, Keshav Ganesh..	Ditto.
1886	Gholkar, Vishnu Sitárám	Ditto.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 ten per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British Rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1882	Travelling in India and Intercommunication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule.	Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangádhar.	Deccan.
1883	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1885	The Commerce of India as affected by British Rule.	*No Essay received.*	
1886	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1887	What India has gained from the study of English Literature and History.		
1888	How far is India prepared for social changes based on the experience of the Christian Nations, and especially of England? Have the changes as yet introduced been advantageous? In what way can they be made most beneficial in the future?		

XXXVI.

THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter dated 26th January 1881, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st October last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay or proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar, with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution or has proceeded to Great Britain or Ireland for the purpose of prosecuting his studies.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus, which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment,

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882	Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Alí.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1883	Haidari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazerálli .	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
1884	Pathán, Saifuidin Lálkhán	Amráoti High School.
1885	Motlání, Gani Arbi	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1886	Ali, Adánan Sulemán	St. Xavier's High School.

XXXVII.

THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Varjivandas Madhavdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter dated the 5th January 1882, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th March 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 180 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Sanskrit Examiners, on condition that he continues his studies in Sanskrit for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A. during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay,

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882 ..	Rájavade, Vaijanáth Káshináth ..	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883 ..	Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav.. ..	Elphinstone College.
1884 ..	Arte, Bháskar Ramchandra .. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885 ..	Gát, Ganesh Váman .. .	Deccan College.
1886 ,,	Tripáthi, Tanasukhrám Manasukhrám .	Elphinstone College.

XXXVIII.

THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE.

Messrs. Dadabhai Jamshedji and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., in a letter dated the 25th November 1882, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of themselves and family, a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th December 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the scientific study of Engineering.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1883 .	Sháh, Bhálál Purshottamdás .. .	College of Science, Poona.
1884 ..	Chitale, Parshurám Krishna	Ditto.
1885 .	Vakil, Ardesir Kávasji .. .	Ditto.
1886 .	Karpur, Shrinivás Ráo S. .. .	Ditto.

XXXIX.

THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangier, C.I.E., Chairman, Melvill Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 6th January 1883 to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University on behalf of a Committee formed in Baroda, Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for two years, in memory of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; to be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, to a Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or

Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda and joins any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th April 1883, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, and joins any of the recognized Colleges or Institutions with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1883 .	Patel, Chaturbhuj Valabbhái	Barodá College, *formerly* Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
1885 .	Astekar, Rámchandra Gopál	Barodá College.

XL.

THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Aga Shahabudin Shah bin Aga Ali Shah Agakhan, Esq., and Khan Bahadur Shaik Hyder Cassim, President and Secretary to the Bombay Muhammadan National Association, in a letter dated the 22nd January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered on behalf of the Muhammadan National Association a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the purpose of founding three Scholarships to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for one year, to be awarded every year to three Muhammadan Candidates who pass the Matriculation, Previous and First B. A. Examinations respectively and join any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1883 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in Persian and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year,

shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the First B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidate in the Matriculation Examination in Persian or in the Previous Examination or First B. A., then the Scholarships shall be awarded in regular succession to the first three successful Muhammadan Candidates in the Matriculation Examination who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that they continue to prosecute the studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

5. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidates at the Matriculation Examination, then the Syndicate shall apply the amount intended for these Scholarships in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the cause of Muhammadan education.

6. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that they have duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be paid monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholars are in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholars discontinue their University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of their College or Institution it shall be in the discretion of

the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	EXAMINATION.	SCHOLARS.	COLLEGE.
1883..	Matriculation..	Macdi, Syed Taher	St. Mary' Institution, Bombay
	Previous ..	Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulam Ali.	Elphinstone College.
	First B. A. .	Maulvi, Surájudin Abdul Fattá.	Ditto.
1884.	Matriculation ..	Kázi Inámdár Mir Sarfaráz Ali Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Ali.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Hydari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazarálli.	St. Xavier's College.
	First B.A. ..	*No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Aidrus Sayad Abubakar, a Matriculated Student.*	Surat High School.
1885..	Matriculation..	Tyabji, Alli Najmudin ..	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Pathán, Saifuddinkhán Lálkhán.	Deccan College.
	First B.A. ..	Hydari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazarálli.	St. Xavier's College.
1886..	Matriculation..	Thárianí, Kásam Sumár ..	Elphinstone High School.
	Previous ..	El-Edroos, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein.	Elphinstone College.
	First B.A. ..	*No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Náthaní, Najaráli Sheriff.*	St. Xavier's High School.

XLI.

THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation

of a Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1883 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Clinical Medicine."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Clinical Medicine.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1884 .	Kher, Govind Bálāji	Grant Medical College.
1885 ..	Mistri, Mancherji Jámásji	Ditto.
1886 ..	Másmá, Hormasji Mánikji	Ditto.

XLII.

THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE.

In March 1884 Kaveribai, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Bálkrishna Sudámji, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE," and to be awarded under such regulations as the Syndicate might consider desirable.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 13th August 1884, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners with the highest number of marks in "Midwifery."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L M. and S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Midwifery.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1885 ..	Kotháválá, Dorábshâh Edalji	Grant Medical College.
1886 ..	Kallianválá, Navroji Kávasji	Ditto.

XLIII.

THE BHAGVAT SINGHJI COLLECTION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

In May 1885, His Highness the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the formation of a University Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th August 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XLIV.

THE MAJMUDA'R MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1885, Mr. C. Macnaghten, M.A., Principal, Rájkumár College, Rájkot, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government

Promissory Notes which the friends of the late Majmudár Manishankar Kikani of Káthiáwár raised in testimony of their respect for his Sanskrit learning and their admiration of his character, for the foundation of a Memorial Scholarship in the University of Bombay with a view to the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, especially among students of Káthiáwár.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE MAJMUDÁR MANISHANKAR KIKÁNI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (10) ten per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, according to the results of the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and who has previously studied for not less than two years in a High School or Schools in Káthiáwár before his passing the Matriculation Examination.

3. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AZ) with their applications for permission to attend the Previous Examination of the same year.

4. Should there be no student from a High School in Káthiáwár entitled to receive the Scholarship during the year in which the Scholarship is to be awarded, the Syndicate shall award it to the Native of Gujarát who passes the Previous Examination of the year with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College

or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

7. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

8. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

9. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided that the object of the Fund, namely the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, is kept in view and the name of Majmudár Manishankar Kikáni is permanently associated with the Scholarship on whatever terms it may be awarded.

XLV.

THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1885, Mr. Haridás Veharidás Desái, of Nadiád, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,600 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called "THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded every year to the Candidate who, having matriculated from any school at Nadiád or Bhavnagar, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from the Gujarát or Sámaldás College and prosecutes his further studies for the higher examinations at a recognized College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (12) twelve per mensem, shall be awarded each year to the Candidate who, having matriculated from any School at Nadiád or Bhávnagar, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from the Gujarát or Sámaldás College, and prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1887. Jan.	Krishnalál Mohanlál Javeri .	Sámaldás College, Bhávnagar.

XLVI.

THE BHAU SAHEB DESA'I SCHOLARSHIPS.

In July 1885 Mr. Haridás Veharidás Desái, of Nadiád, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 7,200 in Govern-

ment 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the foundation of two Scholarships of equal value, to be called "THE BHÁU SÁHEB DESA'I SCHOLARSHIPS," to be awarded each year to the two Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Nadiád High School, or from any other school at Nadiád, on condition that they prosecute their studies at a recognized College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

Two Scholarships, to be called "THE BHA'U SA'HEB DESA'I SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. (12) twelve per mensem, shall be awarded each year to the two Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Nadiád High School, or from any other school at Nadiád, and prosecute their studies at a recognized College.

2. Should there be no Candidates from any school at Nadiád entitled to receive the Scholarship or Scholarships during the year in which they are to be awarded, the Syndicate shall reserve the interest for the award of extra Bháu Sáheb Desái Scholarships to Candidates from any school at Nadiád who obtain the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who prosecute their studies in a recognized College.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that they have joined a recognized College.

4. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the recognized College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholars are in regular attendance at the College, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should a Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarships may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarships have been founded is kept in view.

XLVII.

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE.

The Ashburner Memorial Committee offered to the University a sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Prize of the value of Rs. 120, to be called "THE ASHBURNER PRIZE," in honour of the Honourable L. R. Ashburner, late Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, to be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject connected with Indian Arts, Manufacture, or Agriculture.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1887, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Prize to be called "THE ASHBURNER PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (120) one-hundred and twenty, or of books of the like value, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject connected with Indian Arts, Manufacture, or Agriculture.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the Judges pronounce an Essay worthy of it.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the Endowment.

8. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Prize has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1888...	To what classes of Manufactures in Bombay can Scientific or Methodical teaching be applied most advantageously, and what would be the most practically effective mode of Instruction?		

XLVIII.

THE KUTCHI DIVA'N BAHA'DUR MANIBHA'I PRIZE.

Diván Bahádur Manibhái Jusbhái, Diván of Kutch, offered a sum of Rs. 2,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Prize of the value of Rs. 100, to be called "THE KUTCHI DIVÁN BAHÁDUR MANIBHÁI PRIZE," and to be awarded every year to a Kutchi Candidate who

passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1886, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Prize to be called "THE KUTCHI DIVAN BAHA'DUR MANIBHÁI PRIZE," consisting of Rs.(100) one hundred, or of books of the like value, shall be awarded annually to the Kutchi Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. If in any year the Prize shall not be awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of, at the discretion of the Syndicate, in furtherance of the object and purposes of the Endowment.

3. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Prize has been founded is kept in view.

XLIX.

THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP.

The Greaves Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called "THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Broach High School or from any other school at Broach, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 8th February 1887, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Scholarship to be called "THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (15) fifteen per mensem, shall be awarded each year to a Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Broach High School, or from any other school at Broach, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

2. The Candidate elected must safety the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	SCHOOL.
1887 Jan.	Nandshankar Párvatíshankar Dave.	Broach High School

IX.

Benefactions.

I.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

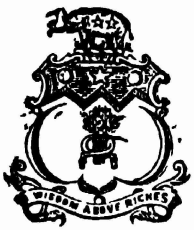
"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RA'JA'BA I TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.



UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

VI.

GIBBS TESTIMONIAL.

In the Address presented in Convocation on the 28th January 1879 to the Honourable James Gibbs on his approaching retirement from the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Senate intimated their intention of marking their appreciation of Mr. Gibbs' valuable and unbought labours on behalf of the University during his nine years' tenure of office by some substantial memorial. In view of Mr. Gibbs' "long, useful, and honourable course in the Public Service, and in the Government of this Presidency," it was thought that this memorial "might well and appropriately take the form of a section of the University Library comprising a collection of the principal works in all languages on political science in its several departments."

The subscription to this memorial, which was not confined to members of the University, amounted to Rs 15,808. Of this sum Rs. 2,316 were expended on the bust of Mr. Gibbs which now stands in the University Library: and the balance has been spent on a collection of the kind indicated and entitled, "The Gibbs Testimonial."

X.

The University, 1887-88.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY, LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E.

		Faculty.*			
VICE-CHANCELLOR.					
1. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.		A	L	...	...
DEANS.					
2. William Wordsworth, B.A., C.I.E. —*In Arts.*		A	L	...	...
3. The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A. —*In Law.*		A	L	...	...
4. H. V. Carter, M.D.—*In Medicine.*		A	...	M	...
5. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.—*In Engineering.*		A	L	...	E
SYNDICS.					
6. William Wordsworth, B.A., C.I.E.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	...
7. The Honourable H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.		A	L	...	E
8. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.		A	...	...	E
9. The Honourable Kashinath TrimbakTelang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.		A	L	...	...
10. The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	E
11. The Honourable John Jardine, C.S.		A	L	...	...

* A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

		Faculty.			
12. W. Gray, M.B.	*In Medicine.*	A	...	M	E
13. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	...
14. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. ...	*In Engineering,*	A	L	...	E
15. Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	*In Engineering,*	...	...	...	E
Fellows.					
Ex-officio.					
16. Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., *Commander-in-Chief.**		A	...	...	E
17. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., *Chief Justice,* 1867		A	L	...	...
18. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**		A	...	...	...
19. The Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E, C.S.I., 1863.	*Members of Council.*	A	L	...	...
The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S., B.A., C.S.I.	*Members of Council.*	A	...	.	...
20. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction,* 1866.		A	L	...	...
21. T. B. Kirkham, *Educational Inspector, Central Division,* 1866.		A	L	...	...
William Wordsworth, B.A., C.I.E., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**		A	L	...	...

* Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
22. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.	A	...	...	...
H. V. Carter, M.D., *Principal, Grant Medical College.*	A	...	M	...
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**	A	L	...	E
1862.				
23. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...
24. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
The Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
25. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable James Bellot Richey, C.S., B.A., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	E
Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	A	...	M	...
26. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E
27. Manockjee Cursetjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
28. The Honourable Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	...	...	...

*Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
29. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
30. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	..
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
31. Khán Bahádur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
32. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
33. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
34. Sardar Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
1865.				
35. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
36. The Honourable Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	L	...	...
37. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...		...
38. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
39. Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
40. Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
41. Premchund Roychund.	...	...	...	E
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L	...	...
42. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
43. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
44. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
45. Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.	...	...	M	...
46. Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
47. Colonel George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
T. B. Kirkham.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
48. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...	...	...
49. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A	...	...	...
50. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...
51. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
52. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	.	...	...
53. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Pandurang.	.	L	...	...
54. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	..	...
1867.				
The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
55. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.M.G.	...	...	...	E
56. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	M	E
57. The Honourable Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	...	...
58. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
59. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
60. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
61. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
62. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
1868 (January).				
63. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
64. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L	...	...
W. Gray, M.B.	A	...	M	E
65. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
66. The Honourable J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
67. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...
68. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
69. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1868 (December).				
70. Atmaram Pandurang, G G M.C.	A	...	M	...
71. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	..
72. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	..	...
73. James Burgess, C.I E, LL D., M.R.A.S., F.R G.S.	A	...	...	E
74. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
75. Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
76. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	...
77. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
78. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
79. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
80. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
81. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
82. James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	A	...	...	E
83. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.	A	...	...	...
1869.				
84. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1870.				
85. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
86. Colin Browning. M.A.	A	...	...	...
87. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
88. T. P. H Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
89. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
90. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
91. E. Tyrrell Leith, K C.I , LL.M., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
92. Nagindas TulsidasMarphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
93. Ráo Bahádur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
94. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
95. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
96. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
97. Major-General J. H. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E
1871.				
98. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
99. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
100. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
101. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
102. J. Flynn.	A	...	...	...
103. J. H. E. Hart, Mem. Inst., C.E.	...	...	...	E
104. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
105. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E..	...	...	...	E
106. John Nugent, C.S.	A	L	...	...
107. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
108. MoreshvarAtmaramTarkhad,F.G.S.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
109. K. T. Best, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
110. Ráo Bahádur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
111. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
112. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
113. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
114. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
115. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
116. Sir Henry Morland, Knight, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
117. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
118. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
119. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M.	...
120. Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	A	...	...	E
1873.				
121. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...
122. The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.	A	L	...	...
123. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A	...	...	E
124. The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri, D.D.	A	...	...	...
125. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
126. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, M.D., L.M.	...	...	M	...
127. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A	...	...	...
1874.				
128. J. Anderson, K.L.S.	...	...	M	...
129. Andrew Paul deAndrade, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
130. J. K. Bythell.	A	...	...	...
131. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
132. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
133. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	A	...	M	...
134. W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L	...	...
135. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A	...	...	E
136. H. E. M. James, C.S.	A	...	...	...
137. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
138. Ráo Bahádur MakundRamchandra.	...	...	...	E
139. The Honourable J. Q. Pigot, B.A....	...	L	...	...
140. Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A	...	...	...
141. P. Ryan.	...	L	...	...
142. Khán Bahádur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
143. Ráo Bahádur Janardan Vasudevji.	...	L	...	...
144. Major J. W. Watson.	A	...	...	...
145. Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
1875.				
146. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	E
147. Badrudin Tyabji.	A	L	...	...
148. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
149. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.	...	...	M	...
150. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
151. Khán Bahádur Mancherji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
152. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A	...	...	...
153. Shamrao Vithal.	...	L	...	...
154. J. L. Kipling.	A	...	...	...
1876.				
155. Ráo Bahádur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
156. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
157. Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph.D. (Würzburg), F.C.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., M.C.G., (Berlin and Würzburg.)	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
158. The Reverend Charles Cooke, S.J., B.A.	A	...	...	...
159. James Jardine, M.A.	A	L	...	E
160. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	.
161. Mirza Hairat.	A	...	...	...
162. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A	...	...	...
163. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.	...	...	M	...
164. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.	...	...	M	...
1877.				
165. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	...	M	...
166. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, M.A., Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
167. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
168. Edward Giles, M.A.	A	...	...	.
169. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...	...	...
170. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E.	A	..	...	E
171. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
172. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	...	E
173. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	A	L	...	..
174. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
175. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.		...	M	...
176. The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	E
177. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
178. Captain E. L. Marryat, R.E.	.	...	...	E
179. Peter Peterson, D.Sc.	A	L	M	E
180. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	
181. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	...
182. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	..
183. Colonel C. Wodehouse,	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1878.				
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
184. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	A	...	M	...
185. Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
186. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	...
187. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
188. The Right Reverend N. Pagani, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
189. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
190. GeorgeWaters,L.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.E.	...	...	M	...
1879.				
191. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	L	...	...
192. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
193. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
194. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
195. The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
196. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.	...	...	...	E
197. F. G. Selby, B.A.	A	...	...	...
198. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
199. Wilson Bell, C.E.	A	...	...	E
200. F. Chambers.	A	...	...	E
201. Rienzi G. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	...	...	...	E
202. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...
1880.				
203. J. Griffiths.	A	...	...	E
204. Ráo Bahádur Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
205. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	A	...	M	E
206. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	A	...	...	E
207. T. S. Tait, M.A , B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
208. Ráo Bahádur Vishram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...
1881.				
209. Arthur Barrett, B.A.	A	...	..	...
210. Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
211. Dmanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
212. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL B.	A	L	...	...
213. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	A	...	...	...
214. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	A	L	...	...
215. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
216. C. Joynt, M.D., F.K Q C.P.	...	...	M	...
217. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	...	E
218. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	A	L	...	...
219. Michael Macmillan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
220. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.	A	...	...	...
221. J. W. Orr, M.A.	A	L	...	...
222. Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
223. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.	A	...	...	...
224. Matthew H. Starling, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
225. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., M.D.	...	...	M	...
226. E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	A	...	M	...
1882.				
227. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
228. H. Curwen.	A	...	...	...
229. The Reverend F. Dreckmann, S.J.	A	...	...	E
230. G. W. Forrest, B.A.	A	...	...	...
231. Major W. H. Haydon, R.E, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
232. Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji.	A	...	...	...
233. Mancherji Mervanji Bhownagri, C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
234. Shivshanker Govindram.	A	L	...	...
235. J. M. Sleater, Mem. Inst. C. E.	...	...	...	E
236. Ráo Bahádur Tirmalrao Venkatesh Inamdar.	A	...	...	...
237. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
1883.				
238. J. Adams.	...	...	...	E
239. T. Blaney.	...	...	M	..
240. R. M. Branson.	A	L	...	...
241. Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.	A	...	...	...
242. E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.	A	L	...	...
243. Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R. C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	...	...	M	...
244. H. Littledale, B.A.	A	...	...	...
245. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
246. Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
247. The Honourable John Scott.	A	L	...	...
248. N Spencer.	A	L	...	...
249. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	...	...	M	...
250. The Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1884.				
251. Mahadev Chimnají Apte, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
252. The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Vasudev Barve, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
253. Pritamdas Parsumal Chandanani, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
254. Jagannath Sadashivji Hate, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
255. Dhanjisha Navroji Parakh, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
256. Ráo Sáheb Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
257. Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.	A	...	...	...
258 Willoughby Woodward, M.A.	A	L	...	...
1885.				
259. Pandurang Balibhadra.	...	L	...	...
260. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	...
261. Ráo Bahádur Gopalji Surbhai Desai.	A	...	...	...
262. Ráo Bahádur Narayan Bhai Dandekar.	A	...	...	...
263. Abdulla Meerali Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
264. Ardesir Pestonji Kama, L. M. & S.	...	...	M	...
265. Ráo Sáheb Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A.	A	...	...	...
266. Khán Bahádur Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
267 Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
268. Edward Charles Ozanne, C.S., M.R.A.C.	A	...	...	E
269. Signor O. S. Pedraza.	A	...	...	...
270 Sir Bhagvat Singhji Sagramji, K.C.I.E., LL.D., Thákur Sáheb of Gondal.	A	...	...	...
271. The Rev. R A. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
272. Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
1886.				
273. J. A. Da Gama, L.M.	...	...	M	...
274. Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., B.Sc., B.A.	A	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
275. Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
276. Khán Bahádur Dosabhai Pestonji. G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
277. R. H. Gunion, B.A....	A	...	...	...
278. Khán Bahádur Ghulam Mahomed Munshi.	A	...	...	...
279. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Barrister-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
280. Harkisondas Narottamdas	A	...	...	...
281. Khán Bahádur Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
282. The Reverend J. Mayr, S. J. ..	A	...	...	...
283. Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji ...	A	...	...	...
284. J. Monteath, M.A., C.S.	A	L	...	...
285. Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
286. Sirdar Balvantrao Shastri	A	...	...	...
1887.				
287. Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A. ...	A	...	...	...
288. H. Batty, M.A.	A	L	...	...
289. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, B.A. ...	A	...	...	...
290. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, L.M.	...	...	M	...
291. The Reverend A. G. Cane, M.A. ..	A	...	...	...
292. Narayan Ganesh Chandavadkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
293. Professor James Darmesteter ..	A	...	...	...
294. J. F. Gonsalves, L.M.	...	...	M	...
295. Behramji M. Malabari	A	...	...	...
296. Colonel W. Merriman, R.E. ...	...	...	...	E
297. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B A. ...	A	...	...	...
298. Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
299. Dastur Darab Peshutan Sanjana, B.A.	A	...	...	...
300. The Reverend R. Scott, M A. ...	A	...	...	...
301. R. A. Sterndale	A	...	...	E
302. Fardunji Kavasji Tarapurvala, B.A., L.C.E.	A	...	...	E

SYNDICATE.

The Honourable Mr. Justice West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*

W. Wordsworth, B.A., C.I.E. .. .	*Syndics in Arts.*
The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	
Charles Chambers, F R.S.	
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	*Syndics in Law.*
The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, C.S.	
W. Gray, M.B.	*Syndics in Medicine.*
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C. ...	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D, F R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	*Syndics in Civil Engineering.*
Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. ..	
Peter Peterson, D.Sc., Registrar ...	*Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Sir Henry Morland, Knight, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Peter Peterson, D.Sc., Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR.

Peter Peterson, D.Sc.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

Succession Lists.

CHANCELLORS.

1857. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1860. Sir George Russel Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., D.C.L.
1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.
1877. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1885 The Right Honourable Donald James Mackay, Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857. Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
1858. Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
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1863. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
„ Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
1885. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.
1886. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.

DEANS.

I.—Deans in Arts.

1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869. Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1880. Jan., William Wordsworth, B.A.
1881. Jan., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
1881. July, The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.
1882. Jan., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.
1882. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1883. Feb., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.
1885. Feb., William Wordsworth, B.A.

II.—Deans in Law.

1860. July, Arthur James Lewis.
1861. Jan., William Loudon.
1862. Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
1876. Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
1882. Jan., The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
1884. July, The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.
1885. Feb., The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
1886. Sept., The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.

III.—Deans in Medicine.

1858. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860. Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.

1865. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869. Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874. Jan., William Thom.
1877. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. Jan., Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
1882. Jan., William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.
1882. June, Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
1884. Jan., A. N. Hojel, L.K., and Q.C.P.I.
1885. Feb., Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
1886. Aug., H. V. CARTER, M.D.

IV.—DEANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R.E.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1881. Jan., F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1882. June, Lieut.-General J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
1883. Jan., The Honourable Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. Feb., Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. June, A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C. E.

1886 Dec., Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., C.B.
1887. April, THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating.*
1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868. Sept., James Taylor.
1874. May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877. June, PETER PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc. Edin.; B.A. Ball Coll., Oxon

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
* Charles Morehead, M.D.
* John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (first) Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D, M.R.C.S.E.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
* The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D, F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
* The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S., K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

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* Deceased.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
* The Honourable Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
* Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.
* Ráo Bahádur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M D.
* The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A. H. Leith, M D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
W. R. Cassels.
* Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
William Loudon.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
* Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
* Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.

---

* Deceased.

* Major-General Henry James Barr.
Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Knight, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.
Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
* The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* The Reverend J. Glasgow, D D.
* Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
* The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
* Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
* Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.

---

* Deceased.

* Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
* Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
* The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.
William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.
The Honourable Charles Gonne, C.S., C.S.I.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
* T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
Joshua King, C.S., M.A.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.

---

* Deceased.

* The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, C.S.
The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
Major General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.
* Ráo Bahádur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

* The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
* The Reverend William Beynon.
Henry Coke, M.A.
* Rao Bahadur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.
* The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866.

* Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
William Allan Russell, M.A.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
John Cruickshank, M.D.
* R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D., C.I.E.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.
Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
* J. R. Rushton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Rev. Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.

*Deceased.

1867.

* The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
* The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.G.S.
* Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
R. Hamilton.
* C. B. Izon, C.S.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.
* A. M. Rogers.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* Colonel Edward William West.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
* N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.
* The Rev. Duncan Macpherson, M.A., D.D.

1868 (January).

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.
A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.

---

* Deceased.

* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
* J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
Lieut.-General F. A. Fuller, R.E., C.I.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
* Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E.
* F. G. Joynt, M.D.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
The Honourable E W. Ravenscroft, C. S., C.S.I.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S I.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles.
The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
* The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* Nowroji Fardunji, C.I.E.

1869.

*† The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

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* Deceased. † *Ex officio;* not gazetted.

1870.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
* The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.
The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.
Risley V. Hearn.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.
W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
John Lumsdaine.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin.
* Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S
* The Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R A.S.
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C S.
David Young, M.D.

1871.

The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.
* Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

1872

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C., M.R.C.S.
J. A. Forbes.
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
W. G. Hall.
Major-General Jenkins Jones, R.E.
* Kahandas Munchharam.

---

* Deceased.

1873

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner., C.S., C.S.I.
* Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.
* Lieut.-Colonel Bonar Doane.
W. W. Hamilton.
C. J. Mayhew.
The Reverend J. Paton.
* E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
* C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.
* A.W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
T. Holmestead.
* F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
G. T. Molecy.
Major G. W. Oldham, R.E.
* Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
E. P. Robertson, C.S.
* Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

1875.

* Ghulam Mohidin.
* Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.

1876.

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
The Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
* Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S.
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.
* Andrew Lyon, M.A., C.S.
James M. Maclean.
W. Martin Wood.

---

* Deceased.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1872.		**1**	**2**	**3**	
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Sanskrit..	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	D.
Dhaiyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraídun	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

1873.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Dádi-Barjorná, Frámji Navroji... ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit .	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánikji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit .	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto .	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáné, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáné, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji... ...	Latin ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
1874.					
First Class.					
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji	Latin	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit	Ditto	History	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jog, Pralhád, Náráyan	Ditto	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	History	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Ditto	E.&St.X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji ...	Latin ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadké, Vishnu Vásudev	Sanskrit .	History .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Prabáhkar, Anandráo Sitárám	Latin .	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto .	History ...	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh ...	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	E.

1875

First Class.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan	Persian ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji ...	Latin ..	History ..	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Second Class.

Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji .	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatré, Náráyan Vináyak . ..	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto	History	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dhàrap, Náráyan Krishna .	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Hebrew	Political Economy	Ditto	Analytical Geometry	F G.A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar ..	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	Persian	Ditto	History	Ditto ..	D.
Karandikar, Raoji Báláji	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman	Latin	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto .	D.
Kharegát, Mervanji Pestanji ...	Ditto	Analytical Geometry	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	Sanskrit .	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limayé, Hari Váman ..	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	E.

Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Chemical Physics.	Ditto .	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	History ..	Ditto .	E.
Sáthé, Gopál Morcshvar...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Tipnis, Baghunáth Shivrám	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás ...	Persian	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	History ..	E.
1876.					
First Class.					
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás ...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Class.					
Atre, Anáji Rámchandra	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ..	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	Sanskrit ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ..	Latin ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	History ...	D. & F. G. A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji	Persian ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jivájl Dinsháhji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.

Sovani, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám .	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History .	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna . ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto .	D.
1877					
First Class.					
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Latin	History .	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh .	Sanskrit .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál . .	Ditto	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu ..	Latin .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo .	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ..	Political Economy.	D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	Latin .	Ditto .	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St.X.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ..	Political Economy.	E.

*Passed the M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Arabic ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ..	Persian ...	History ..	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ...	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám	Sanskrit ...	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian	Chemical Physics.	Physiology	Ditto		E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.		E.
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh . .	Sanskrit .	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History		D.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar ...	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto		D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev ..	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics		E.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Latin	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.		E.
Kothare, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	Ditto ..		E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ..		E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.		F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorábji .. .	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics,	Ditto ..	Ditto	. .	D.
Pajnigará, Návroji Mervánji .	Persian	History	Ditto	Ditto		F G.A

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Sanskrit .	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan ...	Ditto ..	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Rele, Gangáram Bápsobá	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic&Moral Philosophy	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Váchá, Mánikji Shápurji ..	Persian ..	History ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth . ..	Sanskrit ...	Chemical Physics	Ditto .	Ditto	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám .	Latin .	Ditto	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	St. X
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithál	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar ..	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdullá Meráli . ..	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrai	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna... ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	History . .	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh .	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology.	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	E.
Shahání, Dayáram Gidumal	Persian .	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Pass.		1	2	3	
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang ..	Sanskrit ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	History ..	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Physiology..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ..	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ..	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Master, Frámji Bamanji	Latin	Ditto	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	Persian ..	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.	E.
Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev . .	Sanskrit ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History ..	E. & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál .. .	Latin ..	Physiology	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu	Sanskrit .	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Ditto . .	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ...	Ditto . .	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	History ...	E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E. & F.G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji ..	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name	Second Language	Selected Subjects.	College.
1879			
First Class.			
*Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin	Language and Literature	St X
Second Class			
Akhund, Alı Muhámmad Hasan Alı	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharucha, Hormasji Kerbadji	Persian	Mathematics	E
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desai, Kanthadji Kallánji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abaji	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D
Joshi Vishnu Ráoji	Latin	Mathematics	D
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás	Persian	History and Political Economy	D
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin	Ditto ditto	E & St X
Munshi, Dádabhái Kharshedji	Persian	Mathematics	E
Nádkarni Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.

Pandiá, Krishnáshankar Hiráshankar.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin .	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit .	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar .	Ditto .	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Pass.			
Apte Mahádev Shivrám.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin ..	Ditto ditto	D.
Dave, Ratiram Durgárám	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Digámbar, Dálayá	Hebrew ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purshottam Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji	Hebrew .	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Saddshiv	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	Sanskrit...	Mathematics	E.

* Passed M A. Examination of 1879 in Second Class, Branch I, Languages, English and Latin.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1880.			
Second Class.			
Cámá, Rustam Kharshedji	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattarám Balvant	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E.
Daruvála, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Gadiáli, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Gomes, Lewis	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Jamádár, Yusafáli Yákubáli	Persian	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Muzumdár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Latin	Ditto ditto	E & D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim	Persian	Mathematics	E.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.

Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji	Persian ...	Mathematics	D.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishnáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Pass.			
Agáse, Keshav Janárdan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar ..	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan .	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Divigikar, Rámráo Venkáji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D. & E.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákurdás	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	F. G. A.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribuvandás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vakil, Manchershán Jivanrám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1881.			
Second Class.			
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth. ...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dolé, Mahádev Yashvant	Ditto ..	Mathematics ...	D.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji	Latin ..	Ditto	E.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar ..	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshá	Latin ...	History and Political Economy .	E.
Pass.			
Ápté, Govind Shridhar	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bakre, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar ...	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	D.

Cooper, Navroji Hormasji	Persian	Language and Literature	E
Dalál, Ichharám Bhagvándás	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E
Dastur, Dárashá Peshotan	Persian	History and Political Economy .	E
Desái, Gopálji Gulabbhái	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E
Desái, Motilál Dalpatram	Latin	History and Political Economy	E
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái ...	Ditto .	Ditto ditto	F G. A
Dixon, Rámá Mulji ..	Ditto	Natural Sciences ...	F G A
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parshurám	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy... ..	D
Godbolé, Sadáshiv Mahádáji	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E
Hodivala, Edalji Behramsháh	Persian	History and Political Economy	E
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityaram	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E.
Mirzá, Nasarvanji Frámji	Persian	Natural Sciences	St X
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant ..	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy ..	D
Pávri, Fardunji Palanji	Persian	History and Political Economy	E
Rájé, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences .. .	E
Sane, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	Latin ..	Mathematics	D
Sarnayá, Gokaldás Vithaldás .	Ditto	History and Political Economy ..	E
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences . ..	E

1882

Second Class

Bhágvat, Ramchandra Balkrishna	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D

Name	Second Language	Selected Subjects.	College
Bharuchá, Jivájı Kávasjı	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D
Dámle, Shridhar Keshav	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái	Persian	History and Political Economy	F G A
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E
Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji	Latin	Ditto ditto	E
Pass			
Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E
Bhárvání, Harchandrái Vishindás	Persian	History and Political Economy	E
Bhide, Bálkrishna Vishnu	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E
Dáruvalá, Kharshedji Frámji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	Latin	Ditto	E
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto	Mathematics	E
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev	Ditto	History and Political Economy	F G A
Judge, Jametrám Nánabhái	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E

Kelkar, Hari Váman	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna .	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth .	Ditto .	Mathematics	F G. A
Lálkaká, Ardesir Jamshedji .	Persian .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh . .	Sanskrit .	Natural Sciences	D.
Lele, Vishnu Káshináth	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái .. .	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth . .	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sanjáná, Jehangier Barjorji	Persian .	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá .	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy...	...St. X. & E.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái . ..	Latin	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar . .	Ditto .	History and Political Economy . ..	E.
Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji .	Latin ..	Natural Sciences	St. X. & E.

1883.

First Class.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Second Class.

Cámá, Jehángier K. R.	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Chitale, Govind Venkatesh	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E.
Dikshit, Keshav Harsad..	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám	Ditto . .	Ditto	E.&F.G.A.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu	Latin ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan ..	Sanskrit .	Ditto ditto	D
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Khare, Ganesh Náráyan	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy . .	E.
Látkar, Shámji Anant . .	Persian .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Nádgir, Mulhár Mártand .	Ditto .	Natural Sciences	E.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman ...	Sanskrit...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál ...	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Tátá, Dorábji Jamshedji	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Pass.			
Akhund, Valli Muhámmad Hussanálli.	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhai . .	Ditto	History and Political Economy ..	F. G. A.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto ..	E.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh ..	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy...	D.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ..	E. & D.
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Blakeman, William Alfred	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Chitale, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Laghâte, Govind Balvant	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand ..	Persian ..	Language and Literature	E.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev ..	Sanskrit ..	Natural Sciences...	St. X.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	Latin... ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
More, Vináyak Mádhavráo ...• ...	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji	Latin ..	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev	Ditto .	Natural Sciences	D.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	F. G. A.
Sáthaye, Vishvanáth Náráyan	Latin ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Subhedár Raghunáth Sitárám .	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	D
Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna . .	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E
Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám	Ditto	Ditto ditto	F G A
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji . .	Latin	Language and Literature	E.
Vád, Vithal Appáji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	D
Vakil, Ochhavrám Nánabhái	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
January, 1884.			
First Class.			
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál, B.Sc.	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Rájvádc, Vaijanáth Káshináth .	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji	Latin	Natural Sciences	E.
Second Class.			
Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E
Bengáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo ..	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.

Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji ..	Persian ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman ...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Billimoriá, Ardesir Jamshedji ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E
Chitnis, Shankar Mádhav ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Dabir, Balvant Náráyan... ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshah ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshpándé, Dámodar Lakshuman	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kharé, Dámodar Nilkanth ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Kharé, Purshottam Parshurám...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Kirkiré, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak	Ditto .	Language and Literature	D.
Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Koppikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Oltikar, Hari Rámkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Sakalátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Vaziráni, Tehilrám Khemchand	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

Pass.

Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo ...	Persian ...	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Damniá, Ranchheddás Lálbhái ..	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.

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Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Dastur, Meher Hoshang	Persian ...	Language and Literature .. .	D.
Desái, Varajrái Santokrái	Sanskrit ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám ...	Latin ..	Mathematics	D.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár .	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan ...	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh .	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Godbolé, Nágesh Keshav ...	Ditto .	Ditto	D.
Hirlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoz .	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A
Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kodumal . .	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám .	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy .	E.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar	Ditto ..	Ditto . ..	D.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant . .	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Máli, Keshav Govind	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Mehervaid, Rustam Mánikji	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái	Persian .	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji... ..	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat .	Ditto ...	Ditto . ..	St. X.
Pleader, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji ..	Latin ...	Ditto . . .	St. X.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar ..	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy . .	E.

Setalvád, Chimanlál Harilál	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy. ..	E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	E.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Tyabji, Hyder Kamrudin	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Vánavale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth	Sanskrit...	Mathematics	D.

March, 1884.

Second Class.

Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Gupté, Vináyak Appáji	Latin ..	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Masur, Krishnaráo Shrinivás	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

Pass.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Parnáik, Náráyan Abáji...	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo	Persian ...	Ditto	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1885.			
First Class.			
Taná, Morárji Anandji	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Second Class.			
Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Dánge, Vishnu Náráyan...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji ..	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Deshpánde, Shankar Ganesh	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna..... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna	Ditto . .	Ditto	D.
Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy .	St. X.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Moulvi, Sirájudin Abdul Fattáh ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature ..	E.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir ...	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Naik, Harichandra Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan... ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences...	E.
Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan ...	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Patel, Bápuji Sorábji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Pátil, Govind Appáji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Sethná, Dárá Shápurji	Persian ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sovani, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji ...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Thákore, Manilál Ajitrái ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Vákhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Válevalkar, Pándurang Báburáo ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo ...	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.

Pass.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Apte, Mahádev Krishna	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Betigeri, Svámiráo Narhar ...	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Bhátavadekar, Ganesh Keshav ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.

Names	Second Language	Selected Subjects.	College
Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás	Latin	Ditto	E
Dátár, Hanmant Rámráo .	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D
Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trikamrái .. .	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St X
Gádgil, Sadáshiv Bápu	Ditto	Mathematics	D
Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar .. .	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E
Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari	Persian	Language and Literature	E
Gursing, Shivanmal Náumal .. .	Ditto	Ditto	E
Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E
Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra	Latin	Ditto	St X
Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences .	E
Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E
Joshi, Sakharám Ganesh ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	D
Kánetkar, Vámanráo Hari ..	Ditto	Ditto	E
Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji	Ditto	Language and Literature	D
Kulkarni, Eknath Subráo	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy ..	D
Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji	Persian	History and Political Economy	St X
Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar	Sanskrit	Language and Literature .	E
Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal	Ditto	Ditto ..	D.
Mantri, Kashináth Janárdan .	Ditto	Ditto ..	E

Master, Manchersháh Bamanji ...	Persian	History and Political Economy ..	St X.
Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav ..	Sanskrit	Ditto	St. X.
Mehtá, Náranji Kuvarji... ...	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna	Ditto .	Logic and Moral Philosophy ..	D.
Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhái... .. .	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan ..	Ditto .	Language and Literature	E.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji	Persian ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar ...	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Patvardhan, Mádhav Náráyan ...	Ditto .	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji	Latin	Ditto	St. X.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir .. .	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Ráshinkar, Vishnu Krishna ...	Sanskrit .	Ditto ..	E.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Reuben Ezra	Hebrew .	Mathematics	E.
Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám	Sanskrit .	Language and Literature	E.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Váchhá, Dorábji Hirjibhái	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.

1886.

First Class.

Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	Persian .	History and Political Economy	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Second Class.			
Adváni, Hiránand Khemsing	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar... ...	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh ..	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	D.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra... ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Dalál, Bálkrishnadás Pitámbardás ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Desái, Pándurang Anant	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Javáhri, Mathrádás Rámchand... ..	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Karnik, Bábáji Abáji	Sanskrit ..	Natural Sciences	D.
Khándekar, Bájiráo Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Koyáji, Hormazdiár Kuvarji	Persian ..	Language and Literature...	E.
Lenahan, Herbert Thomas	Latin ...	Ditto	D.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sámant, Námdev Vithal	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji	Latin .	Ditto	E.
Vaishnav, Ánandráo Dvárkádás... ...	Sanskrit .	Ditto .	E.

Váknis, Dinkar Hari	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái ...	...	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Pass.				
Adváni, Himatsing Gajsing ...	...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Apte, Chintáman Náráyan ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	D.
Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám ..	...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Bomboatválá, Dádábhái Adarji ..	...	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Dámle, Anant Mahádev.. ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Daphtari, Kisonlál Ratanlál ...	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Desái, Gulábrái Govindrám ...	..	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Haribhái Gopalji	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Naginbhái Santokbhái ...	...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Sákarlal Chandulál ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Devdhar, Maheshvar Náráyan ...	...	Ditto ..	Ditto	St. X.
Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji ...	...	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind...	...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji ...	..	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám	..	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Hanson, Charles Maurice ...	...	Latin ..	Language and Literature	D.
Huilgolkar, Lakshuman Narsinh	...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	D.
Jugde, Ganesh Balvant	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal ...	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamanshah ...	...	Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ...	..	Sanskrit .	Ditto	E.
Kotvál, Pestanji Sorábji	...	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv	Sanskrit...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth .	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Majmudár, Sárábhái Válábhái	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Mudivedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo ...	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Nádagaud, Nilkanth Annáráo	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Pense, Dattátraya Rangnáth	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Puránik, Shankar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Safre, Vishnu Vináyak	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Záte, Mahádev Rangnáth	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F.G.A.

1887.

First Class.

Bhardá, Jálbhái Dorábji... ...	... Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu	... Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Kaniá, Jekisandás Jethábhái ...	... Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Vijayakar, Shripád Khanderáo...	.. Latin ...	Natural Sciences	E.

Second Class.

Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant ...	... Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Apte. Hari Sadáshiv	... Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji ...	... Latin ...	Language and Literature	St. X.
Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna ...	... Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind ...	... Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji... ...	.. Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Dállas, Barjorji Sorábji	... Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Haidari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazaráli ...	Latin ..	Ditto	St. X.
Hardikar, Dattátraya Krishna ..	... Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Kotvál, Dhanjisháh Pestanji ...	.. Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji ...	... Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Limbálkar, Gunájiráo Rájbá ...	... Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar ...	.. Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Mehtá, Márkand Nandshankar...	.. Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás ...	.. Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Nábar Dattátraya Náráyan ...	.. Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Ozá, Asandás Tejbhándás ..	... Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan ...	...Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pávri, Navroji Pálanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar.	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Valsárá, Manchersháh Bamanji... ...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vasu, Lakhimal Aidás	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Pass.			
Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali.	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Argikar, Lakshman Bhimráo	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Atre, Hanmant Bápuráo...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bakshi, Govind Bajáji	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bápat, Gopál Váman	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bátliboi, Árdesir Frámji...	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozsháh ..	Persian ...	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Manchárám Mayárám	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Chaván, Odhavji Devji	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Govindbhái Háthibhái	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.

Devrukhkar, Náráyan Sadáshiv	...	Ditto	...	D.
Dhadphade, Krishnáji Balvant	..	Ditto	...	D.
Divechá, Navroji Ratanji	...	Persian	...	E.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses	... ...	Hebrew	...	E.&F.G.A.
Ferreira, Dominic J.	... ...	Latin	...	St. X.
Ghándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji	..	Ditto	...	E.
Godbole, Vináyak Apáji	...	Sanskrit	...	D.
Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji	..	Ditto	...	E.
Gupte, Lakshman Apáji	...	Ditto	...	E.
Háte, Gajánan Harichandra	...	Latin	..	St. X.
Jávadekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth	..	Sanskrit	.	D.
Kádri, Shamsudin Sayedmiá	...	Persian	...	G.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji	.. ...	Sanskrit	...	F. G. A.
Kále, Govind Vithal	... ...	Ditto	...	F. G. A.
Kanekar, Moreshvar Keshav	...	Ditto	...	D.
Kehimkar, Abraham Aron	...	Latin	...	E.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshman	...	Sanskrit	...	D.
Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji	...	Persian	...	E.
Kundanmaláni, Lálchand Hasamal	...	Ditto	...	E.
Lajmi, Venkat Anandráo	...	Sanskrit	...	F. G. A.
Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand	...	Persian	...	E.
Limaye, Hari Vithal	... ...	Sanskrit	..	E.
Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji	...	Latin	...	E.
Masand, Atmáram Gangárám	...	Persian	...	E.
Modi, Jekisandás Murárdás	...	Sanskrit	..	St. X.
Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás	...	Latin	...	E.
Mullá, Dinsháh Fardunji	...	Persian	...	E.
Nánávati, Hormasji Adarji	...	Sanskrit	...	E.
Nulkar, Atmárám Krishna	...	Ditto	...	E.

		Ditto	...	D.
		Natural Sciences	...	D.
		Ditto	...	E.
		Ditto	...	E.&F.G.A.
		Language and Literature	...	St. X.
		History and Political Economy	...	E.
		Language and Literature	...	D.
		Mathematics	...	E.
		History and Political Economy	...	E.
		Ditto	...	St. X.
		Language and Literature	...	D.
		Ditto	...	G.
		Natural Sciences	...	F. G. A.
		History and Political Economy	...	F. G. A.
		Language and Literature	...	D.
		History and Political Economy	...	E.
		Natural Sciences	...	D.
		Mathematics	...	E.
		History and Political Economy	...	E.
		Language and Literature ...	...	F. G. A.
		History and Political Economy	...	E.
		Mathematics	...	E.
		History and Political Economy	..	E.
		Ditto	...	E.
		Ditto	...	St. X.
		Ditto	...	E.
		Ditto	...	E.
		Natural Sciences	...	E.
		History and Political Economy	...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Oka, Gopináth Vináyak	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh .	Ditto .	Ditto	E.
Shástri, Jametrám Gavarishankar .	Ditto	History and Political Economy ..	E. & G.
Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan	Ditto	Natural Sciences .	D.
Sutariá, Kávasji Mánikji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy .	St. X.
Táráporválá, Ratanji Jivanji	Ditto .	Ditto ..	St. X.
Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	E.
Wágle, Ganpatiáo Raghunáth	Latin .	Ditto ..	St. X.

B. Sc.

Names.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1882.				
First Class.				
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji, B A.	Pure Mathematics.	Applied Mathematics.	Botany.	F.G.A
Pass.				
Khot, Anant Venkáji, B.A. .	Animal Physiology.	Zoology .	Ditto.	E.
1883				
First Class.				
Deshmukh Moreshvar Gopál, B.A , M D., .	Ditto .	Chemistry ..	Ditto.	E.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kallándás, M.A.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto..	E.
Pass.				
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan, M.A.	Ditto .	Zoology ..	Ditto..	F.G.A
1884.				
Second Class.				
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji, M A	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.	E.
Masáni, Adarji Mornosji, M.A	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	F.G.A
1885.				
Second Class.				
Mehtá, Dámubhai Dáyábhái .	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto.	E.
Pass.				
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji .	Ditto .	Chemistry	Ditto	St. X
Pandit, Harilál Mulshankar .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Parvati, Rámráo Krishna	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.
1886				
First Class.				
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji, L.M. & S.	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Zoology	Grant
Second Class.				
Karpur, Shrinivásráo S. . .	Pure Mathematics.	Experimental Physics.	Physical Geography.	C. Sc.
Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám.	Animal Physiology.	Zoology ..	Ditto..	E.
1887.				
First Class.				
Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji, B.A.	Botany ..	Ditto ..	Chemistry.	E.
Pass.				
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Animal Physiology.	E.

HONORARY DEGREE of LL.D.

1884.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothâre, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshâh Erachshâh, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karsháṣji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. .. .. L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ... ... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dávlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. ... ... L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ... ... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. ... ... L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. ... ... L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán, B.A. ... ... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A. ... ... L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. L
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. .. .. L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... . L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... ... L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. ... ... L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A. .. .. L.

HONORARY DEGREE of LL.D.

1884.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M A. .. .. L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. .. .. L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ... ... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.

---

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dávlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. ... ... L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ... ... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B A. ... ... L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. ... ... L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán, B.A. ... ... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A. ... ... L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A.... ... ... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.... L
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. .. .. L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... . L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... ... L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... . L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. ... ... L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A.... ... ... L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B.A. ... . . L.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, M.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev, M A. ... ... L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A. .. .. L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. ... . L.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. . ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Páudvál, Dvárkanáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... ... L.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A. ... . L.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás, B.A. ... ... L.
DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A. ... ... L.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji, B A. ... ... L.
Huligol, Krishnaráo Mádhav, B. A. ... ... L.
Jambusarvála, Bejanji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kántkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman, B.A. . ... L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, M.A. ... ... L.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna, B.A. .. .. L.

1881.

First Division.

Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ... ... L.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái, B.A. ... ... L.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Duncan, Thomas, M.A. ... ... L.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji, B A. ... ... L.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar, B.A. ... ... L.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Koparkar, Govind Balkrishna, B.A. .. .. L.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinha, B.A. .. .. L.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A.... ... . L.
Relo, Gangárám Bápsobá, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám, B.A ... ... L.

1882.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A. ... . L.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji, M.A. ... ... L.
Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal, B.A. ... ... L.

1883.

First Division.

Dharamshi, Abdulláh Meherálli, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Cámá, Rustom K. R., B.A. ... ... L.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar, B.A. .. .. L.
Chitnis, Dattátraya Balvant, B.A. ... . L.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál, B.A. ... . L.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.

Mirajkar, Rághavendra Shrinivás, B.A.... ... ... L.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál, B.A. .. .. L.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshán, B.A.... ... ... L.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji, B.A. ... ... L.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.

1884.

Second Division.

Akhund, Alli Muhámmad Hussanalli, B.A. ... ... L.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám, B.A.... ... ... L.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A. .. .. L.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji, B.A. ... . L.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishna, B.A. ... . L.
Tripáthi, Govardhanrám Mádhavrám, B.A. . .. L.
Vakil, Manchhúshankar Jivanrám, B.A... ... ... L.

1885.

Second Division.

Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji, B.A. ... ... L.
Desai, Motilál Dalpatrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... . L.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji, B.A. .. .. L.
Kelkar, Hari Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A. .. .. L.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádgir, Malhár Mártand, B.A. ... ... L.
Sanjaná, Temuras Navroji, B.A. ... . L.
Saraiyá, Gokaldás Vithaldás, B.A. ... ... L.
Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, M.A. ... ... L.

1886.

First Division.

Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám, B.A. ... .. L.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribhovandás, B.A. ... ... L.
Vaziráni, Tahilrám Khemchand, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhágvat, Bálāji Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhárváni, Harchandrái Vishindás, B.A. ... ... L.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám, B.A. ... ... L.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothāre, Gajánan Bápuji, B.A. ... ... L.
Laghāte, Govind Balvantráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái, B.A. ... ... L.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji, B.A. ... ... L.
Risvádkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv, B.A. ... ... L.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv, B.A. ... ... L.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth, B.A. ... ... L.

1887.

First Division.

Alpaiválá, Mervánji Kaikhosru, B.A. ... ... L.
Pátil, Govind Appáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Bilimoriá, Sorábji Frámji, B.A. .. .. L.
Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo, B.A. ... ... L.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshpánde, Dámodar Lakshuman, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv, B.A. ... ... L.
Kharé, Purshottam Purshurām, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirkiré, Krishnáji Hari, B.A. ... ... L.
Mundle, Rámchandra Ganesh, B.A. .. .. L.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth, B.A. ... ... L.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth, B.A. ... ... L.
Pleader, Phirozeshāh Nasarvánji, B.A. ... ... L.
Setálvád, Chimanlál Harilál, B.A. ... ... L.
Vaidya, Lakshman Rámchandra, M.A. L

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A. C

1885.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál, B. Sc., B.A. ... G.

1887.

Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. .. .. G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sanzgire, Shántárám Vithal ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
*Barjorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
*Shiek Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio... ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... . G.
Kothare, Shámráo Jagannáth ... . G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria .. .. G.

* Surname not known.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... . G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim .. .. G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál . ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... . G.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... . G.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand . ... .. G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio .. . ... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... .. G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... . G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... . G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... . G.

1885.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál, B. Sc., B.A. . G.

1887.

Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. .. .. G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sanzgire, Shántárám Vithal ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
*Barjorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
*Shiek Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... . G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio... ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... . G.
Kothare, Shámráo Jagannáth ... . G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria .. .. G.

* Surname not known.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... . G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim .. . . G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál . . ... . G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... . G.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál .. . . G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert . . . . G.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio . ... G.
Kantak, Shantárám Vináyak ... . G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... .. G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái .. ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ... . G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... . G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ... ... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... ... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh .. . . G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph .. . . G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antão, John Alcantara ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás ... ... G.
Sulemáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji .. .. G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji... ... ... G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. ... ... G.
DeConceição, Philip .. .. G.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... . G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.

Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál .. .. G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji .. .. G.

L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry... ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Divéchá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ... . G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji .. .. G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji . . .. G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth .. .. G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh .. .. G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.

Fonseca, Caetano	G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji	G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál	G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra	G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji	G.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji	G.

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji	G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji	G.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna	G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji	G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji	G.
Keláválá, Mánikshah Jamshedji	G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji	G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio . . .	G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A.	G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji	G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth	G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás .	G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái	G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam	G.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji	G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar	G.
Tárápurválá, Shávakshah Sorábji	G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosábhái Ardesir	G.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji.	G.
Dádáchanji, Pálanji Hormasji	G.
Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji	G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji	G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji	G.
Kharegát, Mervánjí Pestanji	G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur	G.
Tukiná, Edalji Kávasji	G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji	G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji...	G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldás Manordás ... ... G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio ... ... G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu ... ... G.

1881.

First Class.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... ... G.
Báriá, Dárashah Hormasji ... ... G.
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... ... G.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ... G.
Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Patvardhan Dhondo Appáji ... ... G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... G.
Chhatrapatti, Nilkanth Dáyábhái... ... ... G.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ... ... G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vinayakráo Govind... ... ... G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámroz Ardesir ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji ... ... G.
Pâscal, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Nasarvánji... ... ... G.

1882.

First Class.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál ... ... G.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji ... ... G.
Káká, Sorábji Mánikji ... ... G.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... G.
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Coachman, Sorábji Ratanji... ... ... G.
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dhárgalkar, Lakshuman Bachája ... ... G.
Edal-Behrám, Dinsháh Jiváji ... ... G.
Káne, Sadáshiv Váman ... ... G.
Motiválá, Dinsháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... ... G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorábji ... ... G.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1883.

Second Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Mervánji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Brown, Edwin Harold ... . G.
Davalatjádá, Surajlál Mathurádás ... ... G.
DeMonte, Dominick A. ... ... G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji ... ... G.
Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás ... ... G.
Kátrak, Nánábhái Navroji ... . G.
Kutár, Rastamji Pálanji .. .. G.
Mirzá, Jáfar Kulibeg Fraidunbeg ... ... G.
Pinto, J. Orphino ... ... G.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pochája ... ... G.
Poyntz, John William Walter ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Nádarsháh Hormasji ... ... G.

1884.

First Division.

Chokshi, Nasarvánji Hormasji ... . G.
Khándválá, Tuljárám Chunirám .. .. G.
Lálkáká, Kávasji Karshedji ... ... G.
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Shett, Meherjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Achyutráo, Parákhi Shrinivás ... ... G.
Bansháh, Nasarvánji Frámji ... ... G.
Barve, Shridhar Sakhárám ... ... G.
Bátliválá, Kávasji Mothábhái ... ... G.
Bhat, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... G.
Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Hari ... ... G.
Bocarro, John Eugene ... ... G.
Bopardikar, Gangádhar Gopál ... ... G.

Dádarkar, Bhovánishankar Bálkrishna ... ... G.
DeAttaides, Francis X. ... ... G.
Gordon, Herbert Leslie ... ... G.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál ... ... G.
Kátrak, Dosábhái Hormasji ... ... G.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Narimán, Pestanji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Nicolson, Jijibhái Pestanji ... ... G.
Nilkanth, Anubhái Mahipatrám ... ... G.
Patel, Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái ... ... G.
Penti, Jehángier Hirjibhái ... ... G.
Santuk, Kharshedji Santukji ... ... G.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... G.
Spencer, Kaikhosru Nánábhái ... ... G.
Unválá, Jamshedji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Velkar, Atmárám Vásudev ... ... G.

1885.

First Division.

Gokhale, Krishnáji Trimbakráo ... ... G.
Grogan, Henry William ... ... G.
Vakil, Manchersháh Mothábhái ... ... G.

Second Division.

Brooks, John Charlton ... ... G.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... G.
Chhatre, Vásudev Vináyak ... ... G.
Dallas, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Dávar, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Doctor, Jehángier Barjorji ... ... G.
Dotiválá, Hormasji Kávasji ... ... G.
Ghásválá, Bhikáji Edalji ... ... G.
Gomes, Lewis ... ... G.
Henriques, Lawrence Felix ... ... G.
Keláválá, Ardesir Jamshedji ... ... G.
Kher, Govind Báláji ... ... G.
Masáni, Ardesir Behrámji... ... ... G.
Masáni, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ... ... G.
Pinto, P. Manuel Lisboa ... ... G.
Rával, Virji Jhiná ... ... G.
Sabjá, Dinsháh Edalji ... ... G.
Sahiár, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... G.
*Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... G.

*Surname not known.

1886.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Mistri, Mancherji Jámásji . ... G.
Anklesariá, Dhanjisháh Edalji ... ... G.
Modi, Maganlál Motirám ... . G.
Dávar, Frámroz Shávaksháh ... ... G.
Kotháválá, Dorábsháh Edalji . . .. G.
Asráni, Ismáel Ján Muhámmad .. .. G.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant .. .. G.
Saraiyá, Chunilál Dharamdás ... ... G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Dávadá, Purshottam Náranji ... ... G.
Dave, Shevaklál Máneklál .. . . G.
DeCosta, Francis Xavier. . ... G.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Jamshedji ... ... G.
DeCunha, George F. ... . G.
Dias, Erasmo Xavier ... ... G.
Joshi, Khusháldás Karsanji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Frámji... ... ... G.
Kher, Ganesh Vishnu ... . G.
Masáni, Mervánji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Master, Chhabildás Tribhovandás ... ... G.
Mehta, Dhanjibhái Hormasji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám ... ... G.
Moudáválá, Dárásháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Patel, Dosábhái Kávasji ... ... G.
Pereira, Anthony Aluisius Jervis ... . G.
Tátá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji . .. . G.
Vadváni, Táráchand Jairámdás... ... . G.
Writer, Dárábsháh Dinsháh ... ... G.

1887.

First Class.

Kalliánválá, Navroji Kávasji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Shápurji Dosábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Anklesariá, Bamansháh Kharshedji ... ... G.
Gonsalves, Gabriel Francis .. .. G.
Kámdin, Jamshedji Fardunji .. .. G.
Káne, Káshináth Váman ... ... G.
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji .. . . G.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth, B.A. ... . G.
Lákdáválá, Navroji Mancherji ... ... G.

Másiná, Hormasji Mánikji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Pránjivan Jagjivan ... ... G.
Mehtá, Sorábji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Narbherám ... ... G.
Modi, Ratanshàh Mánikji ... ... G.
Pochkhánáválá, Dorábji Hormasji ... ... G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ... ...P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... ...P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... ...P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ... ...P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ...P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ... ...P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ... ...P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ... ...P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak, ...P.E
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A. ... ...P.E

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji Bápuji, B.A. ... ...P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji . ...P.E.

1874

First Class.

*Bamanji Sorábji ... ...P.E.

* Surname not known.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... ...P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... ...P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Ádarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari .. ..P.E.
Khandáláváiá, Pestanji Dorábji... ... ... ,. P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... ...P.E.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal .. ..P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ... ...P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan... .. .. P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope ... .P.E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. ... ...P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... ...P.E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái ... ... P,E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ... ...P.E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál ... .P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... . P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám ... .P.E.

1877.

First Class.

Páthak Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. .. .. .. P.E.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... .P.E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji .. ..P.E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ...P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ...P.E.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám ... ...P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás ... ...P.E.

Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... . P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ...P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra ... ...P.E.
Chhatre, Nílkanth Vináyak ... ...P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ...P.E.
Desái, Vasanji Kalliánji ... ... .P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant ... ...P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ...P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái . ...P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Mehta, Harivadanrám Manirám ... ... P.E.
Saraf, Venkatráo Anant ... ...P.E.

1879.

First Class

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulábbhái Kanthadji ... ... P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ...P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... . P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbherám .. ..P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier ... ...P.E.
Dás, Dharnidhar ... .P.E.
Hajará, Dinánáth ... .P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo ... ...P.E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang. ... ...P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ...P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir . . .. P.E.
Nádarsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ...P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji . ... P E.
Pávri, Kharshedji Navroji ... ...P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandás Itchhárám . ... P.E.

1880

First Class.

Gáytonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ...P.E.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govind ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ...P.E.
Hall, William ... ...P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor ... ...P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji .. ..P E.
Ghárpure, Náráyan Hari ... ...P.E.
Pathak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ...P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Náráyan ... ...P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji ... ...C.Sc.
Chakrabati, Bhutanáth ... ...C.Sc.

Second Class

Bilgi, Rudráppá Virbasáppá ... ...C.Sc.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ...C.Sc.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra .. ..C.Sc.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh ... ...C.Sc.
Moharir, Báláji Gangádhar ... ...C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhai ... ...C.Sc.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ...C.Sc.

Pass.

Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ...C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund... ... ...C.Sc.
Khandheriá, Popatlál Dungarsi ... ...C.Sc.
Lálá, Kiásing Rámsing ... ...C.Sc.
Mehtá, Váváhái Haridás ... ...C.Sc.
Modi, Maganlál Thákdroás ... ...C.Sc.
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji ... ...C.Sc.
Ráo, Kekobád Hormasji... ... ...C.Sc.

1882.

Second Class.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo ... ...C.Sc.
Belani, Khimchand Ravji .. .. C.Sc.
Bogá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ...C.Sc.
Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás ... ...C.Sc.

Gánu, Keshav Hari ... ...C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ... ...C.Sc.
Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji ... ...C.Sc.

Pass.

Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás .. .. C.Sc.
Kángá, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Náik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... ... C.Sc.
Náik, Timáji Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal .. .. C.Sc.
Pávri, Bamanji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Dorábji Temulji ... ... C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvánji Nágji ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

First Class

Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Daud ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bhaválkar, Mártand Váman ... ... C.Sc.
Mádan, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Bámji, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.
Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáji, Sorábji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Kilábhái Dullabhrám ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan ... ... C.Sc.
Kátrak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Narsingráo Krishnayá .. .. C.Sc.
Kotvál, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Mitra, Haripad .. .. C.Sc.
Rishi, Gopál Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Rowe, William F. .. .. C.Sc.
Mullıgan, William George Tobias ... ... C.Sc.

January, 1884.

First Class.

Visvesvaraiya, Mokshagundam ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Dev, Váman Náráyan . ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Mangesh Ráo ... . C.Sc.

Sháh, Bháilál Purshottamdás ... ... C.Sc.
Varneshiyar, Sitárám Sambásiv ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Dalál, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáte, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Gardc, Náráyan Dattátraya ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Moro Govind ... ... C.Sc.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji ... ... C.Sc.
Vyás, Gavrishankar Harjivandás ... ... C.Sc.

March, 1884.

Pass.

Yatgiri, Subráo Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.

1885.

First Class.

Chitalé, Parshurám Krishna ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Chhápgar, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Ajrekar, Sitárám Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Gowdá, Basavappá Chikkámagalur Halagaiyá ... ... C.Sc.
Khatáv, Hari Báláji ... ... C.Sc.
Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand ... ... C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

1886.

Second Class.

Basavapatna, Subbaráo ... ... C.Sc.
Gokhale, Vináyak Hari... ... . C.Sc.
Gole, Vishnu Vithal ... ... C.Sc.
Vaidya, Dattu Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Vakíl, Ardersir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Chakarbatti, C. ... ... C.Sc.
Chirmule, Vishnu Anant ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Krishnáji Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Kunte, Vásudev Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Chunilál Jethábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Sheik Abdul Rehmán valad Sheik Adam ... ... C.Sc.

1887.

Second Class.

Dalál, Bhagvándás Harkisandás	C.Sc.
Karpur, Shrinivásráo S., B.Sc.	C.Sc.
Patel, Ardesir Kávasji	C.Sc.
Sátáráválá, Nánábhái Dádábhái	C.Sc.
Tudball, Charles	C.Sc.

Pass.

Baptista, Joseph	C.Sc.
Chitale, Vithal Vishnu	C.Sc.
Gadre, Ganesh Váman	C.Sc.
Gokhale, Gangádhar Sadáshiv	C Sc.
Junre, Govind Ganesh	C.Sc.
Kirtané, Bhagvant Sakhárám	C.Sc.
Lele, Hari Vishnu	C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Mánkeshvar Gopál	C.Sc.
Nagarkar, Lakshuman Dáji	C.Sc.
Navaratna, Rámráo	C.Sc.
Nerurkar, Báburáo Yashvant	C.Sc.
Nonaminákar, Venkatrám Rámasvámi Ayengar	C.Sc.
Ozá, Ratishankar Girjáshankar	C.Sc.
Patel, Chhotálál Káshibhái	C.Sc.
Robinson, Arthur Charles	C.Sc.

The following is a list of the Candidates who have passed the Examinations of 1886 as follows:—

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

First Class.

Welinkar, Náráyan Gunáji	F.G.A.

Second Class.

Atmárám-Bhukhanválá, Matubhái Kasanbhái	E.
Bástáválá, Sorábji Dádábhái	St.X.
Báthá, Jehángier Dinsháh	E.
Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám	E.
Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám	E.
Dádáchandji, Ratanshah Karshásji	St.X.
Hodiválá, Shápurshah Hormasji	E.
Kále, Moreshvar Rámchandra	S.C., *formerly* F.G.A.
Kángá, Edalji Rastamji	St.X., *formerly* E.
Lálkáká, Kaikhosru Kharshedji	E.
Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan	D.

Máchve, Rámchandra Gopál ... E.
Madgávkar, Govind Dinánáth ... St.X.
Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth ... St.X.
Mulgávkar, Ganpatráo Shivrám ... St.X.
Mus, Nánábhái Hormasji ... St.X.
Raymond, Edward ... St.X.
Saldanha, Camillo Francis Bibiana ... St X.
Sethná, Nasaryánji Dhanjibhái ... St.X.
Sorábji, Cornelia ... D.
Vimádalál, Jehángier Jamshedji ... St.X.
Welinkar, Shrikrishna Gunáji ... St.X.

Pass

Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyak ... St.X.
Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadáshiv ... F.G.A.
Amalnerkar, Tukárám Rámchandra ... F.G.A.
Aneráo, Govind Balvant ... G.C.
Athalye, Ganesh Vishnu ... E.
Badé, Rámkrishna Nilkanth ... D.
Baindurkar, Bhavánishankar Subráo ... D.
Bámji, Kaikhosru Edalji ... St.X.
Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu ... D.
Bennet, Sorábji Kharshedji ... F.G.A.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Phirozeshán ... D.
Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang ... R.C.
Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak ... D.
Borkar, Yashvant Bálappá ... E.
Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji ... E.
Chándorkar, Ganesh Lakshuman ... E.
Choksi, Manchhubhái Narsidás ... E.
Dalál, Ardesir Fardunji ... G.C.
Dalál, Káshilál Nárandás ... E.
Davé, Harihar Bhánushankar ... S.C.
Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám ... E
Deshmukh, Hari Pándurang ... D.
Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh ... R.C.
Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji ... F.G.A.
Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar ... E.
Divechá, Jijibhái Ardesir ... E.
Doctor, Frámji Pestanji ... St.X.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji ... St.X.
Enti, Kaikhosru Ardesir ... S.C.
Fouzdár, Motilál Tribhuvandás ... E.
Gáikavár, Khanderáo Appásáheb ... D.
Gharekhu, Rangnáth Sambhunáth ... G.C.
Ghásválá, Kávasji Frámji ... E.
Godbole, Parshurám Ráoji ... D.
Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh ... D.

Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant ... . E.
Hebbál, Ganesh Annáráo ... ... D.
Joshi, Shápurji Sorábji... . ... St. X.
Kalliánpurkar, Visveshvar Venkatesh . . .. E.
Káji, Gordhandás Navtamrám ... ... G.C., *formerly* E.
Kerkar, Váman Rámchandra ... ... E.
Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... E.
Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth ... . F.G.A.
Manerikar, Balvant Rámkrishna ... ... E.
Mansukháni, Vádhumal Udhárám ... ... E.
Master, Shávakshah Rastamji ... ... E.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás ... ... S.C.
Mehtá, Motibhái Manibhai ... ... E.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás ... ... E.
Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám ... ... G.C.
Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji ... ... St. X.
Modak, Mahádev Hari... ... ... D.
Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan ... ... S.C.
Mohile, Ganpat Bháskar ... ... E.
Munshi, Hirálal Mansukhlál .. .. E.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant ... ... St.X.
Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Anandráo ... ... E.
Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji ... ... D.
Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhavgatidás ... ...F.G.A.
Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav .. .. D.
Pakvásá, Vrijbhukandás Manchárám ... ... E.
Patel, Chhotálál Babarbhái .. .. E.
Páthare, Krishnaráo Harishchandra... .. .. E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Patvári, Ranchhodlál Vandrávandás ... ... E.
Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth ... ... D.
Potdár, Váman Moreshvar .. .. D.
Rájádhyksha, Sájbá Yashvant ... ... F.G.A.
Reporter, Phirozeshah Edalji ... ... St.X.
Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... D.
Sáne, Rámchandra Balvant ... ...F.G.A.
Sardesái, Govind Sakhárám ... ... E.
Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant... ... ... D.
Sethná, Phiroze Kharshedji ... ... St. X.
Shukla, Jivanlál Mohanlál ... ... E.
Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar ... ... E.
Sontake, Datto Dámodar ... ... R.C.
Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái ... ... D.
Sutáriyá, Chhotálál Chunilál ... . G.C., *formerly* E.
Talpade, Náráyan Bápuji ... ... E.
Trilokekar, Sundar Vishvanáth ... ...F.G.A.
Tripáthi, Tanasukhrám Manasukhrám ... ... E.

Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád .. .. E.
Vakil, Jamietram Jivanrám ... ... E.
Varde, Dinkar Sakhárám ... .. E.

Previous Examination

First Class.

Kále, Govind Krishna .. .., D.

Second Class.

Bakshi, Shrinivás Krishna . ... F.C.
Belvalkar, Hari Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Bhadkamkar, Náráyan Mahádev ... . D.
Bhat, Manishankar Ratnáji ... . E.
Cámá, Frámji Mánikji... ... . St.X.
Cámá, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... E.
Cavdmaster, Behrámji Sorábji .. .. F.G.A.
Dádáchanji, Phirozesháh Kershásji .. .. B.C.
Dalál, Barjorji Jamshedji ... . G.C.
Dánge, Shankar Náráyan .. .. D.
Dávar, Edalji Frámji ... ... E.
Desái, Rámdat Vithobá ... ... E.
Deshpánde, Keshav Ganesh ... ... E.
Dhruva, Anandshankar Bápubhái .. .. G.C.
El-Edroos, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein ... ... E.
Ghodi, Keshavlál Murlidhar ... ... E.
Gokhale, Vishnu Balvant ... ... F.C., *formerly* D.
Jalihál, Krishnáji Rangaráo ... . D.
Javeri, Krishnalál Mohanlál ... ... S.C.
Jhánjiáni, Premchand Avatrái ... ... D.
Joglekar, Shridhar Rámchandra ... ... F.C.
Kále, Krishnáji Rámchandra ... . R.C.
Kále, Ráoji Rámchandra ... ... D.
Kankodiválá, Chandulál Dáyábhái ... ... St.X.
Kohiyár, Kharshedji Ratanshán ... ...F.G.A.
Lukmáni, Muhámmad-báuker Abdul Karim ... ... E.
Márkar, Hirjibhái Frámji ... ... E.
Mehtá, Nasarvánji Edalji .. .. St.X.
Mobedji, Ardesir Rastamji ... ... E.
Pátankar, Nilkanth Pándurang ... ... F.C.
Patel, Chhotálál Lallubhái ... ... E.
Ratnágar, Ratanji Jamshedji ... ...St.X.
Sáne, Dámodar Moreshvar ... ... F.C.

Sanjáná, Phirozeshâh Edalji ... ... D.
Shiveshvarkar, Nilkanth Átmárám ... ... St.X.
Taveriá, Hormasji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Vakil, Dorábji Fardunji ... ... D.
Vakil, Frámroz Ardesir ... ... St.X.
Vakil, Merbái Ardesir ... ... F.G.A.
Vartak, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... D.

Pass.

Abdulkarim, Yávarhusain Nánábhái ... ...F.G.A.
Abhyánkar, Hari Krishna ... ...F.G.A.
Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Vishnu ... ... F.C.
Achárya, Gajánan Govind ... ...F.G.A.
Ambekar, Vásudev Vithal ... ... B.C.
Anklesariá, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Bahádurji, Dorábji Nasarvánji ... ... St.X.
Bálsekar, Mangesh Krishnayá ... ... D.
Baman-Behrám, Kávasji Bamanji ... ... St.X.
Bámji, Mánikshâh Kávasji ... ... F.C.
Bátliválá, Hormasji Dinshâh.. .. .. St.X.
Bhide, Rámchandra Káshináth ... ... F.C.
Bivalkar, Vásudev Raghunáth ... ... F.C., *formerly* D.
Chandávarkar, Padmanábh Gopál ... ... E.
Chitnis, Balvant Sitárám ... ... F. C.
Contractor, Ardesir Edalji ... ... S. C.
Desái, Anantrái Girdharrái ... ... B. C.
Desái, Champaklál Manilál ... ... S. C.
Desái, Jugalbhái Kalliánrái ... ... B. C.
Desái, Khandubhái Bhimbhái ... ... S. C.
Desái, Maganlál Chhotálál ... ... B. C.
Deshpánde, Balvant Bábáji ... . D. C.
Dodhalkar, Krishnáji Annáji ... ... R. C.
Durge, Bálkrishna Bháiji ... ... E.
Esperance, John Joseph ... ...St. X.
Fernandez, J. P. Salvadore ... ... D.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra ... ... F. G. A., *formerly* D.
Gadre, Shankar Káshináth ... ... F. G. A., *formerly* D.
Gánlá, Lakshuman Narsáppá ... ... D.
Ghâli, Satyáppá Sankáppá ... ... D.
Ghárpure, Shrikrishna Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Gupte, Dámodar Mahádev ... ... B. C.
Gupte, Shankar Keshav ... ... B. C.
Háte, Mothábhái Gopinâthji ... ... E.
Háte, Vináyak Nánábhái ... ... F. G. A., *formerly* B. C.
Herlekar, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... D.

Javeri, Dalsukhbhái Bhagubhái ... ... G. C.
Jánjiáni, Gidumal Avatrái ... ... D.
Jivrájáni, Ranchordás Nárandás ... ... S. C.
Joshi, Dádábhái Sorábji ... ...St. X.
Joshipará, Manirái Trikamrái ... ... E.
Kaduskar, Vásudev Ganesh ... ... F. C.
Kále, Vishnu Govind ... ... R. C.
Kámat, Vishnu Vithal ... . F. C.
Káne, Hari Vináyak . ... F. C.
Karandikar, Rámchandra Balvant ... ... D.
Karimchandáni, Variálsing Nihálsing ... ... E.
Kelkar, Mahádev Chintáman ... ... R. C.
Kelkar, Náráyan Chintáman ... ... F. C.
Khambátá, Soráb Rustam ... ...St. X.
Kharé, Váman Sakhárám ... ... D.
Kiledár, Váman Lakshuman .. .. D.
Kinkhábválá, Bálábhái Gatábhái ... ... G. C.
Kololgi, Virupáksha Sivlingáppá ... ... D.
Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji ... ...St. X.
Kudálkar, Bháskar Rámchandra . . .. G. C.
Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh ... ... F. C.
Lágu, Hari Lakshuman ... ... D.
Lálá, Nandirám Giánchand ... ... E.
Lalit, Bhikáji Gopál ... ... D.
Lálkaká, Bápuji Pálanji ... ...St. X.
Lálváni, Kishna Uttamchand ... ... D.
Limaye, Krishna Govind ... ... D.
Limaye, Mahádev Náráyan ... ... F. C.
Limaye, Náráyan Hari ... ... F. C.
Mahájan, Vináyak Bápuji .. .. E.
Mándviválá, Yusafálli Allibhái ... ... E.
Marzbán, Kekobád Behrámji ... ... E.
Mehtá, Girdharlál Harilál ... ... G. C.
Mehtá, Jivábhái Bhikábhái ... ... F. G. A.
Mehtá, Mávji Kánji ... ... F. G. A.
Mehtá, Motirám Surbhái ... ... E.
Mehtá, Thákor Kapilrám .. .. E.
Moghe, Sadáshiv Náráyan ... ... F. G. A.
Motiválá, Rastamji Barjorji .. ..St. X.
Mullá, Rastamji Fardunji .. .. E.
Mulgávkar, Sundarráo Shivrám .. ..St. X.
Munshi, Mádhav Motirám ... ... E.
Nagarkar, Janárdan Keshav ... . D.
Náik, Ganpatráo Rámchandra . ...St. X.
Náik, Lakshuman Bálkrishna .. . ... F. G. A.
Námjoshi, Keshav Náráyan . . F. C., *formerly* R. C.
Nargund, Gurunáth Gangádharráo ... ... D.
Narvane, Prabhákar Govind ... . D.

Nerurkar, Báji Vishnu ... ... F. G. A.
Ozá, Navanidhrái Vajeshankar ... ... S. C.
Ozá, Tulshidás Chaturbhuj ... ... E.
Ozá, Vasantrái Mahipatrái ... ... S. C.
Pandiá, Chandravidyánand Shrikrishnánand ... ... S. C.
Pandit, Bháskar Mahádev ... ... D.
Pandit, Dolatrám Káshirám ... ... E.
Pandit, Govind Mahádev ... ... F. G. A.
Pánse, Krishnáji Mártand .. .. F. C.
Paránjapye, Sadáshiv Vináyak ... ... F. C.
Pátankar, Anant Pándurang ... ... F. C.
Patel, Prágji Mathurbhái .. .. E.
Patel, Shivábhái Motibhái ... ... G. C.
Pátel, Balvant Ráoji ... ... D.
Pátgávkar, Krishnaráo Báburáo ... ... E.
Paymaster, Rastam Barjorji ... ... E.
Phadke, Náráyan Khanderáo ... ... D.
Pitale, Vináyak Sadánandji ... ... F. G. A.
Rájádhayksh, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Ránáde, Vináyak Vishnu ... ... F. C.
Ranjit, Kanderáo Sundarráo ... . F. G. A.
Redkar, Krishnáji Sitárám ... ... D.
Sabnis, Hanmant Govind ... ... D.
Sabnis, Krishnaráo Rámchandra ... ... E.
Samuel, Mary ... . D.
Sant, Mádhav Bápáji .. .. F. C.
Sapre, Jagannáth Anant ... ... D., *formerly* B. C.
Saraiyá, Hirálál Dharamdás ... ... E.
Sayad, Moinudin Sayad Husein ... ... F. G. A.
Sethná, Frámroz Shápurji ... ... St. X.
Shaik, Jáffer Shaik Muhámmad ... ... F. C.
Sháh, Mulchand Asharám ... ... G. C.
Shaháni, Sáhebsing Chandásing ... ... E.
Shirgávkar, Ráoji Raghunáth ... ... R. C.
Shroff, Maganlál Láldás ... ... F. G. A.
Shukla, Navalshankar Nrisinh ... ... F. G. A.
Solainá, Rastamji Dádábhái ... ... F. G. A.
Soman, Rámchandra Ganesh .. .. B. C.
Sutariá, Máneklál Chunilál ... ... G. C.
Svádi, Anant Vishveshvar ... ... D.
Taleyárkhán, Erachsháh Jehángier ... ... G. C.
Támbe, Gopal Rámchandra ... ... D.
Thakar, Pránjivan Odhavji ... . S. C.
Tolat, Vithaldás Gopáldás ... ... B. C.
Udgatti, Guddo Makund .. .. F. C.
Unválá, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... St. X.
Uraizi, Burhánudin Abdullá ... ... G. C.
Vaidya, Vishvanáth Prabhurám ... ... St. X.
Vakil, Ratanbái Ardesir ... ... F. G. A.

Valladares, Diogo Jerome ... ... St.X.
Vyás, Vithal Jethábhái ... ... G.C.
Wágh, Subráo Vaikunth ... ... E.
Wágle, Bhavánishankar Subráo ... ... E.
Wádiá, Dádábhái Mervánji ... ... E.

First Examination for the degree of B.Sc.

Pass.

Rámchandra Gopál Astekar ... ... E.

Second Examination in Medicine.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Trilokekar, Vináyak Sokarji... ... ... G.
Mehtá, Narsinh Trikamji ... ... G.
Walke, Annie ... ... G.
Sanzgiri, Yashvant Mangesh .. .. G.
Broker, Shivdás Parmánand .. .. G.
Deshpánde, Krishnáji Ganesh ... ... G.
Doctor, Jehángier Edalji ... ... G.

Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order).

Anjária Ravishankar Ganesh ... ... G.
Bhat, Hari Váman ... ... G.
Billimoriá, Navroji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Cooper, Behrámsháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Dalál, Purshottam Harichand ... ... G.
DeQuadros, Augustus ... ... G.
DeSilva, Diego Manuel ... ... G.
Doctor, Bamanji Behrámji ... ... G.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálonji, B.A., B.Sc... ... ... G.
Doctor, Kaikhosru Edalji ... ... G.
Doctor, Navroji Behrámji ... ... G.
Doshi, Jivráj Ghelábhái ... ... G.
Dubásh, Kaikhosru Mánikji ... ... G.
Dukle, Dámodar Mádhavráo... ... ... G.
Gimi, Kaikhosru Mancherji ... ... G.
Háthiválá, Abásáli Alibhái ... . G.
Jacob, S .. .. G.
Jádhav, Rámchandra Náráyanráo ... ... G.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra ... ... G.
Kámdin, Dosábhái Hormasji ... ... G.
Karáká, Mánikji Sorábji ... ... G.
Kirloskar, Vásudev Káshináth ... ... G.
Kirloskar, Vináyak Gopál ... ... G.

Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	G.
Missir, Shámsabal Sitárám	G.
Moniz, John	G.
Pánsare, Mahádev Krishna	G.
Paránjapye, Balvant Lakshuman	G.
Parmánand, Rámkrishna Náráyan	G.
Pávri, Mervánji Erachji	G.
Rángnekar, Purshottam Vishnu	G.
Shroff, Kávasji Behrámji	G.
Sirvái, Sorábji Rastamji	G.
Surti, Dinsháh Mervánji	G.
Vijayakar, Bábáji Bápuji	G.
Voráh, Ranchhoddás Parmánandás	G.

First Examination in Medicine.—*(Old System).*

(Equivalent to the First and Second Examinations in Medicine under the New System).

Second Class.

Luis Angelino Valladares.

First Examination in Medicine.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Sámbáre, Anant Náráyan	G.
Sanjáná, Hormasji Jamshedji	G.
Poredi, Rámchandra Shiváji	G.
Turner, Ardesir Kávasji	G.
Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji, B.A	G.
Chobhe, Shankar Amrit	G.
Missir, Shámsabad Sitárám	G.

Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order).

Afinválá, Vikáji Dorábji	G.
Baird, James Joseph William	G.
Bhágvat, Náráyan Vináyak	G.
Bháká, Phirozeshán Pestanji	G.
Bharuchá, Barjorji Bejanji	G.
Buch, Reváshankar Pránshankar	G.
Cochrane, Charles	G.
Collector, Ratanji Adarji	G.
Cooper, Behrámsháh Hormasji	G.
Dádiset, Hirji Jehángier	G.
Dantes, Augustus P	G

Dáruválá, Rastamji Dádábhái	G.
DeQuadros, John Baptist	G.
Dev, Hari Shrikrishna	G.
Doctor, Ardesir Dorábji	G.
Doctor, Kaikbosru Rastamji...	G.
Doctor, Navroji Behrámji	G.
Engineer, Pestanji Ukarji	G.
Fido, Herbert Adamson	G.
Ghándi, Frámji Shápurji	G.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Hormasji...	G.
Gorválá, Mánikji Dosábhái	G.
Hirámánek, Kaikhosru Mancherji	G.
Kámdin, Sorábji Dorábji	G.
Keláválá, Rastamji Mánikji	G.
Koblá, Dosábhái Homjibhái	G.
Lawrence, Peter	G.
Mal, Chandulál Ghelábhái	G.
Mantri, Bháu Janárdan	G.
Master, Kaikhosru Edalji	G.
Mediválá, Hoshangji Kuvarji	G.
Mehtá, Dámodardás Karsandás	G.
Mehtá, Shápurji Mánikji	G.
Mehtá, Umiáshankar Gavrishankar	G.
Mehtáji, Rastamji Nasarvánji	G.
Meher-Homji, Jehángier Manchershah	G.
Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	G.
Modá, Rastamji Dádábhái	G.
Modi, Kaikhosru Jamshedji	G.
Motáfrámná, Jamshedji Pálanji	G.
Munshi, Dhanjibhái Mervánji	G.
Nádkarni, Ganpat Raghunáth	G.
Náidu, Vardráj Govind	G.
Pánsare, Mahádev Krishna	G.
Redkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	G.
Sethná, Karsandás Gopáldás	G.
Sháh, Nárandás Dámodardás	G.
Shirgávkar, Bálkrishna Ravalnáth	G.
Sunáválá, Ratanji Bejanji	G.
Thánáválá, Jehánbaksh Rastamji	G.
Vaidya, Popat Prabhurám	G.
Wádiá, Kávasji Nasarvánji	G.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Second Class.

Agáshe, Vináyak Trimbak	C.Sc.
Ayengar, Naggihalli Cheluva Narsinh	C.Sc.

Gádgil, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... C.Sc.
Godbole, Vithal Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Iyer, V. S. Sambasiva ... ... C.Sc.
Mobedjiná, Dinsháh Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Narsápur, Annáji Hanumant... ... ... C.Sc.
Patel, Ráojibhái Bháilálbhái ... ... C.Sc.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Apáji ... ... C.Sc.
Sáne, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Shetti, Sangappá C. . . .. C.Sc
Váchá, Khodádád Rátanji ... ... C.Sc.
Wright, P. A. T. ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Ayengar, Chichurkanahally Krishna ... ... C.Sc.
Akut, Jagannáth Bápu ... ... C.Sc
Bhat, Parshurám Kuberrám ... ... C Sc.
Cosserat, Louis ... ... C.Sc.
Dhárvád, Rámchandra Shesho ... ... C.Sc.
Godbole, Náráyan Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Gopujkar, Pándurang Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Janárdan Balvant ... ... C.Sc.
Kátarki, Venkáji Hanmantráo ... ... C.Sc.
Machhar, Harirám Mádhavji ... ... C.Sc.
Master, Ardesir Nasarvánji ... ... C.Sc.
Nellore, Rámráo ... ... C.Sc.
Parchure, Mahádev Bhikáji ... ... C.Sc.
Pandit, Vishnu Bálkrishna .. .. C.Sc.
Patel, Ráojibhái Motibhái ... ... C.Sc.
Sasahital, Shantápá Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Sháh, Chhotálál Dvárkádás ... ... C.Sc.
Sháh, Mulji Liládhar ... ... C.Sc.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1886.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Gholkar, Vishnu Sitárám...	R.
2	Belvi, Dattátraya Venkatesh	B.
3	Pilcher, Lena	Sc.
4	Bápat, Shivrám Náráyan	Rat.
5	Ezechiel, Percy	St. V.
6	Ajrekar, Krishnáji Ganesh	R.
7	Sákalkar, Vináyak Bháskar	E. S.
8	Brady, Alice Winifred	I. F.
9	Dubásh, Dinsháh Barjorji...	F.
10	Kále, Bálkrishna Mahádev	M.
11	Kelkar, Narhar Krishna	P.
11	Námjoshi, Rámchandra Abáji	N. E.
13	Hansoti, Chunilál Jivanlál	Su.
14	Hardie, William	Sc.
15	Cámá, Soshyan K. R.	St. X. H.
16	Majmudár, Kanaiálál Dáyábhái	Su.
17	Ghánekar, Balvant Náráyan	N. E.
18	Chokshi, Manilál Jivanlál	B. S.
18	Kángá, Rastamji Kekobád	F.
20	Davé, Nandshankar Párvatishankar	Br.
21	Gonsalves, Paul C.	St. X. H.
22	Kánade. Gangádhar Vithal	Sho.
22	Mullá, Bhikáji Dádábhái	F.
24	Masur, Narsinh Rangráo	B.
25	Waller, Frank Hastings	Ch.
26	Ali, Adánan Sulemán	St. X. H.
27	Paránjapye, Mahádev Hari	N. E.
28	Kángá, Dinsháh Dorábji	St. X. H.
28	Petters, James	G. K.
30	Khambáttá, Fardunji Nasarvánji	Sir J.
31	Isaacson, James John	Bis.
32	Sanjáná, Kharshedji Edalji	P.
33	Dundas, Patrick Henry	St. P. B. S. & P.T.
34	Shrikhande, Ganesh Rámchandra	R.
35	Inámdár, Bálkrishna Dhonddev...	S.
36	Bardi, Dosábhái Rastamji	E. S.
36	Marrett, Cuthbert Ralph	Bis.
38	Dalál, Ghelábhái Parbhudás	Su.
39	Khisti, Nilkanth Yashvant	R. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bhojvání, Nihálchand Gidumal	N. J.
	Chirmule, Gopál Ganesh	R.
40	Harolikar, Báláji Vithal	R.
	Nulkar, Sakhárám Krishnáji	E. S. &P.
	Pávri, Hormasji Pálanji	St. X. H.
45	Chakradev, Bálkrishna Vishnu	N. E.
46	Shukla, Harjivan Bhagvánji	Kát.
	Bhágvat, Vishnu Váman	N. E.
47	DeOliveira, John F. X.	St. X. H.
	James, Emile	C. H.
	Clay, Edith	G. K.
50	Thániáni, Kásam Sumár	E. S.
52	Hussey, William	St. V.
	Dalál, Dáyábhái Dalpatbhái	Br.
53	Goré, Sitárám Náráyanráo	A.
	Kotvál, Trimbak Rámchandra	B. T.
	Bailey, Mabel	St. M. P.
56	Desái, Ratanji Ranchhodji	E. S.
58	Náthání, Najaráli Sheriff...	St. X. H.
59	Karamchandáni, Hardásmal Udarnomal ...	H.
60	Fido, Alice	C. G. S.
61	Ráhálkar, Náráyan Moreshvar	Ak.
62	Kátrak, Navroji Dádábhái	Sir J.
	Bilimoriá, Mervánji Pestanji	Ch.
63	Joshi, Mahádev Keshav	N. E.
	Flower, Ernest Hubert	C. H.
65	Gupte, Shankar Sitárám	B. T.
	Mehtá, Kaikhosru Behrámji	E. S.
68	Moylan, Hilda	J. C.
69	Idgunji, Dattátraya Anant	St. X. H.
70	Káshikar, Keshav Gopál	Rat.
71	Reshamválá, Varajdás Chhabildás	Su.
	Huilgol, Krishnaráo Keshav	P. T.
72	Kárkhánis, Rámchandra Dhondo	P. N.
74	Samuel, Simeon	E. S.
	Deshvandikar, Náráyan Dámodar	Ah.
75	Kánitkar, Vishnu Krishna	P.
	Avásiá, Mugatrái Kallián ji	Bk.
77	Karmarkar, Gopál Diváker	N. E.
	Mistri, Hormasji Jámásji...	F.
79	Mudabhatkal, Manjunáth Náráyan	K.
81	Davé, Anandrái Himatrám	Kát.
82	King, Cecil George	Bis.

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5	Ezechiel, Percy	St. V.
6	Ajrekar, Krishnáji Ganesh	R.
7	Sákalkar, Vináyak Bháskar	E. S.
8	Brady, Alice Winifred	I. F.
9	Dubásh, Dinsháh Barjorji...	F.
10	Kále, Bálkrishna Mahádev	M.
11	Kelkar, Narhar Krishna	P.
11	Námjoshi, Rámchandra Abáji	N. E.
13	Hansoti, Chunilál Jivanlál	Su.
14	Hardie, William	Sc.
15	Cámá, Soshyan K. R.	St. X. H.
16	Majmudár, Kanaiálál Dáyábhái	Su.
17	Ghánekar, Balvant Náráyan	N. E.
18	Chokshi, Manilál Jivanlál	B. S.
18	Kángá, Rastamji Kekobád	F.
20	Davé, Nandshankar Párvatishankar	Br.
21	Gonsalves, Paul C.	St. X. H.
22	Kánade. Gangádhar Vithal	Sho.
22	Mullá, Bhikáji Dádábhái	F.
24	Masur, Narsinh Rangráo	B.
25	Waller, Frank Hastings	Ch.
26	Ali, Adánan Sulemán	St. X. H.
27	Paránjapye, Mahádev Hari	N. E.
28	Kángá, Dinsháh Dorábji	St. X. H.
28	Petters, James	G. K.
30	Khambáttá, Fardunji Nasarvánji	Sir J.
31	Isaacson, James John	Bis.
32	Sanjáná, Kharshedji Edalji	P.
33	Dundas, Patrick Henry	St. P. B. S. & P.T.
34	Shrikhande, Ganesh Rámchandra	R.
35	Inámdár, Bálkrishna Dhonddev...	S.
36	Bardi, Dosábhái Rastamji	E. S.
36	Marrett, Cuthbert Ralph	Bis.
38	Dalál, Ghelábhái Parbhudás	Su.
39	Khisti, Nilkanth Yashvant	R. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bhojvání, Nihálchand Gidumal	N. J.
	Chirmule, Gopál Ganesh	R.
40	Harolikar, Báláji Vithal	R.
	Nulkar, Sakhárám Krishnáji	E. S. &P.
	Pávri, Hormasji Pálanji	St. X. H.
45	Chakradev, Bálkrishna Vishnu	N. E.
46	Shukla, Harjivan Bhagvánji	Kát.
	Bhágvat, Vishnu Váman	N. E.
47	DeOliveira, John F. X.	St. X. H.
	James, Emile	C. H.
50	Clay, Edith	G. K.
	Thániáni, Kásam Sumár	E. S.
52	Hussey, William	St. V.
	Dalál, Dáyábhái Dalpatbhái	Br.
53	Goré, Sitárám Náráyanráo	A.
	Kotvál, Trimbak Rámchandra	B. T.
56	Bailey, Mabel	St. M. P.
	Desái, Ratanji Ranchhodji	E. S.
58	Náthání, Najaráli Sheriff...	St. X. H.
59	Karamchandáni, Hardásmal Udarnomal ...	H.
60	Fido, Alice	C. G. S.
61	Ráhálkar, Náráyan Moreshvar	Ak.
62	Kátrak, Navroji Dádábhái	Sir J.
63	Bilimoriá, Mervánji Pestanji	Ch.
	Joshi, Mahádev Keshav	N. E.
	Flower, Ernest Hubert	C. H.
65	Gupte, Shankar Sitárám	B. T.
	Mehtá, Kaikhosru Behrámji	E. S.
68	Moylan, Hilda	J. C.
69	Idgunji, Dattátraya Anant	St. X. H.
70	Káshikar, Keshav Gopál	Rat.
71	Reshamválá, Varajdás Chhabildás	Su.
72	Huilgol, Krishnaráo Keshav	P. T.
	Kárkhánis, Rámchandra Dhondo	P. N.
74	Samuel, Simeon	E. S.
75	Deshvandikar, Náráyan Dámodar	Ah.
	Kánitkar, Vishnu Krishna	P.
77	Avásiá, Mugatrái Kalliánji	Bk.
	Karmarkar, Gopál Divákar	N. E.
79	Mistri, Hormasji Jámásji...	F.
	Mudabhatkal, Manjunáth Náráyan	K.
81	Davé, Anandrái Himatrám	Kát.
82	King, Cecil George	Bis.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
83	Chhatre, Pándurang Shridhar	E. S.
84	Chavdhare, Lakshuman Harischandra	G. A.
	Maráthe, Mahádev Rámchandra	N. E &P. T.
86	Gonsalvez, Braz C....	St. X. H.
87	Gorátelá, Nánji Hansráj	N. W.
88	Ozá, Parbhurám Dolatrám	P. T.
89	Tolat, Gulábdás Gopáldás	Su.
90	Kurtkoti, Krishnáji Káshináth	Dh.
	Myatt, Arthur	Sc.
92	Joshi, Pránshankar Bhavánishankar	Kát.
93	Garud, Gopál Balvant	Dhu.
	Kolah, Jehángier Mancherji	E. S.
95	Dhurde, Karsandás Premji	K. M.
	Márphátiá, Chandulál Nagindás	E. S.
97	Pitré, Trivikram Káshináth	E. S.
98	Gazdar, Jehángier Jivanji	F.
99	Bidkar, Keshav Govind	G. A.
100	Korgámkar, Vishrám Lakshuman	P. T.
101	Karvé, Moreshvar Vásudev	F. G. A.
	Kulkarni, Gurunáth Rághavendra	Dh. & P. T.
	Vincent, James John	N.J. &P.T.
104	Master, Dinsháh Dádábhái	B. Pro.
105	Mehtá, Ardesir Nasarvánji	F. G. A.
106	Sámant, Lakshuman Vithal	St. X. H.
107	DeSilva, Braz Laurence	St. X. H.
	Khánolkar, Hari Bhikáji...	Sav.
	Primaláni, Hasamal Kálachand	H.
	Young, John Richard	G. K.
111	Maráthé, Moreshvar Bápuji	B.
	Mushrif, Pandharináth Sakhárám	M.
	Nene, Prabhákar Sadáshiv	N. E.
114	Chandrachud, Mahádev Balvant	N. E.
115	Párikh, Mulji Bhagvándás	Sir C. & A.
116	Ayá, Gurashidh Shivlingsvámi	P. T.
117	Pandiá, Manilál Atmárám	Su.
	Sahasrabudhé, Vináyak Krishna...	Am.
119	Sirvái, Rastamji Fardunji	St. X. H.
120	Kadrekar, Pundlik Pándurang	Rat.
	Sámant, Bápuji Moreshvar	B.
122	Jámbhekar, Pándurang Keshav...	P. T.
	Kolatkar, Bálkrishna Shridhar	R.
124	Sirvái, Kaikhosru Fardunji	St. X. H.
125	Shroff, Hirálál Brijbhukhandás	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
126	Sinclair, Malcolm	Sc.
127	Dáruvála, Dinsháh Dádábhái	E. S.
	Gilder, Alice	G.K. & Sc.
129	Shukla, Himmatlál Pránjiván	P. T.
130	Bálá, Kaikhosru Ardesir	Br.
	Maráthe, Vishnu Hari	S. E.
132	Reporter, Rastamji Edalji	Sir. J.
133	Dhárvádkar, Gopál Rághavendra	S. E.
	Godráj, Ardesir Barjorji	F.
	Mothárái, Jerám Dosá	Alf. B.
	Rával, Dalsukhrám Gopálji	A.
137	Joshi, Pránshankar Samburám	E. S.
	Kittur, Krishnáji Gopál	B.
	Kshatri, Manilál Ragnáthrái	Ah.M&PT.
	Nánávati, Hirálál Dáyábhái	B.
	Costa, Samuel Dinkar	K.
	DeSouza, Anthony Sebastian	St. X. H.
	Kále, Janárdan Nágesh	B. M.
141	Lákhiá, Ambálál Mádhavlál	A.
	Mehtá, Bamanji Dinsháh...	Ch.
	Narimán, Hormasji Rastamji	E. S.
	Small, John Donald	Bis.
	Vaziráni, Jivatrái Tekchand	N. J.
149	Bhat, Anoprám Rámji	Bh.
	Kharé, Vásudev Hari	E. S.
	Chokháválá, Dáhyábhái Nárandás	Su.
	DeSilva, Joseph Michael L.	St. X. H.
151	Godbole, Hari Vithal	Ah.
	Khatri, Ahmad Yusaf	E. S.
	Mistri, Mánikji Bejanji	Sir J.
156	Dikshit, Sadáshiv Náráyan Maninárayan ...	Su.
	Mistri, Dinsháh Pálanji	N. J.
	Chhatre, Anant Ganesh	N. S.
158	Muhámmad, Yusif Ismáil	N. J.
	Shukla, Harilál Vishvanáth	N. & P.T.
	Talyárkhán, Phirozsehán Jehángiersháh ...	Ah.
	Banáji, Fardunji Hormasji	St. X. H.
162	Bothe, Náráyan Báláji	B.
	Contractor, Ratanji Jivanji	N. E.
	Pátil, Chenavirgoudá Sidrámgoudá	Dh.
166	Desái, Náranji Mohanbhái	Su.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bárpánde, Váman Nathu...	Dhu.
	Chitre, Náráyan Váman	Ah. M.S.
	Gháré, Váman Shivrám	F. G. A.
167	Hudli, Vishnu Gurnáth	B.
	Kulkarni, Gopál Rámchandra	B. M.
	Master, Rastamji Dádábhái	St. X. H.
	Oka, Náráyan Váman	N.E.&P.T
174	Reporter, Jamshedji Edalji	Sir J.
175	Thakar, Amritlál Vithaldás	Bh.
176	Bápat, Rámchandra Raghunáth...	Dhu.
	Bháthená, Dinsháh Frámji	Sir J.
177	Dhondi, Bápuji Kharshedji	B. Pro.
	Kelkar, Raghunáth Ganesh	Dh.
180	Pánde, Pestanji Dhanjibhái	F.
181	Paránjapye, Anant Govind	Rat.
	Páthak, Shirinbái Frámji	C. G. S.
183	Amin, Dáyábhái Prágbhái	N.
184	Báxter, Sorábji Hirjibhái...	Sir J.
	Khándkar, Govind Vishnu	N. S.
186	Shringárpuré, Náráyan Ganesh	F. C. A.
	Suklikar, Sakhárám Rámchandra	Ak.
188	Ward, Frederick William	Sc.
189	Dracott, Edward Talbot	Bis.
	Hiránandáni, Mulchand Hazarising	H.& P.T.
	Mullen, Mary	St. P. G.
192	Dhavale, Báláji Shripat	M. P. T.
	Narimán, Gustádji Pestanji	St. X. H.
	Chikodikar, Mádhav Náráyan	R.
	Dátár, Rámchandra Bhikáji	N. E.
194	Deshpánde, Bhimáji Basvant	Dh.
	Dhongde, Vináyak Dámodar	Dhu.
	Munim, Hirálál Ranchhoddás	E. S.
199	Dali, Jagannáth Sakhárám	Sir C.
	Bhándárkar, Dinkar Shivrám	St. X. H.
	Nazareth, Anthony	St. V.
200	Kanthária, Gopál Hirálál	N.
	Mátbar, Hormasji Pálanji	F.
	Náik, Váman Morobá	St. X. H.
	Wallace, Pestanji Rastamji	F.
206	Dámle, Keshav Govind	Ak.
207	DeGama, Antonio Jose	C. H.
	Desái, Balvantrái Chandulál	Ah. M.
	Savnur, Govind Rághvendra	,B.
210	Abhyánkar, Dámodar Gopál	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
211	Naik, Nánábhái Narsinh	E. S.
212	Dastur, Ardesir Kharshedji	Sir J.
	Jagasiá, Asanmal Lilárám	N. J.
	Joshi, Mahádev Vishnu	Ah.
	Kápadiá, Manchershah Navroji	E. S.
	Vevái Kharshedji Nasarvánji	B.
217	Máju, Phirozeshah Dádábhái	P. T.
	Wiseman, Lydia Louisa	St. M. P.
219	Mehtá, Fulchand Bhaván...	Bh.
	Santuk, Kharshedji Kávasji	E. S.
	Ukidve, Váman Vithal	S. E.
222	Chinái, Kharshedji Kávasji	F.
	Gajráválá, Vadilál Lallubhái	Ah.M.&P.T
	Joshi, Rámkrishna Govind	Dhu.
	Munshi, Dinsháh Mancherji	S.
226	Pinto, Antonio Filippe	A. P.
227	Desái, Morárji Gándábhái...	Su.
	Karkaré, Hari Pándurang...	Ak.
229	Pereira, John Dominic	St. X. H.
230	Dikshit, Janárdan Dámodar	P. T.
	Oza, Mohanlál Dhaneshvar	E. S.
	Patel, Shankarbhái Motibhái	B.
233	Seth, Motirám Fakirbhái...	Su.
234	Náphadé, Náráyan Vithal	P. T.
235	Hátvalné, Kákáji Eknáth...	P. T.
236	Harrison, Clarence...	P. H.
237	Angadi, Bhimáji Báláji	Dh.
	Mehtá, Chhaganlál Ghelábhái	Kát.
	Ráste, Prabhákar Sadáshiv	N. E.
240	Desái, Kuvarji Khandubhái	B. T.
	Joshi, Venkatesh Shivrám	Dh.
242	Bhade, Náráyan Jagannáth	N. E.
	Dalál, Jamnádás Ranchhoddás	Su. M.
	Mehtá, Maganlál Mojilál...	N.
	Tellis, Joaquim Francis	N J.& P. T.
246	Desái, Gulábbhái Bhimbhái	Su.
	Desái, Gulábrái Jametrám	Su.
	Mobedjiná, Frámji Mancherji	Sir J.
249	Bál, Bálkrishna Gopál	N. E.
	Dalál, Lakshmichand Vandrávandás	Kát.
	Dhru, Rámchandra Bápuji	B. T.
	Ghivála, Dorábji Sorábji	E. S.
	Joshi, Manchershah Edalji	N. J.
	Lálá, Gulábrái Dhirajrám	P. T.
	Rege, Yashvant Shrinivás	B. M

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
256	Batijá, Radhomall Virumall	Sh.
	Gándhi, Pestanji Kekobád	B. Pro.
258	Athavelé, Ganesh Krishna	P. T.
	Belara, Basarmal Táráchand	K. M.
	Buch, Balvantrái Harishankar	N. W.
	Clubválá, Kaikhosru Mancherji	A.
	Dalál, Lakshmidás Káramsi	E. S.
	Dhavale, Khando Ningáppá	Dh.
	Meherji, Dádábhái Phirozeshàh	E. S.
265	Joshi, Nandshankar Motirám	P. T.
266	Malkáni, Udhárám Shevakrám	H.
	Navre, Náráyan Krishna...	M.
268	Master, Frámroz Dinsháh	P. T.
	Small, William Duncan	Bis.
270	Kánadé, Mahádev Anant..	B.
271	Jagdalé, Gangádhar Náráyan	Am.
	Jog, Bandu Govind	N. E.
	Kirpáláni, Ghanashámdás Khatanmal	H.
	Mehtá, Jatáshankar Haribhái	E. S.
	Pátankar, Bhikáji Dhonddev	Rat.
276	Bragança, Antonio Baptista	St. X. H.
	Thosar, Rámkrishna Náráyan	N.E.&B.T.
278	Barve, Náráyan Chintáman	P. T.
	Bennett, Hormasji Mánikji	E. S.
	Kotvál, Kaikhosru Jamshedji	F.
	Wise, Lucy Stanley	St. M. P.
282	Lele, Shankar Lakshuman	P. T.
	Nabáb, Amritlál Chunilál	A.
	Patel, Máneklál Chimanlál	F.
	Sháh Chunilál Keshavlál...	N.
	Thákur, Rámchandra Govind	Sáv.
287	Bhat, Ishvarlál Gavrishankar	Su.
288	Kángá, Kaikhosru Jámáspji	E. S.
	Kátrak, Hormasji Bamanji	Sir J.
	Rastam-Frámná, Kaikhosru Kávasji	Sir J.
291	Fernandes, Cayetan	St. X. H.
	Holden, David William	P. T.
	Paránjapye, Ganesh Mahádev	B. T.
294	Dávar, Phirozesháh Hormasji	F.
	DeSouza, Aloysius Rozario	St. X. H.
	Lálkáká, Erachsháh Kharshedji	A.
	Vaishnav, Fulshankar Manishankar	Kát.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bhátye, Purshottam Sakhárám	N. E.
	Dándekar, Raghunáth Náráyan	E. S.
298	Godbole, Bápu Hari	P.
	Narimán, Ratánsháh Temulji	F.
	Pusálkar, Mahádev Shridhar	R.
	Chavdhare, Dmánath Ganesh	E. S.
303	Khánzode, Govind Náráyan	Dhu.
	Munge, Náráyan Bálaji	E S.
306	Thakar, Sundardás Nárandás	E. S.
307	Merchant, Jehángierji Lmji	Su. & P. T.
308	Vedak, Krishnaráo Vithal	E. S.
	Bhágchandáni, Verhomal Lokumal	P. T.
309	Koyáji, Nádirsháh Shápurji	B. H.
	Mehta, Trikamrái Harukhrám	B.
312	Bharuchá, Hoshangji Jamshedji..	P.
	Haligeri, Bhimáji Tirkappá	Dh
	Govande, Bháskar Sadáshiv	N.E. &P.T.
314	Hirurkar, Pralhád Rámkrishna	Am.
	Kále, Lakshuman Ballál	S. E.
	Pátakji, Janárdan Virbhadra	Su.
318	Dadukiá, Náran Jethá	Kát.
	Apte, Rámchandra Narso...	Rat.
319	Buch, Mahásukhrái Dulerái	Bk.
	Nádkarni, Shivrám Rangappá	K.
	Nerlekar, Rámchandra Mangeshráo	Dh.
323	Javeri, Harilál Govindlál...	Br.
	Aptekar, Solomon Shalom	R. M.
324	Murkuté, Jagannáth Rámchandra	E. S.
	Navalkar, Gajánan Meghashám	R. M.
	Pardesi, Ganpatsing Kisansing	N.E.&P.T.
	Páthare, Janárdan Krishna	E. S.
	Akolkar, Vishvanáth Ramkrishna	P.
329	Budhváni, Ambrirái Shevrám	H. & P. T.
	Mehtá, Thákorlal Jivanrám	A.
	Sevak, Máneklál Motilál	B.
333	Munsiff, Mánikshá Dhanjisháh	E.S. & P.T
334	Páralkar, Rámchandra Vináyak	E. S.
	Desái, Gándábhái Ratanji	P. T.
335	Jávle, Rám Bháskar	E. S.
	Maráthé, Lakshuman Keshav	Dhu.
	Shukla, Lakshmishankar Kacharé	Kát.
	Aurangábádkar, Gangádhar Hari	Dhu.
3 39	Deshpánde, Náráyan Rámchandra	N. E.
	Khánzode, Hanmant Ráoji	Ak.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
342	*Kaikhosru Navroji	F. G. A.
343	Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái	P. T.
	Malkáni, Ratanmal Gidumal	H.
345	Desái, Kalliánji Shankarji	Su. M.
346	Shroff, Lakshmidás Govardhandás	F. G. A.
347	Bátliválá, Pestanji Sorábji	F.
	DeMello, Romao Mariano..	St. X. H.
	Mullánfiroze, Edalji Nasarvánji	B. Pro.
350	Kalro, Chainomal Dandumal	Sh.
351	Ránadé, Narhar Govind	P. T.
352	Bágáitkar, Mahádev Ganesh	P. N.
	Bedarkar, Vináyak Mártand	P.
	Nádkarni, Mangesh Shivápá	P. T.
	Purandare, Lakshuman Anant	N. E.
356	Dhavlé, Rámkrishna Vásudev	P. T.
	Joshi, Vásudev Ráoji	R.
358	Chánchad, Shámráo Náráyan	G. A.
	Cooper, Nasarvánji Mámkji	F.
	Dáso, Rango Narendra	B. M.
	Dastur, Bejanji Ardesir	F.
	Kotbági, Keshav Sheshgir	B. M.
	Mehtá, Jehángierji Dinsháh	Ah. M.S.
	Mulgávkar, Vishvanáth Náráyan	P. T.
365	Ghaisás, Trimbak Chintáman	Ah. M.
	Háte, Sadáshiv Nánábhái	B.
367	Bárdoliá, Dáyábhái Pránjivandás	Su.
	Joshi, Ganesh Bháskar	G. A.
	Kantak, Shámráo Bháskar	P. T.
	Mudholkar, Venkatesh Gurunáth	R.
	Nigudkar, Moreshvar Rámkrihsna	P. T.
	Talati, Mulji Dvárkádás	P. T.
373	Appu, Rastamji Hirjibhái	F.
374	Ankalgi, Shrinivás Bhimráo	Dh.
	Bámboat, Jehángier Hormasji	F.
	Mandrekar, Náráyan Mahádev	Rat. & P.T.
	Vátve, Shridhar Náráyan	N. E.
378	Vartak, Rámkrishna Náráyan	P.
379	Bhat, Ravishankar Manishankar	A.
	DeLima, Joseph Aloysius	St. X. H.
	Deshpánde, Shridhar Yashvant	Ah.
	Halkar, Venkatesh Sheshgiri	N. E.
	Kothári, Mádhavji Bhánji	F.
	Mehtá, Purshottam Ranchhoddás	N.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
385	Bhat, Sitárám Ganesh	N. E.
	Dalál, Kharshedji Frámji...	E. S.
	Kampáni, Mulji Bháidás...	B. R.
388	Gunari, Tamáji Annáji	Dh.
	Kumtá, Rámnáth Nágáppá	Dh.
	Muhámmad, Husain Musákhán...	N. J.
392	Pátankar, Rámchandra Nilkanth	B. & P. T.
	Desái, Makanji Ranchhodji	A.
394	Pardesi, Chandulál Sitárám	P.
	Modi, Vrajlál Vardhamán...	Kát.
396	Támonkar, Vishnu Gopál...	B. M.
	Ekkundi, Rámchandra Narsinh	B.
398	Tripáthi, Shivdás Jayshankar	Alf. B.
	Bágadiá, Surajlál Máneklál	Br.
	Bhátavadekar, Rámchandra Hari	N. E. & P. T.
	Mehendargé, Govind Ganesh	P. T.
402	Mirajkar, Gururáo Shrinivás	Sho.
	Ghodá, Sundarlál Máneklál	Bk.
403	Godbole, Vishnu Keshav	P.,
	Momin, Rájmuhámmad Khushálbhái	A. & P. T.
	Pandit, Motilál Ichháshankar	P. T.
	Pusálkar, Purshottam Shrirám ... ... —	Sát.
	Sáinkar, Mahádev Rámchandra...	N. E.
408	Secretary, Navroji Hormasji	P. T.
409	Khán Sáheb, Ishvarlál Pránlál	Su.
	Nesargi, Anant Subráo	B.
411	Pitkar, Moreshvar Hari	E. S.
412	Nágothnekar, Vináyak Lakshuman	B. E.
	Párikh, Trikamlál Girdharlál	B.
414	Barve, Vishvanáth Váijanáth	E. S.
	Deshpánde, Lakshuman Gopál	Ak.
417	Kulkarni, Venkatesh Raghavendra	Dh.
418	Sháh, Harichand Nathubhái	Bh.
419	Bháthená, Mancherji Jámáspji	B. H.
420	Palnitkar, Vásudev Mahádev	F G A & P T.
421	Deshpánde, Venkatesh Mahádev	P. T.
422	Sáthe, Gopál Abáji	N. S.
	Dandvaté, Ganesh Sadáshiv	R.
	Dáni, Kacharsing Gulábchand	P. T.
	DeBraganza, P. John	F. G. A.
425	Gangulli, Bhavánishankar Mahábleshvar ...	K.
	Karandikar, Venkatesh Krishnaráo	B.
427	Vaidya, Moreshvar Rájárám	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
428	Vesáveválá, Mancherji Kharshedji	Sir J.
429	Durvás, Gopál Báláji	P.N &P.T
	Godbole, Mahádev Lakshuman	Ah.
	Godbole, Vásudev Ganesh	Rat.
	Joshi, Dámodar Nílkant	E. S.
	Kerur, Vásudeváchárya Shrinivásachárya ...	Dh.
	Sonár, Ganesh Raghunáth	Dhu.
435	Mhaskar, Raghunáth Janárdan	Rat.
	Sháh, Maganlál Virchand	A.
	Sheth, Chimanlál Motilál	A.
	Shroff, Mancherji Pestanji	F. G. A. & P. T.
439	Padmanji, Dinkar Benjamin	F. G. A.
440	Kánitkar, Rámchandra Bhikáji	P.
	Modi, Jehángier Hormasji	F.
442	Bápat, Vithal Hari	N. E.
	Jagtiáni, Khiámal Tolárám	P. T.
444	Kher, Appáji Káshináth	P. N.
	Mhátre, Bálkrishna Náráyan	P. T.
	Ráingnekar, Shankar Atmárám	Sáv.
447	Párekh, Navnidhlál Mathurádás	F.
448	Desái, Pestanji Ardesir	E. S.
	Modi, Rastamji Kávasji	E. S.
	Trilokekar, Dinánáth Nánáji	P. T.
	Upádhyáya, Manilál Jamnáshankar	B.
452	*Kaikhosru Shápurji	F. G. A.
453	Joshi, Mahádev Náráyan	N. E.
	Maráthe, Keshav Mahádev	S. E.
	Mehtá, Chandrashankar Mánshankar	Bh.
456	Pilgávkar, Narhari Shabárám	B. R.
457	Pinto, Narcissus	St.X. H.
458	Válimbe, Govind Gangádhar	Bho
459	Sáve, Gajánan Atmárám	E. S.
460	Dastur, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	E. S.
	Gándhi, Sorábji Kharshedji	F.
	Nilkanth, Gunábhái Mahipatrám	A.
	Sholápurkar, Shankar Trimbak	P. T.
464	Simdé, Sadáshiv Shivrám...	Rat.
465	Chauk, Náteshvar Náráyan	Am.
	Dikshit, Bábáji Mádhavráo	P. T.
	Torgal, Nársinh Bhimáji	P. N.
	Vasu, Versimal Kallumal	N. J.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
469	Budhikot, Náráyan Rámchandra	Dh.
	Paránjapye, Krishnáji Yashvant...	P. T.
471	Joshi, Lallurám Atmárám	P. T.
	Kinkhábválá, Kálidás Chunilál	A.
	Mulgund, Subáji Kalmesh	Dh.
	Patvardhan, Lakshuman Ganesh	S.
	Shinde, Anant Khanderáo	P. N.
476	Tullu, Keshav Vishnu	Ah.
477	Ráhatkar, Mádhav Raghunáth	P. T.
478	Kalghátgi, Rámchandra Narsinh	P. T.
	Mehtá, Narbherám Anopchand	Kát
480	Nidgundi, Bhimáji Venkatesh	Dh.
481	Bámji, Rastamji Kávasji	E. S.
482	Godbole, Vishvanáth Parshurám	P. T.
	Kalghátgi, Rámchandra Govind... ... —	Dh.
	Lele, Dattátraya Appáji	R.
	Maráthe, Sakhárám Dattátraya	P. T.
	Párikh, Javerchand Sanghji	Kát.
	Paymaster, Ardesir Sorábsháh	F.
	Sháh, Lallubhái Gokaldás	P. T.
489	Bápat, Vishnu Náráyan	N. E.
	Gogte, Ganesh Rámkrishna	N. E.
	Navratna, Rámchandra Anant	N.E. & P.T.
492	Ghusé, Váman Rámchandra	B.
493	Phátak, Hari Govind	E. S.
494	Pradhan, Bálkrishna Raghunáth	B. E.
	Táre, Vithal Rango	Ak.
496	Sayed, Yasin Gulám Husen	Ah.
497	Surti, Phirozesháh Hormasji	E. S.
	Wádiá, Bamanji Jamshedji	St. X. H.
499	Vasi, Raghunáthji Makanji	Su.M & P T.
500	Nánávati, Manilál Háthising	A.
501	Ambdekar, Nilkanth Vithal	N. E.
	Mehtá, Sámalji Popat	N. W.
503	Bápat, Pándurang Bháskar	N. E.
	Bodas, Shridhar Mahádev	P. T.
505	Thákur, Váman, Sadáshiv	S. & P.T
	Vaidya, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	P. T.
507	Bugtáni, Sámanmal Rámrakhiámal	N.J.&K.M
	Mehtá, Bajubhái Premshankar	A.
509	Bhadbhadé, Hari Anant	N. E.
	Lele, Sadáshiv Venkatesh	N. E.
	Sáthe, Vishnu Rámchandra	S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
512	Engineer, Vásudev Makund	F. G. A.
512	Patel, Káshidás Vastábhái	A.
514	Jagalpure, Lakshuman Bálaji	Ah.
514	Kibe, Krishnáji Hari	Ah.
514	Navre, Mahádev Krishna	P. T.
517	Vagal, Rámráo Nánábhái	E. S.
518	Contractor, Kuvarji Mánikji	F. G. A.
518	Mándviválá, Dosábhái Kávasji	P. T.
520	Dháyagude, Pándurang Vináyak	P.
521	Paránjapye, Dinkar Vishnu	N E. &P.T
522	Pappu, Venkáji Narsinh	Dh.
523	Sávarkar, Váman Moreshvar	N. S.
524	Chokshi, Sánkalchand Chhaganlál	A. M.
525	Joshi, Venkatesh Ganesh	Dh.
526	Deshpánde, Keshav Narsinh	N. E.
527	Sethná, Ardesir Bamanji	St. V.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I.—Elphinstone College, Bombay ... ...
II.—Deccan College, Poona ... ...
III.—Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ...
IV.—St. Xavier's College, Bombay ... ...
} *In Arts.*

V.—Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.—*In Arts (1) for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations; and (2) up to 20th August 1888 for the purposes of the Second B A. Examination.*

VI.—Rájárám College, Kolháp ur.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations.*

VII. Barodá College.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.Sc. Examinations.*

VIII.—Fergusson College, Poona—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination up to 21st November 1887.*

IX.—Sámaldás College, Bhávnagar.—*In Arts (1) for the purposes of the Previous Examination; and (2) up to 20th August 1888 for the purposes of the First and Second B.A. Examinations.*

X.—Ahmednagar College.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination.*

XI.—Sind Arts College, Karáchi.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations.*

XII.—Government Law School, Bombay.—*In Law.*

XIII.—Government Law Class, Poona.—*For the purposes of the Jurisprudence Class up to 21st November 1887.*

XIV.—Grant Medical College, Bombay.—*In Medicine; and in Arts for the Second B.Sc. Examination.*

XV.—College of Science, Poona.—*In Civil Engineering; and in Arts for the First and Second B.Sc. Examinations.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation, in the year 1856, of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorábji Shápurji Bengálli, Esq., C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawáb of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawáb of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government securities), and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks, and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages .. ... 10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics ... 4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences .. 2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class ... ... 10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class ... .. 19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1887.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.

Peter Peterson, D.Sc., M.A. Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Michael Macmillan, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Arthur Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, Professor of English Literature (*Acting* Professor at Deccan College).

J. Oliver, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.
Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.
Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.
Kávasji Dádábhái Náegaumválá, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Shástri bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS.

Seniors.

Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan, M.A.
Mehtá, Dinsháh Bezanji, M.A.

Juniors.

Banáji, Frámji Kávasji, B.A.
Taná, Morárji Anandji, B.A.
Bhárdá, Jálbhái Dorábji, B.A.
(1) Kaniá, Jaikisondás Jethábhái, B.A.

Superintendent and Librarian.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A., LL.B.

Gymnastic Master.

Hormasji Nasarvánji Kurleválá.

Senior Scholars.

	Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh, B.A....	...	Elph. Fund.
	Ojá, Asandás Tejbhándás, B.A. ...	...	,,
	Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar, B.A.	...	,,
	Limbálkar, Ganájiráo Rájobá, B.A.	...	,,
	Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan, B.A.	...	,,
	Desái, Govindbhái Háthibhái, B.A.	...	,,
	Kehimkar, Abraham Aaron, B.A. ...	...	,,
	Masand, Atmárám Gangárám, B.A.	...	,,
(2)	Hardikar, Datto Krishna, B.A. ...	...	Clare Fund.
	Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji, B.A. ...	...	,,
	Limaye, Hari Vithal, B.A.... ...	...	,,
	Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A.	...	,,
	Apté, Hari Sadáshiv, B.A.... ...	...	,,

Junior Scholars.

*	Atmárámbhukanválá, Mathubhái Kasanbhái		West Fund.
(3) *	Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám	...	,,
*	Borkar, Yashvant Bállápá ...	...	,,

* Passed the First B.A. Examination.
(1) Duke of Edinburgh Fellow and Dhirajlál Mathurádás Scholar.
(2) Nawáb of Sachin Prizeman.
(3) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman.

	*	Chokshi, Manchubhái Narsidás	West Fund.
	*	Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás	,,
	*	Kaliánpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh ...	,,
	*	Machave, Rámchandra Gopál	,,
	*	Mohile, Ganpat Bháskar	,,
	*	Pakvásá, Vrijbhukandás Manchhárám ...	,,
	*	Pátháre, Krishnaráo Harischandra ...	,,
	*	Patvári, Ranchordás Vandrávandás ...	,,
	*	Talpade, Náráyan Bápuji	,,
	*	Varde, Dinkar Sakhárám	,,
	†	Belvalkar, Hari Sadáshiv	Clare Fund.
	†	Bhatt, Manishankar Ratanji	,,
	†	Dávar, Edalji Frámji	,,
	†	Desái, Rámdatt Vithobá	,,
	†	Deshpánde, Keshav Ganesh...	West Fund.
(7)	†	Ghodi, Keshavlál Murlidhar	,,
	†	Márkar, Hirjibhái Frámji	Clare Fund.
	†	Mobedji, Ardesir Rastamji	,,
	†	Mullá, Rastamji Fardunji	Gáikávad Fund.
	†	Ojá, Tulsidás Chaturbhuj	Clare Fund.
		Ajrekar, Krishnáji Ganesh ...	Elph. Prof. Fund.
		Bhojváni, Nihálchand Gidumal	Clare Fund.
		Desái, Ratanji Ranchordji	Gáikávad Fund.
		Dubásh, Dinsháh Barzorji	Elph. Prof. Fund.
		Gholkar, Vishnu Sitárám	West Fund.
		Kángá, Rastamji Kaikobád ...	Elph. Prof. Fund.
		Mullá, Bhikáji Dádábhái	Clare Fund.
		Nulkar, Sakhárám Krishna	,,
		Shukla, Harjivan Bhagvánji	,,
	(7)	Thárián, Kásam Sumár	,,
		Waller, Frank Hastings	,,
		William Hardie	Elph. Fund.

Commoners.

(7)	‡	Ashtikar, Rámchandra Gopál.
	*	Bade, Rámkrishna Nilkanth.
	*	Billimoriá, Nánábhái Mancherji.
	*	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji.
	*	Chándorkar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
	*	Desái, Harilál Desáibhái.
	*	Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám.
	*	Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh.
	*	Diváchiá, Jijibhái Ardesir.
	*	Fouzdár, Motilál Tribhuvandás.

* Passed the First B.A. Examination
† Passed the Previous Examination.
‡ Passed the First B.Sc. Examination.
(7) University Scholar.

* Ghásválá, Kharshedji Frámji.
* Gogte, Balvant Rámkrishna.
* Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant.
(4) * Hodiválá, Shápurji Hormasji.
* Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái.
* Lálkáká, Káikoshru Kharshedji.
* Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghirsing.
* Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan.
* Mádgávkar, Govind Dinánáth.
* Mansukháni, Vadhumal Udhavrám.
* Mehtá, Manmukh Krishnamukh.
* Mehtá, Motibhái Manibhái.
* Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám.
* Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan.
* Modak, Rámchandra Váman.
* Munshi, Hirálál Mansukhlál.
* Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Anant.
* Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji.
* Nilkanth, Raman Mahipatrám.
* Patel, Chhotálál Báburbhái.
* Rindáni, Davlatrám Motirám.
* Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar.
* Sethná, R. A.
* Shukla, Jivanlál Mohanlál.
* Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar.
(8) * Sontake, Datto Dámodar.
(5) * Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám.
* Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám.
† Anklesariá, Hormasji Jamshedji.
† Athalye, Madhusudan Vásudev.
† Cámá, Nasarvánji Mancherji.
† Chandávarkar, Padmanáth Gopál.
† Davé, Káshirám Shevakhrám.
† Desái, Anantrái Girdharlál.
† Desái, Jugalbhái Kalliánrái.
(6) † Durge, Bálkrishna Bháiji.
† Gándhi, Ardesir Dádábhái.
† Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar.
† Háte, Motábhái Gopináth.
† Háte, Vináyak Nánábhái.
† Javheri, Dalsukhbhái Bhagubhái.
† Joshipárá, Manirám Trikamrái.

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* Passed the First B.A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(4) Rájá of Dhár Prizeman.
(5) Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Prizeman
(6) Berár Scholar.
(8) Alfred Scholar.

† Joshi, Vásudev Balvant.
† Lálá, Nandirám Giánchand.
† Lukmáni, Mahámmad Bauker.
† Mahájan, Vináyak Bápuji.
† Marzbán, Kekobád Behrámji.
† Mehtá, Navanidhrái Harjivandás.
(7) † Mehtá, Pánáchand Jaichand.
† Mehtá, Pratáprái Vajeshankar.
† Mehtá, Thákore Kapilrám.
† Paymaster, Rastamji Barzorji.
† Pandit, Davlatrám Káshirám.
† Patel, Chhotálál Lallubhái.
† Patel, Prágji Mathurbhái.
† Patel, Ardesir Sorábji.
† Patel, Shivbhái Motibhái.
† Ratnágar, Ratanji Jamshedji.
† Saraiyá, Hirálál Dharamdás.
† Sháh, Mulchand Asharám.
† Sháháni, Sáhebsing Chandásing.
† Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna.
† Talyárkhán, Erachsháh Jamshedji.
† Unválá, H. F.
† Wádiá, Dádábhái Mervánji.
† Wágh, Subráo Venkatesh.
† Wágle, Bhaváníshankar Subráo.
Adenválá, Kaikobád Kávasji.
Ashburner, Kávasji Rastamji.
Asráni, Ismáil Jan Muhámmad.
Barve, Makund Vámanráo.
Bálá, Káikhoshru Ardesir.
Bháte, Bájiráo Bálkrishna.
Bhatt, Rájirám Rámshankar.
Bátliválá, Pestanji Sorábji.
Broker, Mádhavji Virjibhái.
Chhatre, Pándurang Shridhar.
Cooper, Nasarvánji Mánikji.
Dalál, Jaising Thákoresi.
Dalál, Lakshmidás Karamsi.
Dastur, Bezanji Ardesir.
Dastur, Kávasji Dinsháh.
Dastur, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Dándekar, Raghunáth Náráyan.
Dávar, Phirozeshán Hormasji.
Desái, Gulábrái Jametrám.
Desái, Kuvarji Khandubhái.
Desái, Jaientiprasád Virprasád.

† Passed the Previous Examination.
(7) University Scholar.

Desái, Pránshankar Lallubhái.
Divánji, Balsukhrám Kavastubhrám.
Divánji, Rangildás Jamnáprasád
Doctor, Ardesir Dosábhái.
Dhondi, Bápuji Kharshedji.
Gámudiá, Behrámji Navroji.
Gándhi, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Ghodrage, Ardesir Barzorji.
Gokhale, Nilkanth Venkatesh.
Gupte, Dattátraya Khanderáo.
Gujjar, Makund Bálkrishna.
Hakim, Ardesir Dosábhái.
Javheri, Mansukh Chunilál.
Káká, Nasarvánji Jamshedji.
Kálro, Chinámal Dándumal.
Kámat, Náráyan Subráo
Kápadiá, Phirozeshah Rastamji.
Kehimkar, Moses Aaron.
Keláválá, Bamanji Fardunji.
Keláválá, Dhanjishah Hormasji.
Káshikar, Keshav Gopál.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kávasji.
Khatri, Ahmed Yusaff.
Kolá, Jehángier Mancherji.
Kolá, Dádábhái Mancherji.
Korde, Lakshuman Bápuji.
Kothári, Vináyak Ganpatráo.
Márphátiá, Chandulál Nagindás.
Máster, Dinshah Dádábhái.
Malcolm, Sinclair.
Mehtá, Hirálál Mojilál.
Mehtá, Parshurám Harsukrám.
Mehtá, Ranchordás Dhirajlál.
Mehtá, Ratanji Ranchordji.
Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái.
Modi, Jehángier Dádábhái.
Mobedji, Dosábhái Rastamji.
Merchant, Muljí Khatáv.
Merchant, Mahammad Vallibhái.
Nátekar, Moreshvar Pándurang.
Nilkanth, Gunábhái Mahipatrám.
Oka, Prabhákar Káshináth.
(6) Oka, Vináyak Sávlárám.
Panthaki, Hormasji Kekobád.
Panthaki, Hormasji Dinsháh.
Párikh, Harkisandás Manchhárám.
Párikh, Jethálál Motilál.
Párikh, Navanidhlál Mathurádás.

(6) Berár Scholar.

Parulkar, Rámchandra Vínáyak.
Patel, Máneklál Chimanlál.
Patel, Sámalbhái Lallubhái.
Rángnekar, Shankar Atmárám.
Sámant, Lakshuman Vithal.
Sáve, Gajánan Atmárám.
Shroff, Chunilál Chhaganchand.
Távernválá, Manchershán Sorábji.
Thákur, Rámchandra Gopál.
Vedak, Krishnaráo Vithal.
Wádiá, Hormasji Nasarvánji.

Free Students.

* Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám.
* Kerkar, Váman Rámchandra.
* Manerikar, Bálkrishna Rámkrishna.
* Sirdesái, Govind Sakhárám.
(9) † Karamchandáni, Variálsing Nihálsing.
† Pádgávkar, Krishnaráo Bálkráo.
† Sabnis, Krishnaráo Rámchandra.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having

* Passed the First B.A Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(9) Sind Scholar.

been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College Division from the School Division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following Endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—Government.

On Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year.....	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year.....	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each: one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S..D, The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

In the year 1884 Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Govind Apte presented the sum of one thousand Rupees at 4 per cent. to found an annual Prize of Rs. 40 for the student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual scholarship Examination of the First B. A. Class.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, .M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, BA.
1874. R. G. OXENHAM, M A.

1887.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Oxon., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

F. G. Selby, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy (*on furlough*).
G. W. Forrest, B.A., Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics, (*on special duty*).
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages.
Arthur Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, *Acting* Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A., Cambridge, *Acting* Professor of Mathematics.
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jámásp, Professor of Persian.
Dhanjisháh Hormasji Dastur, M.A., Lecturer on Physics.

Law Lecturer.

Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Rámchandra, Government Pleader.

Fellows.

Raghunáth Váman Devbhánkar, B A , Senior Dakshiná Fellow
Ráoji Janárdan Bhide, B A , Junior Dakshiná Fellow
Bháskar Vishnu Joshi, B A , Junior Dakshiná Fellow
Vishnu Govind Bijápurkar, B A., Junior Dakshiná Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Ráoji Janárdan Bhide, B A.

Librarian.

Bápu Abáji Sohoni.

Shástris.

Govind Shástri Bháradvája.
Vámanáchárya Jhalkikar.

Students.

1.—Graduates

(1) (7) Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan.
(1) Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak.
(1) Godbole, Vináyak Apáji

2.—Undergraduates.

(a)—Senior Scholars.

(8) (3) Gokhale, Vishnu Bálambhat.
(2) Hebbel, Ganesh Annáráo.
(3) Kále, Govindráo Krishna.
(8) (3) Kale, Ráoji Rámchandra.
(2) Sorabji Cornelia.
(3) Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
(3) Dorábji Fardunji Vakil.

(b)—Junior Scholars.

Belvi, Dattátraya Venkatesh.
(3) Bhadkamkar, Náráyan Mahádev.
(3) Jalihál, Krishnáji Rangiáo.
Kánade, Gangádhar Vithal
(3) Karandikar, Rámchandra Balvant.

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(1) Senior Scholar
(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B A
(3) Passed the Previous Examination
(7) Alfred Scholar
(8) Jagonnáth Sunkerset Scholar.

Limaye, Krishnáji Govind.
Peroy, Ezechiel.
(3) Samuel, Mary.
(3) Sanjáná, Phirozesháh Edalji.
Sanjáná, Kharshedji Edalji.
(3) Támbe, Gopál Rámchandra.

Commoners.

(2) Raindur, Bhavánishankar Subráo.
(2) Rapat, Rámchandra Vishnu.
(2) Bháruchá, Rastamji Phirozesháh.
(L) (2) Deshmukh, Hari Pándurang.
(2) Gáikvád, Khanderáo Appásáheb.
(L) (2) Godbole, Parshurám Ráoji.
(2) Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh.
(L) (2) Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth.
(2) Patvardhan, Vináyak Sadáshiv
(2) Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám
(L) (2) Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant
(3) Abhyankar, Rámchandra Vishnu.
(L) (3) Agáshe, Ganesh Krishna.
(L) (3) Agáshe, Naráyan Krishna.
(3) Ambekar, Vásudev Vithal.
(L) (3) Ambegávkar, Shankar Keshav.
(3) Bápat, Nilkant Krishna
(3) Bháleráo, Náráyan Rangnáth.
(3) Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra.
(3) Bhide, Rámchandra Káshináth.
(L) (3) Bivalkar, Vásudev Raghunáth.
(3) Brahme, Govind Bahirav.
(L) (3) Bumla, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
(L) (3) Chitnis, Balvant Sitárám.
(L) (3) Dámle, Shankar Nágesh.
(3) Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh.
(3) Deshpánde, Balvant Bábáji.
(3) (6) Ghálí, Satyápá Shankápá.
(3) Ghárpure, Shrikrishna Sadáshiv.
(L) (3) Gokhale, Keshav Náráyan.
(L) (3) Gupte, Dámodar Mahádev.
(3) Herlekar, Náráyan Ganesh.
(3) Hungund, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
(L) (3) Joglekar, Shridhar Rámchandra.
(3) Kárkhánis, Rájárám Sadáshiv.

(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B A
(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(6) Lingáit Scholar.
(L) Law Student.

(3) Kále, Atmárám Raghunáth.
(L) (3) Kále, Vishnu Govind.
(L) (3) Kámat, Vishnu Vithal.
(3 Káne, Hari Vináyak.
(3) Kelkar, Náráyan Chintáman.
(3) Khare, Váman Sakhárám.
(3) Kiledár, Váman Lakshman.
(3) (6) Kalolgi, Virupáksh Shivalingapá.
(L) (3) Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh.
(3) Lágu, Hari Lakshman.
(3) Lele, Ganesh Anant.
(L) (3) Lalit, Bhikáji Gopál.
(3) Limaye, Mahádev Náráyan.
(3) Limaye, Náráyan Hari.
(3) Maráthe, Hari Antáji.
(L) (3) Masur, Govind Venkatesh.
(L) (3) Námjoshi, Keshav Náráyan.
(L) (3) Nargund, Gurunáth Gangádhar.
(3) Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji.
(3) Pánse, Krishnáji Mártand.
(3) Paránjapye, Sadáshiv Vináyak.
(3) Paránjapye, Sitárám Mahádev.
(3) Pátankar, Anant Pándurang.
(L) (3) (8) (10) Patankar, Nilkant Pandurang
(3) Pátil, Balvant Ráoji.
(3) Phadke, Náráyan Khanderáo.
(3) Phadnis, Subáji Sheshgir.
(3) Purveyor, Pestanji Barzorji
(3) Rájádhyaksha, Raghunáth Bálkrishna.
(L) (3) Rájváde, Vishvanáth Kashináth.
(3) Ránáde, Vináyak Vishnu.
(3) Redkar, Krishnaji Sitárám.
(3) Samarth, Náráyan Mahádev.
(3) Sáne, Dámodar Moreshvar.
(3) Sáthe, Náráyan Nilkant.
(L) (3) Shirgávkar, Ráoji Raghunáth.
(3) Shringárpure, Khanderáo Mádhavráo.
(3) Sabnis, Hanmant Govind.
(3) Tilak, Sakhárám Váman.
(L) (3) Udgatti, Guddo Makund
Abdul Karim Abdul Kásim.
Anthony, Nazareth.
Apte, Rámchandra Narso.

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(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(6) Lingáit Scholar.
(8) Jagonnáth Sunkerset Scholar.
(10) Vináyakráo Jagonnáth Sunkerset Prizeman.
(L) Law Student.

Atre, Raghunáth Narhar.
(6) Aya, Gurusidha Shivaling Svámi.
Biliá, Kharshedji Jamshedji.
Betigiri, Jiváji Hanmant.
Bengiri, Pralhád Jivanráo.
Bhándárkavthekar, Bápuji Gopál.
(L) Bhide, Keshav Vithal.
Bhat, Krishnáji Purshottam.
Dámle, Keshav Govind.
Dandvaté, Ganesh Sadáshiv.
Dáni, Malhár Narhar.
Dáni, Mártand Vináyak.
Dátár, Náráyan Tirmal.
Deshmáne, Bálappá Shiváppá.
Deshpánde, Náráyan Balvant.
Daftardár, Rámchandra Keshav.
Ukidve, Váman Vithal.
Godbole, Bápuji Hari.
Godbole, Ganesh Keshav.
Godbole, Hari Vithal.
Heligiri, Mahádev Náráyan.
Harpanhalli, Mádhav Rámkrishna.
Joshi, Rámchandra Govind.
Joshi, Venkatesh Shivrám.
(L) Joshi, Vináyak Vishnu.
Kánade, Gangádhar Vithal.
Karmarkar, Gopál Divákar.
Karmarkar, Vináyak Govind.
5) Ketkar, Mahádev Janárdan.
Khánzode, Hanmant Ráoji.
Kirtane, Káshináth Vináyak.
Kitur, Gurunáth Venkatesh.
Kotvál, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
Kotvál, Trimbak Rámchandra.
Koulgi, Shrinivás Hayagrivácháryá.
Kulkarni, Subáji Venkatesh.
Limaye, Vásudev Vithal.
Mahájane, Krishnáji Apáráo.
Masurkar, Vithal Vishnu.
Moulvi, Rafudin Ahmad Imámuddin.
Náik, Krishnáji Náráyan.
Nargund, Venkatesh Sadáshiv.
Navratne, Rámchandra Anant.
Pandit, Vishnu Balvant.
Patvardhan, Lakshman Govind.

(5) Arjunesing of Dhulá Scholar.
(6) Lingáit Scholar.
(L) Law Student.

(4) Pophale, Udhav Hari.
(4) Rahálkar, Náráyan Moreshvar.
Rishi, Mahádev Keshav
Roddá, Rukamángad Venkatesh.
Sahasrabhudhe, Govind Mahádev.
Sahasrabudhe, Vináyak Krishna.
Sapre, Gangádhar Anant
(L) Sarvate, Sitárám Vishnu.
Sáthaye, Vishnu Vináyak.
Sáthe, Vishnu Rámchandra.
Sethná, Ardesir Bamanji
Shurpáli, Bhimáji Narsinh
Sintankari, Hanmant Shankar.
Soman, Vináyak Trimbak
(4) Suklékar, Sakhárám Rámchandra.
Syed, Mahamad Alli
(L) Syed, Mahamad Zakir
Tagde, Krishnáji Vináyak
Takle, Trimbak Rámchandra.
Táre, Vithal Rango.
Thosar, Rámchandra Náráyan.
Tilak, Govind Krishna
Vádekar, Náráyan Bápuji

Free Students

(2) Modak, Mahádev Hari
(3) Vartak, Váman Náráyan.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

BOMBAY.

(Recognized 1861)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev Dr Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following Endowments are attached to the Institution —

(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B A
(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(4) Berár Scholar
(L) Law Student.

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120	per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60	per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship.....	„ 180	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„ 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship.	„ 40	per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40	per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship...	„ 62	per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40	per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40	per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books)

The Rájá of Dhár Prize.

Vithal Náráyan Páthak Prize (value Rs. 40 per annum

William Graham Prize (value Rs. 20 per annum).

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
1884. The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.

1887.

Principal.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., Professor of Physics and English.

Professors.

The Rev. A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature. (*on furlough*).

" " R. Scott, M.A., Professor of English and Moral Philosophy.

J. Jack, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry and Biology.

The Rev. R. MacO.Mish, M.A., B.D., Professor of Logic and Political Economy.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and Logic.

Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Professor of Persian.

Shástri.

Ráoji Rámchandra Upásani.

Teacher attached.

Dádábhái Kharshedji Munshi, B.A.

Students.

Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev, B.A.
Oka, Gopináth Vináyak, B.A.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji, B.A.
Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadáshiv.
Bennet, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang.
Amalnikar, Tukaram Rámchandra.
Dholkiá. Rupshankar Murárji.
Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna.
Málvankar, Naráyan Káshináth.
Makváná, Hirálál Muljí.
Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhagvatidás.
Patkar, Dámodar Raghunáth.
Rájádhyaksha, Sájbá Yashvant.
Sáne, Rámchandra Balvant.
Trilokekar, Sundar Vishvanáth.
*Kále, Moreshvar Ramchandra.
*Velankar, Náráyan Gunáji.
Rebeiro, Julio.
Belsaré, Khandu Bhikáji.
Buch, Anantrái Nánálál.

* College Scholar.

Kángá, Kaikhosru Kávasji.
Talkar, Daniel Moses.
Ugrankar, Rámráo Lakshuman.
Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar.
Koppikar, Pándurang Timáppá.
*Nerurkar, Báji Vishnu.
*Kohiyár, Kharshedji Ratanshán.
Solainá, Rastamji Dádábhái.
*Vakil, Meherbái Ardesir.
Vakil, Ratanbái Ardesir.
Abhyánkar, Hari Krishna.
Pandit, Govind Mahádev.
Shroff, Maganlál Láldás.
Shukla, Navalshankar Narsing.
Mehtá, Mávji Kánji.
Moghe, Sadáshiv Náráyan.
*Cardmaster, Behrámji Sorábji.
Abdulkarim, Yavarhussein Nánábhái.
Mehtá, Jivábhái Bhikábhái.
Sayed, Mamodin Sayed Hussein.
Achárya, Gajánan Govind.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra.
Gadre, Shankar Káshináth.
Kalliánpur, Ganpat Rághavendra.
Upádhye, Káshináth Vishnu.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kávasji.
Náik, Lakshman Bálkrishna.
Anklesariá, Bamanshán Kharshedji
Saraiyá, Motilál Vithaldás.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna.
Kudalkar, Bháskar Rámchandra.
Ashbury, Charles Jesudás.
Pitalé, Vináyak Sadánandji.
Phadke, Sitárám Mahádev.
Bálsekar, Mangesh Krishnáji.
Vinekar, Shántáram Náráyan.
Pandit, Bháskar Mahádev.
Bakshi, Shriniwás Krishnaráo.
Veláskar, Shámráo Bápuji.
Parulkar, Vishnu Náráyan.
Dhurandhar, Bábulji Krishnanáth.
Pádgávkar, Vithal Atmárám.
Chándorkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Sapre, Rájárám Sadáshiv.

* College Scholar.

Trilokekar, Lakshman Atmárám.
Kasmi, Muhámad Usaf Nánábhái.
Phadke, Sadáshiv Ganesh.
Phátak, Parshurám Váman.
Shintre, Narhar Moreshvar.
Langráná, Navroji Frámji.
Earnest, Crage.
Kirtikar, Shámráo Moroji.
Patel, Behrámji Nasarvánji.
Ranji, Dorábji Navroji.
Kohiyár, Sorábsháh Ratansháh.
Sirvái, Mánikji Nasarvánji.
Sanjáná, Rastamji Kharshedji.
Sunáválá, Kharshedji Bezanji.
Kinare, Hari Mahádev.
Lám, Jijibhái Barjorji.
Dinsháh, Hirji Pestanji.
Lám, Frámji Dinsháh.
Bhábhá, Dorábji Dádábhái.
Athavle, Bápu Náráyan.
Bámji, Phirozeshah Kávasji.
Miss Hunt.
Billimoriá, Dosábhái Dhanjibhái.
Treasuryválá, Edalji Jamshedji.
Treasuryválá, Nasarvánji Jehángierji.
Doctor, Jamshedji Mánikshah.
Mehtá, Nagindás Pránjivandás.
Parulkar, Jiváji Krishna.
Ghotge, Vithal Sitáram.
Ghángurde, Lakshman Vishnu.
Nerukar, Náráyan Sitárám.
Baxter, Mervánji Rastamji.
Vaishnav, Ishvarrái Bápubhái.
Nánávati, Máneklál Dharamdás,
Vediá-dave, Kánji Mávji.
Náyampali, Shrinivás Krishnaráo.
Parádkar, Lakshuman Anant.
Bhat, Kálidás Mulchandra.
Sanjgiri, Rámráo Bháu.
Mehtá, Kuvarji Devji.
Chinái, Dhanjishah Frámji.
Mánkikar, Dattatraya Anantayá.
Názar, Ochhavlál Harilál.
Mákad, Harjivan Rupshankar.
Mákad, Udayashankar Davlatrám.
*Gorátelá, Nánji Hansráj.

* College Scholar.

*Avásiá, Mugatrái Kalliánji.
Vasávadá, Harilál Sadáshankar.
Munge, Náráyan Báláji.
Páthára, Janárdan Krishna.
Parchure, Hari Ballál.
Náik, Nánábhái Narsing.
Náik, Váman Morobá.
Gharat, Náráyan Krishna.
Athavle, Ganesh Krishna.
Vagal, Rámráo Nánábhái.
Merchant, Jehángier Limji.
Santuk, Kharshedji Kávasji.
Váchá, Ardesir Mancherji.
Pitkar, Moreshvar Hari.
Mandrekar, Náráyan Mahádev.
Vaidya, Váman Ganesh.
Parnáik, Lakshman Venkatesh.
*Sákhalkar, Vináyak Bháskar.
Manerikar, Govind Sadáshiv
*Mehtá, Ardesir Nasarvánji.
*Reporter, Rastamji Edalji.
*Reporter, Jamshedji Edalji.
Joglekar, Vithal Parshurám.
Paránjapye, Anant Govind.
Talekar, Balvant Rámchandra.
Engineer, Vásudev Makund.
*Mehtá, Bamanji Dinsháh.
*Shroff, Hirálál Brijbhukhandás.
Thakar, Sundardás Nárandás.
Master, Kaikhosru Edalji.
Bháthiná, Dinsháh Frámji.
Ráje, Rájarám Yashvant.
Kátvi, Dinánáth Sadashiv.
Vásudev, Keshav Krishna.
Mándviválá, Dosábhái Kávasji.
Kápadiá, Khetsi Karsi.
Joshi, Dámodar Nilkanth.
Dhuru, Rámchandra Bápuji.
Madan, Atmárám Harichandra.
Pándiá, Mánilál Atmárám.
Bhat, Manishankar Gavarishankar.
*Khare, Vásudev Hari.
*Bápat, Shivrám Náráyan.
Pávaskar, Vishnu Gopál.
Phánse, Vináyak Báburáo.

*College Scholar.

Kadrekar, Pundlik Pándurang.
Dali, Jagannáth Sakhárám.
Sálvi, Nilkanth Subhánráo.
Gajráválá, Vadilál Lallubhái.
Dabu, Meherjibhái Hormasji.
Trilokekar, Dinkar Nánáji.
Cooper, Shávakshán Frámji.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution. In it Undergraduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Xavier's High School.

There is one endowed Scholarship connected with the College:—

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1887.

Rector.

The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J., Professor of Logic and Political Economy.

Professors.

The Rev. J. Bischoff, S.J., Professor of Latin.
" " Ch. de Boeselager, S.J., Professor of History.
" " F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Physics.
" " J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
" " H. Juergens, S.J., Professor of Chemistry.
" " A. Mueller, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.
" " E. Usteri, S.J., Professor of Latin and History.
Mr. E. W. Johns, B.A., Professor of Mathematics.
" Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
" Nasarvánji Kávasji Kángá, Professor of Persian.

Students.

Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyak.
Bámji, Kaikhosru Edalji.
Bastáválá, Sorábji Dádábhái.
Dádáchandji, Ratanshah Kershaspji.
Doctor, Frámji Pestanji.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozesháh.
Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháh.
Joshi, Shápurji Sorábji.
Kángá, Edalji Pestanji.
Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth.
Máster, Shávakshah Rastamji.
Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth.
Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Moos, Nánábhái Hormasji.
Mulgávkar, Ganpatráo Shivrám.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant
Raymond, Edward.
Reporter, Phirozesháh Edalji.
Saldanha, Camillo Francis.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái.
Sethná, Phiroze Kharshedji.
Vimádalál, Jehángier Jamshedji.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji.
Wellingkar, Shrikrishna Gunáji.
Anklesariá, Dhanjishah Temuras.
Bahádurji, Dorábji Nasarvánji.
Bahádurji, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Baman-Behrám, Kávasji Bamanji.
Bámji, Hormasji Edalji.
Bátliválá, Hormasji Dinsháh.
Cámá, Frámji Mánikji.
Dádáchandji, Phiroze Kershásji.
Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji.
*El-Edroos, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein.
Esperance, John Joseph.
Gazdar, Manchershah Kávasji.
Jayakar, Náráyan Gajánan.
Joshi, Dádábhái Sorábji.
Joshi, Pándurang Rámchandra.
†Kankodiválá, Chandulál Dáyábhái.
Karkariá, Rastamji Pestanji.
Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji.
Khambátá, Soráb Rastam.

---

* Sir Frank Souter Scholar. † Gibbs Prizeman.

Khán, Manchershán Frámji.
Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji.
Lálcácá, Bápuji Pálanji.
Mehtá, Nasarvánji Edalji.
Mistri, Bamanji Shápurji.
Motiválá, Rastamji Barjorji.
Mulgávkar, Sundarráo Shivrám.
Mulgávkar, Vithal Bhikáji.
Munshi, Mádhav Motirám.
Náik, Ganpatráo Rámchandra.
Pálkhiválá, Jahángier Sorabji.
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhái.
Pingale, Mádhavráo Morobá.
Sethná, Frámroze Shapurji
Sethná, Hormasji Mervánji.
Shiveshvarkar, Nilkanth Atmárám.
Soman, Rámchandra Ganesh.
Vaidya, Vishvanáth Prabhuram.
Vakil, Frámji Ardesir.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánabhái.
Valladares, Diogo Jerome.
Varde, Pundlik Gangádhar.
Vorá, Jayachand Morárji.
Welkar, Vámanráo Shámráo.
*Ali, Adánan Suleimán.
Arjáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji.
Baman-Behrám, Jehángier Bamanji.
Banáji, Fardunji Hormasji.
Bhándárkar, Dinkar Shivrám.
Bharuchá, Shápurji Sheriárji.
Bháthená, Mervánji Behrámji.
Bragança, Antonio Baptista.
Cámá, Soshyán Kharshedji.
Chaugule, Rámchandra Vinayak.
Couto, Fran. X. Gervaise da F,
Dábholkar, Vináyak Jiváji.
Dalál, Kharshedji Frámji.
Dastur, Gustásp Temulji.
DeMello, Romão.
DeMonte, Ignatius.
DeOliveira, John Francis.
Desái, Krishnaráo Venkobá.
†DeSilva, Braz Lawrence.
DeSouza, Anthony.
Dikshit, Sadáshiv Maninárayan.
Divádkar, Shántárám Vishvanáth.

* Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholar.
† Cowasjee Jehánghier Latin Scholar.

Dukle, Govind Mádhavráo.
Engineer, Tribhovandás Káhándás.
Gagarat, Bamanji Mancherji.
Gándhi, Pestanji Kekobád.
Gardá, Frámji Barjorji.
Gazdar, Jehángier Jivanji.
Gonsalves, Braz.
Gonsalves, Paul.
Gorválá, Jehángier Bejanji.
Haligeri, Bhimáji Tirkáppá.
Ichhápuriá, Bamanji Shápurji.
Idgunji, Dattátraya Anant.
Ingle, Frederick Arthur.
Jijibhái, Mervánji Dhanjibhái.
Khambátá, Fardunji Nasarvánji.
Kángá, Dinsháh Dorábji.
Kángá, Kaikhosru Jámáspji.
Khán Sáheb, Ishvarlál Pránlál.
Kotháre, Gajánan Dvárkanáth.
Kotvál, Bamanji Bejanji.
Koyáji, Nádirsháh Shápurji.
Lauder, Charles William.
Madurkar, Govind Datto.
Master, Rastamji Dádábhái.
Mehtá, Kaikhosru Behrámji.
Mehtá, Navroji Dádábhái.
Mehtá, Navnidrái Náráyanbhái
Mehtá, Ratanrám Manchhárám.
Meisheri, Lakmichand Tejpál.
Merchant, Ismáel Aládin
Merchant, Pestanji Kharshedji.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dádábhái.
Modi, Jehángier Hormasji.
Modi, Rastamji Kávasji.
Mulgávkar, Vishvanáth Náráyan.
Mullá-Phiroze, Edalji Nasarvánji.
Munim, Hirálál Ranchhoddás.
Munshi, Abdullá Jairáz.
Munsiff, Mánikshán Dhanjishán.
Narimán, Hormasji Rastamji.
Náthání, Najaráli Sheriff.
Ozá, Mohanlál Dhaneshvar.
Pánde, Pestanji Dhanjibhái.
Pávri, Hormasji Pálanji.
Petit, Pestanji Kávasji.
Rastam-Frámná, Kaikhosru Kávasji.
Rastam-Frám, Rastamji Pestanji.
Rozario, Anthony Chrysostom.

Scaly, Hugh Orr Ferns.
Sethná, Dhanjibhái Rastamji.
Sethná, Rastamji Edalji.
Shroff, Jagmohandás Vandrávandás.
Sirvái, Kaikhosru Fardunji.
Sirvái, Rastamji Fardunji.
Sunthankar, Rango Vithal.
Surti, Dosábhái Edalji.
Surti, Phirozeshàh Hormasji.
Taláti, Dinsháh Sorábji.
Táráchand, Jehángier Mervánji.
Timble, Bhái Bábulji.
Tyabji, Najmudin Ali.
Unválá, Kaikhosru Rastamji.
Váchá, Kaikhosru Dinsháh.
Vesáveválá, Mancherji Kharshedji.
Wádiá, Bamanji Jamshedji.
Wádiá, Nánábhái Ratanji.
Wágle, Atmárám Balvant.

V.—GUJARA'T COLLEGE;

(Recognized 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and

Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence ; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona. These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' Examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. By these efforts Ahmedabad has raised a fund which will yield a yearly income of Rupees 8,000. This sum, met by a Government grant of equal amount and supplemented by fees, has been considered sufficient for the establishment of classes studying up to the First B.A. Examination. The Trustees

for the College are the Collector of Ahmedabad, Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, and Ráo Bahádur Premábhái Hemábhái, the Collector being nominated by Government, while the two Native gentlemen were elected by the subscribers.

The following Endowments are connected with the Gujarát College :—

(I) A. A. Borradaile Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Matriculation Examination, and is an inhabitant of Ahmedabad.

(II) S. H. Philpotts Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Previous Examination from this College.

(III) Lallubhái Sámaldás Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to a Vadnagrá Nágar student of this College who has passed highest in the 1st B.A. or the P.E. (if there is no student of that caste in the 1st B.A.) from this College and continuing his further studies in this very College.

(IV) Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholarships, eight in number, of the annual value of Rs. 588, to be given to the students of this College according to merit.

1887.

Principal.

K. T. Best, M.A. Oxon., M.R.A.S., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Ábáji Vishnu Káthavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Mirzá Musá Cowser, Professor of Persian.

Bápu Náráyan Dhekne, M.A., *sub. pro tem.* Lecturer in Science.

Dakshiná Fellows.

Pestanji Jámásji Pádsháh, M.A., *(Senior).*
Shankar Vishnu Puránik, B.A., *(Junior).*

Lallubhái Sámaldás Scholar.

* Gharekhán, Rangnáth Shambhunáth.

S. H. Philpotts Scholar.

† Dalál, Barjorji Jamshedji *(Honorary)*.
† Mehtá, Girdharlál Harilál.

A. A. Borrodaile Scholar.

Talyárkhán, Phirozeshán Jehángierji.

Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholars.

* Dalál, Ardesir Fardunji.
† Sutáriá, Máneklál Chunilál.
† Urezi, Buránudin Abdullá.
Dave, Nandshankar Párvatishankar.
Dalál, Ghelábhái Parbhulál.
Gore, Sitárám Náráyan.
Kantháriá, Gopál Hirálál.
Mehtá, Maganlál Mojilál.

Commoners.

* Anáráo, Govind Balvant.
* Kázi, Gordhandás Narottamrám.
† A'garválá, Brijlál Keshavlál.
† Báháriá, Varajdás Dáyábhái.
† Dhruva, Anandshankar Bápubhái.
† Káthavate, Nágesh Abáji.
† Kinkhápválá, Bálábhái Gatábhái.
† Mehtá, Fardunji Dorábji.
† Mehtá, Chimanlál Girdharlál.
† Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji.
Anklesáriá, Bamanji Navroji.
Bhat, Ishvarlál Gavarishankar.
Bhat, Ravishankar Manishankar.
Bháchech, Bápubhái Manirám.
Dalál, Dáyábhai Dholsá.
Dalál Motilál Nagindás.
Dave, Chunilál Keshavlál.
Desái, Bapálál Harilál.
Divátiá, Mukandrái Ishvarrái.
Dhulekar, Dinkar Keshav.
Gogeri, Motishankar Udeshankar.

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* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
† Passed the Previous Examination

Karmajválá, Anurái Vithalrái.
Lálkáká, Erackshâh Kharshedji.
Mehtá, Hoshangji Dinsháhji.
Mehtá, Jehángierji Dinsháhji.
Mehtá, Jamnádás Fatechand.
Mehtá, Thákorlál Jivanrám.
Momin, Rájmahomed Khushálbhái.
Nánávati, Himatlál Jamnádás.
Nánávati, Motilál Chunilál.
Patel, Káshidás Vastábhái.
Sháh, Dáyábhái Nathubhái.
Sheth, Chamanlál Motilál.
Thákore, Jametrám Narbherám.
Zaveri, Manilál Bhagubhái.
Zaveri, Nathubhái Sánkalchand.

Free Students.

Clubválá, Kaikhoshru Mancherji.
Nabáb, Amratlál Chunilál.

VI.—RA'JA'RA'M COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1880.)

The Rájárám College, which is maintained by the Kolhápur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rájárám High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardárs in the Southern Maráthá Country. The British Government having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhápur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rájárám High School, after the lamented Rájárám Mahárâj of Kolhápur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, raised the School to an Arts College, which was subsequently recognized in the Faculty in Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and in 1883 it was further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhápur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1869 by the late Rájá and the building completed in 1874.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardárs' Fund at Belgaum, where a Sardárs' Class was opened some years ago.

In 1883 the Rájá of Mudhol on leaving the College presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to be held in trust by the Political Agent, Southern Maráthá Country, and Rájá of Mudhol for the time being: the interest of this sum to be applied towards the support of a "Ghorpade Lectureship" in honour of the Rájá's father.

The late Rájárám Maháráj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, invested Rs. 45,000 in the four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year:—

(*a.*) One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rájárám High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and tenable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College with the highest number of marks.

(*b.*) Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the First B.A. Examination from the

Rájárám College after having attended it for two ful terms.

(*c.*) Three Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, will be awarded to three deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination, from the Rájárám College, after having attended it for two full terms.

(*d.*) Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, to be held for one year at the Rájárám College, will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rájárám High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

(*e.*) In 1884, Mr. Krishnáji Bhikáji Gokhale presented the sum of Rs. 1,500 in 4 per cent. Government paper to found a "Bhikájipant Scholarship" in memory of his father the late Mr. Bhikájipant Gokhale. The stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem is to be held for one year by that undergraduate of the Rájárám College who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Miraj High School.

1887.

Principal.

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M. Cantab., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics *(on 9 months' furlough).*

Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapye, B.A., *Acting* Vice-Principal and Professor of Oriental Languages.

Báláji Prabhákar Modak, F.A., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics.

Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar, B.A., *Acting* Science Lecturer.

Hari Ganesh Godbole, B.A., *Acting* Ghorpáde Lecturer.

Alfred Scholars.

Chikodikar, Mahádev Náráyan.
Chirmule, Gopál Ganesh.
(1) Dodihálkar, Krishnáji Annáji.
(1) Kále, Krishnáji Rámchandra.
(1) Kelkar, Mahádev Chintáman.
Pusalkar, Mahádev Shridhar.
Shrikhande, Ganesh Rámchandra.

Free Students.

Khatib, Bápu Ibrám (full free ; special).
Mushriff, Pandharináth Sakhárám (half free).
Párkhe, Sadáshiv Vishvanath (do.).

Commoners.

Bothe, Náráyan Báláji.
Chouknis, Vishnu Krishna.
(2) Kále, Bálkrishna Mahádev.
Kulkarni, Janárdan Eknáth.
Maráthe, Sadáshiv Keshav.
Modak, Lakshman Ballál.
Padalkar, Govind Ganesh.
Pandit, Rámchandra Bábáchárya.
Pednekar, Govind Náráyan.
Rájopádhye, Náráyanráo Sadáshiv.
Sávanur, Govind Rághavendra.
Vaze, Rámchandra Ballál.

VII.—BARODA' COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1881.)

The Barodá College was founded to complete the system of English education organized in the Barodá State by the Government of His Highness the Mahárájah Sayájiráo Gáekwár, and on the 1st of October 1881 was recognized in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination. In February 1887 a further recognition was extended to the College by the University, *viz*, for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science. The College building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India.

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.
(2) Bhikájipant Scholar.

It is in the shape of an E, the centre being formed by a domed hall sixty feet square and one hundred and forty-four feet high. Each wing contains ten class rooms, five on the ground floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, offices, and smaller ante-rooms. There is accommodation for about six hundred students, and College and High School classes are both carried on in the building. The style of architecture is early Hindu *(Hemádapanti)*, and the design is by R. Chisholm, Esq., F. R. I. B. A, Architect to the Madras Government. The building has cost about Rs. 6 lákhs.

Endowments.

Three Scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable at any College are awarded under certain conditions to students passing the Previous Examination direct from the Barodá College. Two additional scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem are reserved for students wishing to join the Poona College of Science or the Grant Medical College. Five Scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem to be held for one year at the Barodá College are awarded under certain conditions to deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Barodá High School. In addition to the above the University awards the Melvill Memorial Scholarship to that student from this College who obtains the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination.

1887.

Principal.

T. S. Tait, M.A. Camb., B.Sc. Lond., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professors.

Harold Littledale, B.A., Senior Moderator T. C. D., Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English Literature.
Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá, M.A., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Govind Moreshvar Hasabnis, B.A. } Professors of Sanskrit.
Rámchandra Dinkar Phadke, B A. }
Farid-ud-dín Ahmed, B.A., Professor of Persian.
Adarji Mernosji Masáni, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology.
Tribhovandas Kalliándás Gujjar, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry.

Scholars.

Háte, Sadáshiv Nánábhái.
Kánade Mahádev Anant.
Nánávati, Hirálál Dáyábhái.
Shevak, Máneklál Motilál.
Vevái, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.

Commoners.

Amin, Chhotálál Bháilál.
Amin, Ráoji Motibhái.
Apte, Ganesh Shridhar.
Atmárám-Bhukhanválá, Jagubhái Karsandás.
Bagadiá, Surajlál Mánclál.
Barve, Káshináth Chimanráo.
Chaván, Mátádinsing Bhavánsing.
Dalál, Dáyábhái Dalpatbhái.
Dalál, Jamnádás Ranchhoddás.
Desái, Dáyábhái Ranchhoddás.
Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái.
Dikshit, Sadáshiv Maninárayan.
Desái, Lallubhái Pránbhái.
(1) Desái, Maganlál Chhotálál.
Desái, Morárji Gándubhái.
Desái, Náráyanji Mohanbhái.
Desái, Vasantlál Sundarlál.
Ghushe, Váman Rámchandra.
Gupte, Govind Keshav.
Gupte, Nilkant Káshináth.
Godákari, Dattátraya Sakhárám.
Javeri, Harilál Govindlál.
Khopkar, Shivrám Ráoji.
Kshatriya, Manilál Raghunáth.
Lele, Krishnáji Dáji.
Majmudár, Kanaiyálál Dáyábhái.
Majmudár, Trikamrái Ishvar.
Majmudár, Venishankar Dinmanishankar.
Mehtá, Kanaiyálál Anantrái.
Mehtá, Jeykisandás Vallabhdás.
Nánávati, Náráyandás Dáyábhái.
Nigudkar, Moreshvar Rámkrishna.
Pátharkar, Rangnáth Ráoji.
Patel, Lallubhái Dáyábhái.
Rahátkar, Mádhav Raghunáth.
(1) Sapre, Jagannáth Anant.
Sháh, Chunilál Ghellábhái.
Shástri, Narbherám Ganpat.

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.

Sheth, Chimanlál Motilál.
Taláti, Gokaldás Dvárkádás.
Thákore, Váman Sadáshiv.
Tolat, Gulábdás Gopáldás.
(1) Tolat Vithaldás Gopáldás.
Upádhye, Manishankar Jamnáshankar.
Vasé, Raghunáthji Mukanji.
Vorá, Lakshmishankar Jatháshankar.

VIII.—FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1884.)

The Fergusson College owes its origin to the development and growth of the New English School, Poona, founded in 1880 by the late Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar and Messrs. B. G. Tilak and M. B. Námjoshi for the purpose of cheapening and facilitating education. Gradually several other gentlemen joined the staff of teachers with the object of devoting their lives to the work, and the body thus formed felt that they were in a position to take a higher step. Before doing so, however, they called a meeting of the sympathizers of private education on the 24th October 1884, and this meeting formed themselves into the "Deccan Education Society" for the purpose of carrying out the original objects of the promoters of the New English School. Soon after, the Council of the Society resolved to start a College under the name of "The Fergusson College" to mark their appreciation of the interest which His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, took in the cause of private education generally and in the growth and prosperity of their school in particular; and on their application, the College was recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination on the 13th December 1884.

The College is under the direct control and supervision of the Local Managing Board and the Council of the Deccan Education Society.

The permanent funds of the Society, including sums realized and subscribed up to date, amount to nearly Rs. 84,000.

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.

Scholarships.

Eleven Scholarships of the total monthly value of Rs. 90 are open for general competition. Of these three, of the value of Rs. 32, are *endowed* Scholarships, and the remaining are paid from the current funds of the Society.

The endowed Scholarships are awarded under the following conditions:—

(*a*) Two Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 22, one of Rs. 12 and the other of Rs. 10, called "Govind Hari Scholarships," and tenable for one year, are open for general competition by all the College Students. The Chief of Sángli has made a donation to the College of a sum of Rs. 6,000 invested in 4½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes, and the interest is appropriated for Scholarships in the name of the ancestor of the Patvardhans.

(*b*) The Nawáb of Junágad has given a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Security for a Scholarship of Rs. 10 per month in connection with the Fergusson College. It is open for general competition.

(*c*) Mr. G. R. Kiráne, State Engineer, Sángli, has placed the sum of Rs. 1,500 at the disposal of the Society. The interest on the endowment is to be applied to found a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 5, to be called "Kiráne Scholarship," tenable for one year, and to be awarded to a student educated at the New English School as a free student intending to prosecute his studies in the Fergusson College, and who may have matriculated with the highest number of marks in Mathematics. This Scholarship will be available for award from 1889.

Besides these Scholarships, 10 per cent. free Studentships are allowed. Mr. Mahádev Chimnáji Apte, B.A., LL.B., of the Bombay Bar, has given two Scholarships, of Rs. 5 each, to be awarded to poor Bráhman students, and has promised to continue them *till the end of 1887.*

Prizes.

There are two Prizes attached to the College and awarded in accordance with the following regulations:—

The Sir James Fergusson Prize.

A Prize, entitled "The Sir James Fergusson Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 50, shall be awarded every year to the student from the Fergusson College who shall have obtained the highest number of marks in the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, provided he obtains at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, and provided that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year.

The Gulve Prize.

A Prize, entitled "The Gulve Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 20, shall be awarded every year to the student from the Fergusson College who passes the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay with the highest number of marks in Natural Science, provided that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year, and provided also that he obtain at least 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks assigned to that subject.

2. In case in any year the Prize be not awarded in the above subject, it shall be given to the student from the Fergusson College who passes with the highest number of marks in Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid), subject to the conditions mentioned above.

1887.

Principal.

Váman Shivrám Apte, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Professors.

Bál Gangádhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics.
Gopál Ganesh Agarkar, M.A., Professor of History and Logic
Mahádev Shivrám Gole, M.A., Professor of Physics.
Vásudev Bálkrishna Kelkar, B.A. } Professors of English
Gopál Krishna Gokhale, B. A. } Literature.

Clerk and Librarian.

Trimbak Sitárám Joshi.

Scholars.

* Kelkar, Narhar Krishna.
* ‡Námjoshi, Rámchandra Abáji.
§ Masur, Narsinha Rangráo.
Inámdár, Bálkrishna Dhonddev.
Chakradev, Bálkrishna Vishnu.
Joshi, Mahádev Keshav.
Maráthe, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Garud, Gopál Balvant.
Pitre, Trivikram Káshináth.
‖ Kittur, Krishnáji Gopál.
‖ Karkaré, Hari Pándurang.
¶ Chitale, Ganpati Krishna.

Commoners.

Abhyánkar, Dámodar Náráyan.
Abhyánkar, Mahádev Govind.
Ajgávkar, Janárdan Chimnáji.
Akut, Vásudev Bápu.
Apte, Vináyak Ganesh.
Athale, Mahádev Gopál.
Bál, Bálkrishna Gopál.
Bápat, Vishnu Náráyan.
Bhavage, Káshináth Bálkrishna.
Bhat, Sitárám Ganesh.
Bhatye, Parsharám Sakhárám.
Bhoraskar, Shridhar Keshav.
Bodas, Shridhar Mahádev.
Chakradev, Ganesh Purshottam.
Chandrachud, Mahádev Balvant.
Deshpánde, Káshináth Gangádhar.
Deshpánde, Náráyan Rámchandra.
Deshpánde, Shrinivás Svámiráo.
Dhadphale, Chintáman Bahirav.
Durvás, Gopál Báláji.
Ekundi, Rámchandra Narsinha.
Gangoli, Bhaváníshankar Mahábleshvar.
Ghánekar, Venkatesh Govind.
Godbole, Mahádev Lakshuman.
Godbole, Vishnu Keshav.
Gogte, Ganesh Rámkrishna.

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* Govind Hari Scholar
† Second Jagonnáth Sunkersett Scholar for 1886.
‡ First Jagonnáth Sunkersett Scholar for 1886.
§ Junágad Scholar.
‖ Mahádev Chimnáji Apté Scholar.
¶ Nágpur Scholar.

Gokhale, Hari Rámchandra.
Gokhale, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
Gokhale, Vishnu Gangádhar.
Harıharkar, Bhimáji Shrinivás.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind
Karnadkar, Rámráo Shivrám.
Kánitkar, Rámchandra Bhikáji.
Kasbekar, Gopál Lakshuman.
Kelkar, Prabhákar Lakshuman.
Kıbe, Krishnáji Hari.
Kirloskar, Shambhu, Rangnáth.
Kulkarni, Bhárgav Krishnáji.
Kulkarni, Venkatesh Rághavendra.
Kumthá, Mangesh Shantáya.
Kumthá, Rámnáth Nágáppá
Kumthekar, Bápaiyá Mhalpái.
Kurutkoti, Gurunáth Kashináth.
Lele, Sadáshiv Venkatesh.
Nádkarni, Mangesh Shántáppá.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Devrao.
Nagarkatti, Dattátraya Venkáppá
Nene, Prabhákar Sadáshiv.
Oka, Náráyan Váman
Paránjapye, Dinkar Vishnu.
Patvardhan, Rámkrishna Vishnu.
Phadke, Ganesh Sakhárám.
Purandhare, Lakshuman Anant.
Risvádkar, Govind Sadáshiv.
Sáinkar, Mahádev Rámchandra,
Sárangpáni, Ganesh Vishnu.
Sáthe, Govind Nilkanth.
Sáthe, Gopál Abáji
Sáthe, Purshottam Krishna.
Sunthankar, Nilkanth Raghunáth.
Thákur, Ratilál Máneklál.
Vaze, Gopál Govind.

Half-Free Students.

Amdekar, Nilkanth Vithal.
Deshpánde, Shridhar Yashvant.
Karagudari, Náráyan Gurunáth.
Kher, Gangádhar Mahádev.
Kulkarni, Raghunáth Narsinha.
Limaye, Dattátraya Rámchandra.
Maráthe, Keshav Mahádev.
Paıdeshi, Ganpat Kisansing.
Potdár, Krishnáji Venkatesh.

Rábde, Krishnáji Gopál.
Telagu, Lakshuman Jenuji.
Upádhye, Parashurám Váman.

Free Students.

Joshi, Mahádev Náráyan.
Naravane, Náráyan Anant.

IX.—SA'MALDA'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1885.)

This College was founded by His Highness Sir Takhatsingji Jasvatsingji, Thákore Sáheb of Bhávnagar, in memory of his late Diván Sámaldás Parmánanddás. The College was opened in January 1885.

The College is maintained by the Bhávnagar State, and is under the supervision of a Managing Board, consisting of six officials of the State, with the Diván, Mr. Vithaldás Sámaldás, as President.

The following Endowments are connected with the College :—

3 Darbári Scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem.

6 Darbári Scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem.

4 Darbári Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

2 Darbári Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

2 Javánsingji Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

1 Gavrishankar Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

1 Vidyárám Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

1 Gold Medal founded by Mr. Gavrishankar Udeshankar, C.S.I., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded annually.

1887.

Principal.

R. H. Gunion, B.A., Oxon., Professor of English Literature and History.

Professors.

Jamshedji Navroji Unválá, M.A., Professor of Physics, Vice-Principal.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Manilál Nabhubhái Dvivedi, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Barjorji Ardesir Enti, B.A., Professor of Logic and Political Economy.

Shástri.

Bhánushankar Harishankar.

Munshi.

Shaik Mahamad Isphání

Clerk and Librarian.

Bechardás Chhaganlál Párekh.

Scholars.

* Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás (Honorary).
* Sutáriya, Chhotálál Chunilál.
* Enti, Kaikhoshru Ardesir.
* Dave, Hariharshankar Bhánushankar.
† Jhaveri, Krishnalál Mohanlál.
† Contractor, Ardesir Edalji.
† Pandiá, Chandravidyánand Shrikrishnánand.
†(*a*) Desái, Champaklál Manilál.
† Ozá, Vasantrái Mahipatrái.
† Ozá, Navnidhrái Vajeshankar.
Dave, Anandrái Himatrái.
Bhat, Anoprám Rámji.
Mehtá, Fulchand Bhaván.
Munshi, Dinsháh Mancherji.
Mehta, Chhaganlál Ghelábhái.
Desái, Gulábbhai Bhimbhái.
Dalál, Lakmichand Vandrávandás.
Buch, Balvantrái Harishankar.
Sháh, Chunilál Keshavlál.
Desái, Makanji Ranchhodji.

* Passed the First B.A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(*a*) Also Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.

Commoners.

† Desái, Khandubhái Bhimbhái,
Doshi, Nánchand Bechardás.
† Jivrájáni, Ranchhoddás Náranji.
† Thakar, Pránjivandás Odhavji.
Thákore, Balvantrái Kahánrái.
Banshá, Nasarvánji Frámji, L.M. & S.
Damri, Phirozesháh Pálanji.
Damri, Ratanshah Bejanji
Dave, Jivanrám Lakshmirám.
Desái, Shambhudhar Lakshmanji.
Doctor, Pestanji Barjorji.
Gami, Nárandás Kálidás.
Jáni, Durlabhrám Rámji.
Joshi, Pránshankar Bhaváníshankar.
Kampani, Mulji Bháidás.
Maru, Mohanlál Jatáshankar.
Mehtá, Chandrashankar Mánshankar.
Mehtá, Ichháshankar Prabháshankar.
Mehtá, Mánshankar Pitámbardás.
Mehtá, Narbherám Anopchand.
Mehtá, Prataprái Santokrám.
Mehtá, Shankarprasád Chhaganlál.
Modi, Vrajlál Vardhamán.
Motláni, Abdul Gani Arabi.
Ozá, Bhupatrái Lakshmishankar.
Pandiá, Chhabilánand Harinand.
Párekh, Bhogilál Bápulál.
Páthakji, Janárdan Virbhadra.
Popat, Tribhovandás Khusháldás.
Sháh, Harichand Nathubhái.
Sháh, Lalubhái Gokaldás.
Taláti, Mulji Dvárkádás.
Thakar, Girjáshankar Ranchhodji.
Thakar, Jatáshankar Pránjivandás.
(1) Thakar, Parmánand Vithaldás.
Vaishnav, Fulshankar Manishankar.

X.—AHMEDNAGAR COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1886.)

In 1835 the American Mission opened in Ahmednagar an English school or *seminary* that was efficiently maintained for many years. The seminary was at first conducted by

† Passed the Previous Examination.
(1) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar and also the Jám Shri Vibháji Scholar.

the Rev. Amos Abbott and several native assistants. Subsequently the Rev. E. Burgess and the Rev. R. G. Wilder successively had charge of the institution. It continued for more than twenty years to be the only English school in Ahmednagar, and in it were educated many native gentlemen now filling important Government and other offices.

After an interval of several years, the institution was revived in June 1882 as a High School. Its prosperity encouraged the Mission to apply in 1886 to the University for recognition as a College for the purposes of the Previous Examination. Recognition was granted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 11th of December 1886, and the College was formally opened on the 1st January 1887.

1887.

Principal.

The Rev. James Smith, B.A. (Canada), Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

The Rev. Henry Fairbank, B.A. (U.S.A.), Professor of History and Logic.
Mr. Samuel G. Lee, Professor of Mathematics and Latin.
Mr. George C. Lee, Professor of Physics.
Mr Hari Krishna Paránjapye, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mr. Burhán Ali, Professor of Persian.

Students.

Adháv, Dámodar Bahirobá.
Chitale, Nilkanth Shankar.
Chitre, Náráyan Váman.
Costa, Dinkar Samuel.
Deshvandikar, Náráyan Dámodar.
Dhase, Dhondo Atmárám.
Ghaisás, Trimbak Chintáman.
Joshi, Vináyak Rámchandra.
Jakal, Mallu Ganpat.
Khedkar, Dinánáth Narobá.
Maráthe, Vishnu Krishna.
Mehendarge, Govind Ganesh.
Soman, Pándurang Trimbak.

XI.—SIND ARTS COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1887.)

In 1882 an influential body of native gentlemen of Karáchi addressed a memorial to the Education Commission then sitting at Calcutta, urging the Commission to recommend the foundation of an Arts College for the province of Sind, and adding that they could guarantee a sum of at least Rs. 30,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. The writers of the memorial formed themselves into a Committee, which for two years extensively canvassed all parts of the province for support, pecuniary and otherwise, to the project, and then dissolved in favour of a new body, the Sind College Association, of which the Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal was appointed President. Before the close of the year 1886-87 the Association was able to announce that the College Endowment Fund exceeded one hundred thousand rupees, and that a sum of Rs. 29,750 had been promised towards the annual income of the College, to which sum Government had agreed to contribute Rs. 10,000, the Sind Municipality Rs. 13,050, and the Sind District Local Boards Rs. 6,700. Of the Endowment Fund a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been invested in Government Securities, and the interest made available for the annual maintenance.

The support thus liberally accorded by all classes was considered sufficient to justify the Associations in arranging for the opening of the Sind Arts College in temporary premises in Karáchi early in 1887, and the preliminary arrangements being completed the College was accordingly opened by His Excellency Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, on the 17th January 1887. The management and control of the College are vested absolutely in a Board distinct from the Sind College Association, and consisting of representatives of Government, of the Association, and of the contributing Municipalities and District Local Boards. The Commissioner in Sind and the Judicial Commissioner in Sind are *ex-officio* the President and the Vice-President, respectively, of the College Board.

The balance of the endowment fund together with any other sums that may be collected for the purpose is held by the Sind College Association as the nucleus of a fund for providing the College with a permanent building.

Besides the above invested sum of Rs. 75,000 the only other endowment at present connected with the Sind Arts College is the following :—

The Edalji Dinshah Prize of Rs. 60 (the interest on Rs. 1,500 invested in Government Securities) given by Mr. Edalji Dinshah to be awarded annually to the student of the College who obtains the highest number of marks in the highest examination for which the College sends up candidates to the University in any year.

1887.

Principal.

Robert Mullineux Walmsley, D.Sc. (Lond.) F.C.S., A. S. T. E. & E., Professor of Science and English.

Professors.

Barjorji Jámásji Pádsháh, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy.
Bhimbhái Jivanji Náik, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Vaijanáth Káshináth Rájaváde, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and English.
Mahomed Jáffer Mukhlas Ali Mirzá, Professor of Persian.

Clerk and Librarian.

Jáshanmal Relárám Kirpálni.

List of the Students.

* Alimchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal.
* Jhánjiáni, Gidumal Avatrái.
* Jhánjiáni, Premchand Avatrái.
* Lálváni, Krishna Uttamchand.
* Lálváni, Tárachand Alimchand.
* Mándviválá, Yusaf Alibhái.
* Ojhá, Tulsidás Chaturbhuj.
Alimchandáni, Bulchand Dayárám.
(F) Belará, Basarmal Tárachand.
Bhágchandáni, Verhumal Lokumal.
Bhavanáni, Chandirám Doulatrám.
Bhavanáni, Pohumal Bakasrái.
(F) Chaináni, Khubchand Jethmal.
Dádáchanji, Dorábji Sorábji.
Datáni, Abdul Kádir Umarkhán.
Gulrájáni, Assudamal Amarsing.

* Passed the Previous Examination.
(F) Free Student.

Gursayáni, Kimatrái Gágundás.
James, John Vincent.
Jugtiáni, Valirám Kodumal,
Kálro, Chainomal Dandumal.
(F) Karamchandani, Hardásmal Udernomal.
Kirpálni, Ghanashámdás Khatanmal.
Mahomed, Yousiff Ismáil.
Malkáni, Udhárám Shevakrám.
Minválá, Jijibhái Mervánji.
Mirchandáni, Motirám Udhárám.
Pahalájáni, Bhojsing Gurudinámal.
Primaláni, Hasámal Kálachand.
Rámchandáni, Sátrámdás Mushtakrám.
Shivdásáni, Jethánand Choitrám.
Thadáni, Uttamchand Gangárám.

XII.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

(F) Free Student.

4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1887.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Barrister-at Law, Government Professor of Law.

S. Newcome Fox, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. *(On leave to Europe.)*

Rastamji Dhanjibhái Sethná, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, *Acting* Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra, B.A.
Banáji, Frámji Kávasji, B.A.
Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso, B.A.
Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev, B A.
Bhágavat, Sakhárám Keshav, B.A.
Bhatt, Manchhárám Mayárám.
(F) Borker, Yashvant Bálláprá.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh, B.A.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh, B.A.
C. Shrinivás Achárya, B.A.
Dábholkar, Govind Rámchandra, B.A.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás, B.A.
Dastur, Meherji Hosháng, B A.
Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji, B.A.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman, B.A.
Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trikamrái, B.A.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám, B.A
Hardikar, Datto Krishna, B.A.
Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji, B.A.
Huilgolkar, Lakshuman Narsinh, B.A.
(F) Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna, B.A.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji, B A.
(F) Kelkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv, B.A.

(F) Free Student.

Kharé, Ganesh Náráyan, B.A.
Kopikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra, B.A.
Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan, B.A.
Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav, B.A.
Mehtá, Dárásháh Bezanji, M.A.
Mehtá, Motibhái Manibhái.
Modi, Jekisandás Murárdás.
Mudhivedkar, Shrinivás Rájiráo.
Mulé, Gangádhar Bálkrishna, B.A.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Anant.
Nadagaud, Nilkanth Anantráo. B.A.
Náik, Harischandra Sadáshiv, B.A.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji, B.A.
Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan, B.A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji, B.A.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh, B.A.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar, B.A.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak, B.A.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji, B.A.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh, B.A.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh, B.A.
(F) Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar.
Sethná, Dárásháh Shápurji, B.A.
Spencer, S. B.
Taná, Murárji Anandji, B.A.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo, B.A.
Vyás, Rághavji Jaikrishna, B.A.
Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál, B.A.

II.—Junior Law Students.

*Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar.
*Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant.
*Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám.
*Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozesháh.
(1) *Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan, B.A.
*Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak.
*Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind, B.A.
(F)*Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám.
*Bámboatválá, Dádábhái Adarji, B.A.
*Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar, B.A.
*Dámle, Anant Mahádev, B.A.
*Daphtari, Kisanlál Ratanlál, B.A.

(F) Free Student.
(1) Prizeman of 1886.
* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination in 1886.

*Dave, Káshirám Sevaklál.
*Desái, Govindbhái Hathibhái, B.A.
*Desái, Harilál Desáibhái.
*Desái, Jaicntiprasád Virprasád.
*Desái, Pándurang Anant, B.A.
*Deshpánde, Keshav Váman.
*Devrukhkar, Náráyan Sadáshiv, B.A.
*Durge, Bálkrishna Bháiji.
*Ezra, Reuben, B.A.
(F) *Edward, Raymond.
*Ferreira, D. J.
*Haidari, M. Akbar.
*Háte, Gajánan Harischandra.
*Gádgil, Sadáshiv Bápu.
*Gándhi, D. K., B.A.
*Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar, B.A.
*Koyáji, Hormasdyár Kuvarji, B.A.
*Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji, B.A.
(F) *Kelkar, Váman Rámchandra.
*Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái.
(F) *Koregávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna.
*Kulkarni, Eknáth Subráo.
*Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv.
(F) *Machave, Rámchandra Gopál.
*Makváná, Hirálál Mulji.
*Majumdár, Sárábhái Valabbhái, B.A.
*Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth.
*Mansukháni, Vadhumal Udhavdás.
*Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar, B.A.
*Mehtá, Márkand Nandshankar, B.A.
(F) *Mehtá, Navanitrái Náráyanbhái.
*Mullá, Dinsháh Fardunji, B.A.
*Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan, B.A.
*Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant.
*Naik, Pándurang Bhikáji.
*Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan.
*Pandit, Ráoji Parsharám.
*Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh, B.A.
(F) *Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A.
*Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna.
*Patel, Chhotálál Babarbhái.
*Paymaster, Rastamji Barzorji.
*Pendse, Dattátraya Raghunáth.
*Ojá, Tulsidás Chaturbhuj.
*Rindáni, Davlatrám Motirám.

F Free Student.
Passed the Jurisprudence Examination in 1886.

*Safre, Vishnu Vináyak, B.A.
*Sámant, Námdev Vithal, B.A.
(F) *Sardesái, Govind Sakhárám.
*Shukla, Jivanlál Mohanlál.
*Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar.
*Surti, Hormasji Edalji, M.A.

III.—Candidate Law Class.

Wádiá, Hormasji Nasarvánji.
Mehtá, Parshurám Harshukrám.
Shakla, Harjivan Bhagvánji.
Patel, Shivábhái Motibhái.
Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám.
Nilkanth, Ramanbhái Mahipatrám.
Nilkanth, Godhanbhái Mahipatrám.
Patel, Chhotálál Lallubhái.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses.
Thániáni, Kássam Sumár.
Márphatiá, Chandulál Nagindás.
Mehtá, Ranchord Dhiraj.
Desái, Ratanji Ranchhordji.
Dalál, Lakshumandás Karamsi.
Páthára, Krishnaráo Harischandra.
Talpade, Náráyan Bápuji.
(F) Sontake, Datto Dámodar.
Varde, Dinkar Sakhárám.
(F) Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh.
Shroff, Chunilál Chhaganchand.
Rozario, Anthony Crysostom.
Esperance, John Joseph.
Timble, Bhái Bábáji.
Mehtá, Pánáchand Jaichand.
(F) Pádgávkar, Krishnáji Báburáo.
Sháh, Mulchand Asharám.
Párikh, Jethálál Motilál.
Desái, Anantrái Girdharlál.
Desái, Jugalbhái Kaliánrái.
Joshi, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Sukhla, Navalshankar Narsiprasád.
Merchant, Ismáil Aládin.
Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji.
Pávri, Navroji Pálanji.
Sutáriá, Kávasji Mánikji.
Khán Sáheb, Ishvarlál Pránlál.
Dalál, Jaising Thákarsi.

(F) Free Student.
* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination in 1886.

(F) Ranji, Dorábji Navroji.
Sirvái, Mánikji Nasarvánji.
Marzbán, Káikobád Behrámji.
Gokhale, Náráyan Venkatesh.
Thákor, Sundardás Nárandás.
Belvalkar, Hari Sadáshiv.
Mulgávkar, Ganpatráo Shivrám.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kuvarji.
Camillo, Francis Saldanha.
Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám.
Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji.
Wágh, Bhavánishankar Subráo.
(F) Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang.
Manerikar, Dattátraya Anantayá.
Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh.
Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji.
Bámji, Kaikhoshru Edalji.
Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji.
Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth.
Cámá, Nasarvánji Mancherji.
Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám.
Mehtá, Manji Kánji.
Munshi, Abdullá Jairáz.
Bhojváni, Nihálchand Gidumal.
Kálro, Chimanlál Dhondumal.
(F) Welinkar, Shrikrishna Gunáji.
Bátliboi, Ardesir Frámji.
Moos, Nánábhái H.
Pandit, D. K.
Lajmi, Venkatráo Anandráo.
Safre, R. S.
Kotvál, Dhanjisháh Pestanji.
(F) Amalnerkar, Tukárám Rámchandra.
Gholkar, Vishnu Sitárám.
Kále, Govind Vithal.
(F) Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadáshiv.
Ribeiro, Julio.
(F) Kále, Moreshvar R.
Mehtá, Kuvarji D.
Patel, Chunilál K.
Kaniá, Jaikisandás Jethábhái.
Wádiá, J. R.
Valsárá, M. B.
Dalál, H. K.
Dállas, B. S.

(F) Free Student.

Bakshi, S. K.
Banáji, Rastamji R.
(F) Bhatt, Rájárám R.
Cardmaster, B. S.
Doctor, Nasarvánji Barzorji.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT LAW CLASS.

(RECOGNIZED 1885.)

In April 1884 the Principal of the Deccan College requested that a jurisprudence class might be established and a Lecturer in jurisprudence appointed in the Deccan College. It was pointed out that, for want of such a class, students of this College could keep none of their law terms as undergraduates, so that they laboured under a great disadvantage as compared with students in Bombay. In a Government Resolution, dated November 10th, His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctioned the establishment of the class asked for, subject to its recognition by the University. The class was recognsied by the University, and Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránáde, M.A., LL.B., was appointed Law Lecturer. The Lecturer delivers about seventy lectures during the thirty-five weeks of the academic year on the subjects of the first year's course as given to undergraduates in Bombay. The salary of the Lecturer is Rs. 125 per mensem; Rs. 50 is given as a prize to the pupil who is first in the yearly examination. The year is divided into two terms, and the fee for each term is Rs. 12-8. The class was opened on January 1st, 1885.

Law Lecturer.

Ráo Ṣáheb Venkatráo Rámchandra.

Students.

Agáshe, Ganesh Krishna.
Agáshe, Náráyan Krishna.
Ambegávkar, Shankar Keshav.
Bhatavadekar, Ganesh Keshav, B.A.
Bhatavadekar, Purshottam Hari, B A.
Bivalkar, Vásudev Raghunáth.
Bhide, Keshav V thal.
Chitnis, Balvant Sitárám.
Dámle, Shankar Nágesh.
Deshmukh, Hari Pándurang.

(F) Free Student.

Dhadphale, Krishnáji Báhirav, B.A.
Godbole, Parshurám Ráoji.
Gokhale, Keshav Náráyan.
Gopálayangar, N.T.
Gupte, Dámodar Mahádev.
Jalihal, Krishnáji Rangráo.
Joglekar, Shridhar Rámchandra.
Joshi, Vináyak Vishnu.
Kharé, Váman Sakhárám.
Kámat, Vishnu Vithal.
Kále, Vishnu Govind.
Karandikar, Rámchandra Balvant.
Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh.
Lalit, Bhikáji Gopál.
Masur, Govind Venkatesh.
Modak, Mahádev Hari.
Námjoshi, Keshav Náráyan.
Nargund, Gurunáth Gangádhar.
Nargund, Venkatesh Sadáshiv.
Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth.
Pátankar, Nilkant Pánduráng.
Rájváde, Vishvanáth Káshináth.
Ramanna, B.
Sáne, Venkatesh Moreshvar, B.A.
Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant.
Sarvate, Sitárám Vishnu.
Shirgávkar, Ráoji Raghunáth.
Shrinivásayangar, S.S.
Syed, Mahamad Zakir.
Udgatti, Guddo Makund.
Váknis, Dinkar Hari, B.A.
Vánavale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth, B.A.
Vartak, Vishnu Náráyan.

XIV.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain

endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehánghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes:—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Lisboa, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships, Cursetji Framji Khory Scholarship, and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds, Hunter Prize Funds, Cursetji Framji Khory Prize Fund, and MacDougall Prize.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments amounting to Rs. 1,16,700, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the

service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B. (Lond.)
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1876. HENRY COOK, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
1886. HENRY VANDYKE CARTER, M.D. (Lond.)

1887.

Principal.

H. V. Carter, M.D., (Lond.), Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery and Operative Surgery.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (*Europe*).

H. W. B. Boyd, L.R.C.S., L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M.K. and Q.C.P., *Acting* Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., Professor of Physiology.

W. K. Hatch, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum (*Europe*).

Kánobá Ranchhoddás Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), *Acting* Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L. S. A. (Lond.) Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum.

R. Baker, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Edin.), Professor of Histology. and Physiology, and Botany.

Demonstrator.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Tutors.

Ismáil Ján Mahomed, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Chunilál Dharamdás Saraiyá, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B.A., L.M. & S., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Navroji Kávasji Kalliánválá, L.M. & S., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Hormasji Mánikji Másiná, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Shápurji Dosábhái Bharuchá, L.M. & S., Tutor in Practical Histology and Physiology, and Mayo Demonstrator.

Senior Students.

	Foundation.
* Kharshedji Kávasji Málegámválá	...Carnac Scholar.
* Sorábji Fardunji Gándhi ...	...Anderson Scholar.
* Mulchand Gangárám Thadani ...	...Farish and Sind Scholar.
* T. G. Waite	...
*† Vithal Anáji Salgar	...Farish and Dhárwár Scholar.
* Ardesir Dosábhái Cooper ...	...Reid Scholar.
*† Erachji Sheriárji Bharuchá ...	...
* Ernest Gerald Robert Whitcombe	...
* Louis G. Godinho	...
* Mánikji Dosábhái Cámá ...	...
* Prabhákar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, B.A.	Government Exhibitioner.
* Sorábji Kávasji Hormasji Doctor	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free student.

* Ardesir Mánikji Dotiválá ... ...
* Shávakshá Ratanji Sethná ... ...
* Sorábji Mánikji Pávri ... ...
* Pitámbardás Kuberdás Patel ... . .
* Dhanjibhái Nasarvánji Divechá ...
* Kharshedji Behrámji Doctor ... ...
* Ardesir Dhanjisháh Contractor ...
* Balvant Mahádev Puránik, B.A. ...Government Exhibitioner.
* Nasarvánji Mánikji Cámá ... ...
* Alexander Britto... ... ...
* Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá .. ...
* Benjamin Reuben ... ...
* Mervánji Jamshedji Hakim ... ...
*† Barjorji Dádábhái Ráná ... ...
* Bápuji Rastamji Wádiá... ... ...
* Abraham S. Hyams ... ...
*‡ Sorábji Edalji Dubásh ... ...
* Rastamji Navroji Unválá ... ...
* Hormasji Pestanji Kámákáká ... ...
* Fardunji Edalji Sherdiválá ... ...
* Hormasji Pestanji Dádi-Barjor ...
* Hormasji Kuvarji Taveriá ... ...
* Shridhar Nityarám Mehtá ... ...
* Brijlál Javerilál Gujaráthi ... ...
*† Khojá Abdullá Adam ... ...
* Nagindás Pránjivandás Mehtá... ...
* Rastamji Dorábji Cooper ... ...
* Dáyábhái Narottamdás Patel ... ...
* Kharshedji Edalji Surti ... ...
* Jamshedji Mancherji Mullán ... ...
* Sorábji Hormasji Modi ... ...
* Gopináth Chintáman Chitnis ... ...
*† Frámroz Pestanji... ... ...
* Kaikhoshru Dhanjisháh Doctor ...
* Ratanji Mancherji Nánji ... ...
* Jehángier Kharshedji Commissariatválá ... ...
* Chhaganprasád Deviprasád Diványi ...
*† Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá ... ...
* Mánikji Bápuji Láheválá ... ...
* Chhotálál Harilál Desái... .. ...
* Mervánji Temulji Vaid... ... ...

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* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free student.
‡ Passed the Previous Examination.

*	Rastam Nanábhái Ráninà ...	...
*	Edalji Mánikji Modi	..
*	Vináyak Sokarji Trilokekar ...	.. Farish Scholar.
*†	Narsinh Trikamji Mehtá ...	. Carnac Scholar.
*	Annie Walke	...Farish Scholar
*	Yashvant Mangesh Sanzgiri ...	...Reid Scholar.
*†	Shivdás Parmánand Broker ...	...Anderson and Lisboa Scholar.
*	Krishnáji Ganesh Deshpánde ...	...
*	Jehángier Edalji Doctor ...	...
*	Balvant Lakshuman Paránjapye	...
*	Dámodar Mádhavráo Dukle ...	...
*	Jivráj Ghelábhái Doshi ...	...Government Exhibitioner.
*	Augustus de Quadros	...
*	Purshottam Harichand Dalál ...	...
*	Rámkrishna Náráyan Parmánand	...
*	Kávasji Behrámji Shroff ...	...
*	Kaikhosru Edalji Doctor ...	...
*	Ravishankar Ganesh Anjárjá ...	...
*	Vásudev Káshináth Kirloskar...	...
*	Kaikhoshru Mánikji Dubásh ..	...
*	Kaikhoshru Mancherji Gimi ...	...
*	Hari Váman Bhat	...
*	Abásáli Alibhái Háthiválá ...	...
*	Shámsabal Sitárám Missar ...	...
*	S. Jacob...	...
*	Vináyak Gopál Kirloskar ...	...
*	Rámchandra Náráyanráo Jádhav	...Gáikavád Scholar.
*‡	Ishvarchandra Rámchandra Jayakar	...
*	Dinsháh Mervánji Surti ...	...
*	Diego Manuel DeSilva	...
*	Bamanji Behrámji Doctor ...	...
*	Bábáji Bápuji Vijayakar ...	...
*	Mervánji Erachji Pávri ...	...
*	Bápuji Pálanji Doctor, B.A., B.Sc.	...
*	Dosábhái Hormasji Kámdin ...	...
*	Purshottam Vishnu Rángnekar	...
*	Sorábji Rastamji Sirvái	...
*	Mánikji Sorábji Karáká ...	...
*	Behrámsháh Hormasji Cooper...	...
*	Dhanji Khimji Merchant ...	...Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
*	Navroji Jamshedji Billimoriá ...	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free student.
‡ Passed F. E. A. Examination.

*	Navroji Behrámji Doctor ...	...
*	Mahádev Krishna Pánsare ...	...
*	Ranchhoddás Parmánanddás Voráh	...
*	John Moniz	...
*	Luis Angelino Valladares ...	...

Junior Students.

*	Hormasji Jamshedji Sanjáná ...	...Anderson and Reid Scholar.
	Anant Náráyan Sámbáre ...	...Anderson Scholar.
	Rámchandra Shiváji Poredi ...	...Farish Scholar.
	Nasarvánji Fakirji Surveyor, B.A.	...Carnac Scholar.
	Ardesir Kávasji Turner	... Do.
	Shankar Amrit Chobbe	...Government Exhibitioner.
	Ardesir Hormasji Ghásválá ...	...
	John Baptist DeQuadros ...	...
	Hoshangji Kuvarji Mediválá ...	...
	Kaikhoshru Rastamji Doctor ...	...
	Ratanji Adarji Collector ...	...
	Kaikhoshru Mancherji Hirámánik	...
	Augustus D. Dantes	...
	Barjorji Bejanji Bharuchá ...	...
	Rastamji Dádábhái Dáruválá ...	...
‡	Hari Shrikrishna Dev	...Government Exhibitioner.
	Reváshankar Pránshankar Buch	...
	Rastamji Mánikji Keláválá ...	...
	Peter Lawrence	...
	Kávasji Nasarvánji Wádiá ...	...
	Jamshedji Pálanji Motáfrámná	...Gáikavád Scholar.
	Phirozeshán Pestanji Bháká ...	...
	James Joseph William Baird ...	...
	Shápurji Mánikji Mehtá... ...	...
	Jehánbaksh Rastamji Thánáválá	...
	Raghunáth Bálkrishna Redkar	...
	Ganpat Raghunáth Nádkarni ...	...
	Rastamji Dádábhái Modi ...	...
	Rastamji Nasarvánji Mehtáji ...	...
	Sorábji Dorábji Kámdin ...	...
	Shrikrishna Mahádev Achárya	...
	Nánábhái Dosábhái Bharuchá ...	...
	Harilál Jhiná Bhat	...
	Umedrám Lálbhái Desái ...	...
	Phirozeshán Pálanji Frenchman	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S.
‡ Passed F. E. A. Examination.

	Vishnu Atmárám Keni	
	Jehángier Kharshedji Khambátá ...	
	Krishnaráo Rámchandra Madgávkar ...	
	Narimán Dosábhái Narimán	
	Alfred Jocelyn Waller...	
	Hope Wellis.	
	Shápurji Hormazsháh Commissariválá.	
	Ardesir Edalji Reporter	
	Yashvant Chintáman Mhaskar... ...	
	Vishvanáth Krishna Kále	
	Varjivandás Dámodardás Merchant ...	
	C. J. DeCunha	
	Krishnasvámi Sheshayá Naidu ...	
	Bápuji Pestanji Nárielválá ...	...Government Scholar.
§	A. V. DeQuadros	Do.
	Motilál Trikamji Avásháh	Do.
	J. G. DeMello	Do.
§	Dnyaneshvar Atmárám Tarkhad ...	Do.
	Anant Bálkrishna Bhágvat	
	Nasarvánji Rastamji Sethná	
	Gopál Abáji Nádkar	
	Anandráo Ranchhoddás Vaishnav ...	
	Ratanji Dinsháh Dalál	
	Frámji Shápurji Gotlá	
	Sorábji Dosábhái Desái	
	Rastamji Navroji Dordi	
	J. N. Kotak	
	Mervánji Sorábji Divechá	
	Dinsháh Barjorji Doctor	
	Solomon Jacob Joseph	
	Phirozesháh Bhikáji Motiválá ...	...Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
	Dhirajrám Pránshankar Vaidya ...	
	Kávasji Jamshedji Kátrak	
	Vithal Pándurang Chaván	
	Hassam Alidiná Lakháni ...	...Government Exhibitioner and Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
	Freany K. R. Cámá	
	Gangádhar Bálkrishna Paránjapye ...	
	J. W. Pereira	
	Dádábhái Barjorji Lám	
	Pándurang Dattáji Págnis	
	Matilda Hunt	...Sind Scholar.
	Bháskar Váman Bhide	

§ Passed the Previous Examination.

	Dádábhái Rastamji Gazdar ...	...
	Váman Báji Kulkarni	...Government Exhibitioner and Alfred Scholar.
	Mervánji Navroji Shroff ...	...
	M. S. Dhárkar	...
	Chandulál Lakshmilál Desái ...	...
	Govind Sadáshiv Manerikar ...	...
	Jamshedji Sorábji Modi ...	..
	D. C. Gonsalves	...
	Vináyak Nánábhái Vagal ...	...
	Vasant Raghunáth Gándhi ...	...
	Hari Balvant Joshi	...
	Dosábhái Kuvarji Doctor ...	...
	Dorábji Kharshedji Lálkáká ...	...
	Jamshedji Manchershah Billimoriá	...
	N. N. Mansukháni	...
	Hormasji Behrámji Masáni ...	...
	Mánikji Behrámji Gándhi ...	...
	A. B. DeFonseca	...
	T. P. Thákur	...
§	Lakshuman Narsappá Ganlá ...	...Government Exhibitioner.
	Ganesh Vináyak Dhavle ...	...Government Scholar.
	W. T. Conway	...Government Exhibitioner.
	Francisco da F. Couto	...Government Scholar.
	Dhondu Pándurang Kirloskar...	... Do.
	Dosábhái Rastamji Bordi ...	... Do.
	Vishnu Váman Bhágvat ...	... Do.
	John Donald Small	...Sir C. J. Scholar.
	Frámroz Barjorji Major ...	... Do.
	Antonio Jose Da Gama ...	...Jamkhandi Scholar.
	Manchershah Navroji Kápadiá...	...
	Phirozeshah Dádábhái Máju ...	..
	Parmodrái Ishvarrái Divátiá	...
	Lakshuman Pándurang Chougule	...
	Jatáshankar Haribhái Mehtá	...
	Kaikhoshru Jamshedji Kotvál	...
	Cayetano Fernandez	...
	Ratanshah Temulji Narimán ..	...
	Jagannáth Rámchandra Murkute	...
	Rámkrishna Vásudev Dhavale...	...

§ Passed the Previous Examination.

Rastamji Hirjibhái Appu ... ...
Moreshvar Rájarám Vaidya ... ...
Mancherji Pestanji Shroff ... ...
Dinánáth Sadáshiv Kátvi ... ...
Ardesir Sorábsháh Paymaster .. ...
Hari Govind Phátak .. ..
Sámanmal Ramukhiámal Bagtáni ..
Kuvarji Mánikji Contractor ... ...
Dámodar Keshav Kunte .. ..
Narhar Govind Bhágvat .. ..
Rámchandra Krishna Brahamanikar ...
Mary Mullen ... ...

XV.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865.)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments :—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain certificates of qualification from the College.

3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch six appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

4. Students who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are Workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Three Fellowships, one of Rs. 50 and 2 of Rs. 25 each, all tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	„	12	„
3	„	10	„
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
3	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
4	„	3	„

1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 5 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of „ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a Meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere,

a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

List of Principals.

1854. The Rev. James McDougall.
1857. Henry Coke, M.A.
1859. Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864. Captain H. Wilkins, R E.
1864. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1887.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., M.Inst.C.E.I.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.
James Scorgie, F.C.S, Mem. Inst. M. Eng, Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.
G. M. Woodrow, Lecturer on Agriculture and Botany.
H. M. Page, Head Master.
Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, M.A., Mathematical Master.
Nánábhái Ardesir Framji Moos, B.Sc. L.C.E., F.R.S.E., F.H A.S., F C.S., First Master.
Bamanji Hormasji Pávri, L.C E., Second Master.
Mánikshâh Kávasji Bámji, L C.E., Third Master.
Tukárám Rámkrishna, First Assistant Master.
Mártand Ganesh Panshe, Second Assistant Master.
Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.
T. Pottinger, Lecturer on Veterinary subjects.

Librarian.

Sadáshiv Ganesh Paránjapye.

I.—Civil Engineering Department.

Fellows.

* Chikkabalápur Subráo, B.A.
* Hoságrahar Ramanna, B.A.
* Dinsháh Mancherji Mobedjiná.

Frere Scholar.

* Samba Siva Iyer.

McDougall Scholar.

* Percival Wright.

The Watt Scholarships.

1 of Rs. 8.
1 of Rs. 5.

These Scholarships were founded in memory of the late James Chorley Watt, C.S., Judge of Poona, who was killed in a carriage accident in August 1885, from subscriptions raised by friends of the deceased. They are awarded annually to lads in the College Workshops who have shown special proficiency in Mechanical Engineering.

Undergraduates holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Vináyak Trimbak Agáshe.
* Ráojibhái Bháilál Patel.
* Gopál Rámchandra Sáne.
* Balvant A. Sahasrabudhe.
* Vithal Vishnu Godbole.

Second-year Students.

Surat Chandrasen.
Bálkrishna Sakhárám Vákde.
Maganlál Rayachand Sháh.
Sakhárám Vishvanáth Rájádhyaksha.
Khajendranáth Mukarji.
Harilál Bhogilál Párikh.
Govind Rághav Deshpánde.
Ganesh Bháskar Náralkar.
Dámodar Náráyan Kshirságar.

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* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

First-year Students.

Bindiganavali N. Garudáchárya.
Aubery St. John Cooke.
Benoy Cristo Dutt.
Shankar Náráyan Sirjoshi.
Balvant Náráyan Ghánekar.
Mahádev Hari Paránjapye.
Mailvakanam Rajaya Pillai.
Hiremagalur Singayengar Venkatachar.
Sváminát̤h Vydhianát̤h Iyer.
Govind Vishnu Bhide.

Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Dájiráo Amritráo Vicháre.
* Chakravarti Shrinivsáchárya.
* Sámba Murti Mudelliar.
* Manrám Rupsing Chaván.
* Keshavji Gopálji Dave.
* Náráyan Vishnu Godbole.
* Pándurang Vishnu Gopikar.
* Shantápá Ganesh Shashitalkar.
* Sangáppá C. Shetti.
* Mulji Liládhar Sháh.
* Harirám Mádhavji Machhar.
* Venkáji Hanmantráo Kátarki.
* Rámchandra Shesho Dhárvád.
* Chhotálál Dvárkádás Sháh.
* Jagannát̤h Bápu Akut.
* Rámchandra Vishvanát̤h Gádgil.
* Mahádev Bhikáji Parchure.
* Rávjibhái Motibhái Patel.
* Anáji Hanmant Narsápur.
* Khodádád Ratanji Váchá.
* Chichurkanahally Krishna Ayengar.
* Naggihally Cheluva Narsinh¡Ayengar.
* Louis Cosserat.
* Ardersir Nasarvánji Master.
* K. Anandthirtharáo.
* Horace Grogan.
* Jagannát̤h Ganesh Badhe.
* Appáji Rámchandra Kulkarni.

---

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

Second-year Students.

Hirjibhái Dinsháh.
Hirjibhái Phirozeshah Meherji.
Andrew Walter Macdonald Scott.
Chittur Vizyárangam Mudliar.
Robert MacFarlane.
Clifford Scott Baynes Misquit.
Krishnáji Keshav Ghárpure.
Ganesh Vishvambhar Gayatonde.
Lakshmichand Javerchand Párikh
Mervánji Pestanji Bháká.
Dinkar Shankar Sávarkar.
Hari Bálkrishna Bhagvat.
Bindiganavali Garudáchárya.
Jamshedji Nasarvánji Gazdar.
Manikji Dádábhai Panday.
Savlárám Balvant Ránáde.
Jehángier Tehmuraj Anklesariá.
Jamshedji Dhanjibhái Lálá.
Chunilál Gulábchand Daliá.
Fulchand Dáyábhái Párikh.
Jehángier Behrámji Masáni.
Mánikji Shápurji Antia.
Mancherji Behrámji Merchant.
Mulji Kapurchand Mehtá.
Kállápá Shivápá Angadi.
Samuel Samson Penkar.
Krishnáji Hari Dáte, B.A.
Purna Chandra Mukarji.
Ezekiel Salomon.
Charles Windsor.
Francis J. Lee Clarke.
Peter Manuel Fernandez.
Bápulál Jethábhái Párikh.
Motibhái Dayábhái Patel.
Dalpatbhái Kevaldás Sháh.
Rámbhái Narsibhái Patel.
Chunilál Bápuji Gándhi.

Third-year Students.

Káshináth Vináyak Mhaskar.
Bindganaválá Náráyan Ayengar.
Dadábhái Navroji Gazdar.
Keshav Govind Deshpánde.
Balvant Náráyan Sáthaye.
Akbar Hussain Khán.

Robert Rozario.
Rámchandra Shivrám Deshpánde.
Bellári Rághavayá.
Chenavirgoudá Sidrámgoudá Pátil.
Bhimáji Basvant Deshpánde.
Ernest Hubert Flower.
Vellore Rangasvámi Mudliar.
Chandulál Sitárám Pardesi.
Lakshuman Harischandra Chavdhari.
Dinánáth Ganesh Chavdhari.
Navroji Dádábhái Kátrak.
Ardesir Kharshedji Dastur.
Frámji Mancherji Mobedjiná.
Hormasji Jámásji Mistri.
Hormasji Pálanji Mátbar.
Hormasji Mánikji Bennett.
Rustam Kekobád Káugá.
Dinsháh Dádábhái Dáruválá.
Edward Talbot Dracott.
Sunderlál Máneklál Ghoradrá.
Vishvanáth Rámkrishna Akolekar.
Vináyak Mártand Bedarkar.
Vishnu Krishna Kánitkar.
Mulji Bhagvándás Párekh.
Ambálál Mahádevlál Lakhiá.
Dáyábhái Paragbhái Amin.
Bajubhái Premshankar Mehtá.
Amritlál Vithaldás Thakar.
Balvantrái Chandulál Desái.
Ratanji Jiváji Contractor.
Rámchandra Hari Bhátavadekar.
Kadábá Anantácháryа.
Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Vaidya.
Krishnáji Káshináth Kurthakotti
Bhimáji Venkatesh Nidgundi.
Raghunáth Ganesh Kelkar.
Mervánji Pestanji Bilimoriá.
Hoshang Jamshedji Bharuchá.
Shankar Sitárám Gupte.
Gopál Vináyak Gokhale.
Chunilál Jivanlál Hánsoti.
Náráyan Jagannáth Bhade.
Abdullá Sheik Alli.
Solomon Shalaom.
Váman Shivrám Ghâre.
Mahádev Vishnu Joshi.
Sámalji Popat Mehtá.
Bando Govind Jog.

Behrámji Barjorji Desái.
Mancherji Edalji Joshi.
Nandragiri Kushálgiri Gosái.

II.—Science Department.

S. Shrinivás Ayengar.
T. N. Gopál Ayengar.

III.—Agricultural Department.

Senior Agricultural Class.

Jagannáth Bálkrishna Tádpatri.
Govind Vithal Joshi.
Lakshuman Hari Kumthekar.
Gopál Govind Lele.
Purshottam Girjáshankar Pandiá.
Shivaprasád Ajitrái Desái.
Shridhar Báji Godbole.
Gopálkrishna Anant Háttyángdi.
Vináyak Janárdan Godbole.

Junior Agricultural Class.

Dáhyábhái Pitámbardás Derásari.
Govind Náráyan Soudatti.
Shrinivás Keshav Kadkol.
Venkatesh Ganesh Joshi.
Náráyan Bhujanga Haskot.
Manjunáth Náráyan Mudbhátkal.
Trimbak Krishna Hangal.
Frámji Jamshodji Biliá.
Charles Martin Corkery.
Rastamji Kávasji Bamji.
Victor E. DeMello.
Rámchandra Purshottam Dhanáyet.
Vásudev Devakráo Pátil.
Krishnáji Lakshuman Soman.
Keshav Rámchandra Betigiri.

IV—Forest Department.

Senior Forest Class.

Ganpat Lakshuman Ugrankar.
Vásudev Shankar Pálekar.
Mangesh Venkatrámanná Sirur.
Lakshuman Shámráo Koppikar.

Manghárám Dayárám Jhurmaláni.
Mithárám Deumal Jagtiáni.
Náráyan Rájárám Vadvatharkar.

Junior Forest Class.

Sadáshiv Pándurang Limaye.
Hari Anant Bhadbhade.

XII.

A Statement of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal..... ...	"	5,000
	"	1,000
	"	500
III. The Bhugwandass Purshottumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	"	10,000
	"	1,500
IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	"	5,000
	"	1,500
	"	1,000
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	"	20,000
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	"	4,500
	"	600
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	"	5,000
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	"	5,000
	"	2,200
	"	2,000
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	"	5,000
	"	1,700
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	"	8,000
	"	1,000
	"	1,500
Carried forward...	Rs.	1,02,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	1,02,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500
		„	500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ...	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Râo Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
		„	1,500
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize ...	„	5,000
		„	1,500
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize.	„	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize...	„	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„	4,500
XXVII.	The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	„	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	„	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	„	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„	1,500
	Carried forward ...	Rs.	2,58,000

	Brought over	Rs.	2,58,000
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize.....	„	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXIII.	The Cobden Club Medal...	„	...
XXXIV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship	„	3,000
XXXV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize	„	11,000
XXXVI.	The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVII.	The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVIII.	The Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegaumvala Prize.....	„	3,000
XXXIX.	The Melvill Memorial Scholarship	„	6,000
XL.	The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships	„	13,500
XLI.	The Charles Morehead Prize.....	„	5,000
XLII.	The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize	„	5,000
XLIII.	The Thakore Saheb of Gondal's University Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts.....	„	5,000
XLIV.	The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship	„	3,000
XLV.	The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship	„	3,600
XLVI.	The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships	„	7,200
	Carried forward ...	Rs.	3,40,300

	Brought over ...	Rs.	3,40,300
XLVII.	The Ashburner Prize	„	3,000
XLVIII.	The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize	„	2,500
XLIX.	The James Greaves Scholarship	„	4,500
			3,50,300

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....	Rs.	1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200
III.	University Library Building	„	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.....	„	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200
VI.	The Gibbs Library	„	12,808
VII.	Gondal's Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts	„	1,000
			5,16,208
	Total.....	Rs.	8,66,508

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments at present is Rs. 14,152

The total amount of Benefactions received is Rs. 5,16,208.

Fifteen Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

The number of Matriculated Students is 8,193.

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Year 1886-87.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Mahommedans.	Others.	Europeans.	First.	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination ..	2,452	618	171	597	1,066	213	73	199	42	18	379	91	5	2	32	..	..	..
Previous Examination	578	243	69	264	2‡	75	23	80	1	3	135	34	6	1	..	1	40	138
First Examination for B.A. ..	263	149	18	96	..	64	8	37	..	3	79	26	..	.	1	1	22	86
Second Examination for B.A.	122	92	..	30	..	65	..	14	..	1	54	19	3	2	..	4	22	53
First Examination for B.Sc. ..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Second Examination for B.Sc.	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
M.A. Examination	11	8	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	1	3	4
LL.B. Examination	52	52	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	3+	15+	..
Honours in Law Examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Medicine	87	87	..	..	..	59	.	..	..	2	20	33	..	..	4	7	52	..
Second Examination in Medicine	84	84	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	3	22	15	1	..	2	7	36	..
Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S.	36	36	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	2	14	..
First Examination in Civil Engineering	47	47	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	27	2	..	..	2	..	13	18
L.C.E. Examination	20	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	15	2	..	..	2	..	6	14
M.C.E. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. D. Examination	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation Examination † Division

‡ Under special order of the Senate.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1886-87.

The Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 18th January 1887, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable Mr. Justice WEST, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.

Deans.

Mr. Principal WORDSWORTH, B.A.
The Honourable Mr. Justice FARRAN, B.A.
H. V. CARTER, M.D.

Syndics.

The Honourable Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD, C.S.,M.A., LL.M
CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.
The Honourable KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, C.S.
A. N. HOJEL, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.
EDALJEE NASSERWANJEE, G.G.M.C.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.
Colonel G. L. C. MERRWETHER, R.E.

Registrar

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.

Board of Accounts

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Judge of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable DADABHAI NAVROJI.
The Honourable Khán Bahádur KAZI SHAHABUDIN, C.I.E.
The Honourable Ráo Bahádur MAHADEV VASUDEV BARVE, C.I.E.

Fellows

Mánockjee Cursetjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Frámjee Patel.
Kharshedji Rustomji Cámá.
Dastur Peshutan Byrámji.
Pherozsháh Mervánji Mehtá, M.A.
Bál Mangesh Wágle, M.A., LL.B.
C. E. Fox, M.A.
W. Gray, M.B.
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J.,D.D.
Harichand Sadáshivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Nagindás Tulsidás Marphatia, B.A., LL.B,
Raghunáth Náráyan Khote, C.I.E.
Rahimtulah Mahammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Sorábji Shápurji Bengali, C.I.E.
Ráo Bhádur Ganpatráo Bháskar
Jamshedjee Pállonjee Kápadiá.
Váman Ábáji Modak, B.A.
Ardesir Frámji Moos.
Shántárám Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhái Wádiá.
Frámji Rastamji Vikáji, B.A., LL.B.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikáji, M.D., L.M.
Báláji Pándurang Bháleráo.
Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
J. G. DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
Ráo Bahádur Makund Ramchandra.
Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Khán Bahádur Mancherji Kavasji Murzbán, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Nánábhái Rastamji Rániná.
Shámráo Vithal.
Rastamji Nasarvánji Khori, L.M.,M.D.,M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C S. (Lond.), F.R.O.S.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.
Jehángier Barjorji Váchá.
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.
Manasukhrám Suryarám Tripáthi.
Varjivandás Madhavdás.
Cowasji Hormasji, G.G.M.C.

P. C. DeSouza, L.M.
Ráo Bahádur Gopalráo Hari Deshmukh.
Cowasji Pestanji, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
Jehánghier Cowasjee Jehánghier Readymoney.
F. Chambers.
G. Geary.
J. Griffiths.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.
F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.
Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL.B.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumválá, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.
Michael Macmillan, B.A.
Mancherji Nowroji Banáji.
Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.
G. W. Forrest, B.A.
Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji.
Mancherji Mervánji Bhownagri, C.I.E.
Shivshankar Govindrám.
Dossábhái Nasarvánji Wádiá, M.A.
G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A. LL.B.
Temulji Bhikáji Narimán, L.M.
Pándurang Balibhadra.
Abdullá Meerálli Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B.
Ardesir Pestonji Cámá, L M. & S.
Dinshah Pestonji Kanga, M.A., LL.B.
Ghanashám Nilkanth Nádkarni, B.A., LL.B.
Signor O. S. Pedraza.
J. A. DaGama, L.M.
Moreshvar Gopál Deshmukh, M.D., B.Sc., B.A.
Khán Bahádur Ghulám Muhammad Munshi.
Mahomed Hussein Hakim.
The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J.
Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B.
Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, B.A.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M.
Náráyan Ganesh Chandávarkar, B.A., LLB.
Professor James Darmesteter.
J. F. Gonsalves, L M.
Colonel W. Merriman, R.E.
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.
Dastur Dárá Peshutan Sanjáná, B.A.
The Rev. R. Scott, M.A.
R. A. Sterndale.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurvála, B.A., LL.B.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitale, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, Dr. T. Cooke, in the absence of Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., C.B., Dean in Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated a Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—On behalf of Bhagvándás Harkisandás Dalál, Shrinivásráo S. Karpur, Ardesir Kávasji Patel, Nánábhái Dádábhái Sátáráválá, Charles Tudball, Joseph Baptista, Vithal Vishnu Chitale, Ganesh Váman

Gadre, Gangádhar Sadáshiv Gokhale, Govind Ganesh Junre, Bhagvant Sakhárám Kirtané, Hari Vishnu Lele, Mánkeshvar Gopál Mhaskar, Lakshuman Dáji Nagarkar, Rámráo Navaratna, Báburáo Yashvant Nerurkar, Venkatarám Rámasvámi Ayengar Nonamináker, Ratishankar Girjáshankar Ozá, Chhotálál Káshibhái Patel, Arthur Charles Robinson, of the College of Science, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed"? and the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The Grace having been passed, Dr. T. Cooke presented the Candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I present to you the Candidates (named above) who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, to which I pray they may be admitted."

Upon which the Vice-Chancellor addressed the Candidates as follows:—

"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you, one and all, to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering; and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively both for Grace and Admission on behalf of the Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Carter, the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine and Surgery; Principal Wordsworth, Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Science and Arts; and the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

The Degrees were conferred as follows:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

SECOND CLASS.

Bhagvándás Harkisandás Dalál. Shrinivásráo S. Karpur, B.Sc.... Ardesir Kávasji Patel ... ... Nánábhái Dádábhái Sátáráválá. Charles Tudball...	College of Science, Poona.

PASS.

Joseph Baptista... ... ... Vithal Vishnu Chitale ... ... Ganesh Váman Gadre ... ... Gangádhar Sadáshiv Gokhale... Govind Ganesh Junre ... ... Bhagvant Sakhárám Kirtané ... Hari Vishnu Lele ... ... Mánkeshvar Gopál Mhaskar ... Lakshuman Dáji Nagarkar ... Rámráo Navaratna ... ... Báburáo Yashvant Nerurkar ... Venkatarám Rámasvámi Ayengar Nonaminákar. Ratishankar Girjáshankar Ozá. Chhotálál Káshibhái Patel ... Arthur Charles Robinson ...	College of Science, Poona.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST CLASS.

Navroji Kávasji Kalliánválá ... Shápurji Dosábhái Bharuchá ...	Grant Medical College.

SECOND CLASS.

Bamansháh Kharshedji Anklesariá. Gabriel Francis Gonsalves ... Jamshedji Fardunji Kámdin... Káshináth Váman Káne ... Mancherji Kávasji Kángá ... Dvárkánáth Rámnáth Khoté, B.A. Navroji Mancherji Lákdáválá. Hormasji Mánikji Másiná ... Pránjivan Jagjivan Mehtá ... Sorábji Kharshedji Mehtá ... Vithaldás Narbherám Mehtá... Ratansháh Mánikji Modi ... Dorábji Hormasji Pochkhánáválá.	Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

First Class.

Nasarvánji Fakirji Surveyor, B.A.	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

Ganpatrái Mayáshankar Ghodá	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

Jálbhái Dorábji Bhardá ...	Elphinstone College.
Bháskar Vishnu Joshi . .	Deccan College.
Jekisandás Jethábhái Kaniá ...	Elphinstone College.
Shripád Khanderáo Vijayakar.	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Ganesh Balvant Ambegávkar .	Deccan College.
Hari Sadáshiv Apte . .	Elphinstone College.
Rastamji Ratanji Banáji ...	St. Xavier's College.
Vithal Bálkrishna Bháte ...	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Govind Bijápurkar ...	Deccan College.
Hirjibhái Kávasji Dalál . .	Elphinstone College.
Barjorji Sorábji Dállas ..	Elphinstone College.
Muhámmad Akbar Nazaráli Haidari.	St. Xavier's College.
Dattátraya Krishna Hardikar .	Elphinstone College.
Dhanjisháh Pestanji Kotvál ...	Elphinstone College.
Koyáji Nasarvánji Koyáji ...	Elphinstone College.
Gunájiráo Rájbá Limbálkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Manu Nandshankar Mehtá ...	Elphinstone College.
Márkand Nandshankar Mehtá.	Elphinstone College.
Nagindás Gokaldás Mehtá ...	Elphinstone College.
Dattátraya Náráyan Nábar . .	Elphinstone College.
Asandás Tejbhándás Ozá . .	Elphinstone College.
Krishnáji Náráyan Pandit .	Deccan College.
Navroji Pálanji Pávri	St. Xavier's College.
Edalji Dárásháh Reporter ...	Elphinstone College.
Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar Trivedi.	Elphinstone College.
Manchersháh Bamanji Valsárá.	Elphinstone College.
Lakhimal Aidás Vasu	Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali Akhund.	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Bhimráo Argikar .	Deccan College.
Hanmant Bápuráo Atre ...	Deccan College.
Govind Bajáji Bakshi ...	Deccan College.
Gopál Váman Bápat	Elphinstone College.
Ardesir Frámji Bátliboi ...	St. Xavier's College.
Hari Mahádev Bhadkamkar ...	Deccan College.
Behrámji Phirozeshâh Bharuchá.	Deccan College.
Manchhárám Mayárám Bhat ...	Elphinstone College.
Purshottam Hari Bhátavadekar.	Deccan College.
Dinkar Trimbak Chándorkar ...	Deccan College.
Nilkanth Bháskar Chavbal ...	Elphinstone College.
Odhavji Devji Chaván	Elphinstone College.
Govindbhái Háthibhái Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Sadáshiv Devrukhkar.	Deccan College.
Krishnáji Bahirav Dhadphalé...	Deccan College.
Navroji Ratanji Divechá ...	Elphinstone College.
Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel	Elphinstone College : *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Dominic J. Ferreira	St. Xavier's College.
Dosábhái Kharshedji Gándhi ...	Elphinstone College.
Vináyak Apáji Godbole ...	Deccan College.
Raghunáth Bhikáji Gogte ...	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Apáji Gupte ...	Elphinstone College.
Gajánan Harichandra Háte ...	St. Xavier's College.
Dattátraya Jagannáth Jávadekar.	Deccan College.
Shamsudin Sayedmiá Kádri ...	Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
Ganesh Bápují Kále	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Govind Vithal Kále	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Moreshvar Keshav Kanekar ...	Deccan College.
Abraham Aron Kehimkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Lakshuman Koparkar .	Deccan College.
Sorábji Nasarvánji Koyáji ...	Elphinstone College.
Lálchand Hasámal Kundanmaláni.	Elphinstone College.
Venkat Anandráo Lajmi ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Chandirám Giánchand Lálá ...	Elphinstone College.
Hari Vithal Limaye	Elphinstone College.
Ardesir Hormasji Mádan ...	Elphinstone College.

PASS—*continued.*

Atmárám Gangárám Masand ...	Elphinstone College.
Jekisandás Murárdás Modi ...	St. Xavier's College.
Kalliándás Keshavdás Modi ...	Elphinstone College.
Dinsháh Fardunji Mullá ...	Elphinstone College.
Hormasji Adarji Nánávati ...	Elphinstone College.
Atmárám Krishna Nulkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Gopináth Vináyak Oka ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Dattátraya Keshav Pádhye ...	Deccan College.
Dámodar Ganesh Patvardhan...	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Ganesh Patvardhan ...	Elphinstone College.
Jametrám Gavarishankar Shástri.	Elphinstone College; *formerly* Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
Vishnu Náráyan Shendre ...	Deccan College.
Kávasji Mánikji Sutariá ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ratanji Jivanji Tárápurválá .	St. Xavier's College.
Chhaganlál Shambhulál Trivedi	Elphinstone College.
Ganpatráo Raghunáth Wágle ..	St. Xavier's College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mervánji Kaikhosru Alpaiválá.	Government Law School.
Govind Appáji Pátil	
Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis ...	

SECOND DIVISION.

Sorábji Frámji Bilimoriá ...	Government Law School.
Malhár Khanderáo Chitnis ...	
Mervánji Pestanji Dárukhánáválá.	
Dámodar Lakshuman Deshpánde.	
Náráyan Vishnu Gokhale ...	
Pestanji Mánikji Kángá ...	
Keshav Sadáshiv Ketkar ...	
Purshottam Parshurám Kharé .	
Krishnáji Hari Kirkiré ...	
Rámchandra Ganesh Mundle ...	
Vishnu Raghunáth Nátu ...	
Vishvanáth Nilkanth Pandit ...	
Phirozesháh Nasarvánji Pleader	
Chimanlál Harilál Setálvád ...	
Lakshuman Rámchandra Vaidya.	

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.

Pestanji Jámáşji Pádsháh	...	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Rámkrishna Sakhárám Athavale.		Elphinstone College.
Dárásháh Bejanji Mehtá	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dámubhái Dáyábhái Mehtá	...	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

Bejanji Navroji Kutár ...	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dárá Shápurji Sethná ...	...	Deccan College.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A....Grant Medical College.

The following Report was then read :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 19th January 1886.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád, Belgaum and Karáchi. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-two Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Schools.	1886.		1885.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School ...	123	51	134	62
New English School, Poona ...	86	39	65	42
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay...	37	28	35	27
Fort High School	68	24	81	39
Dhárvád High School	56	21	35	22
Ahmedábád High School ...	38	18	37	28
Surat High School	51	18	38	18
Poona High School	45	14	78	38
Barodá High School	25	13	34	25
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	62	12	54	22
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur ...	29	12	38	21
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.	25	12	27	13
Náráyan Jugonnáth High School, Karáchí.	22	11	14	13
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot ...	22	11	21	16
Ratnágiri High School	17	10	23	16
Belgaum Sirdárs' High School ...	54	10	45	20
Ahmednagar High School ...	22	9	20	10
Dhuliá High School	22	9	15	9
Haidarábád High School ...	28	8	22	17
Poona Native Institution ...	31	8	29	15
Akolá High School	12	7	10	5
Sátárá High School	28	6	23	13
Belgaum London Mission High School.	28	6	33	6
Bishop s High School, Poona ...	6	6	6	5
Nariád High School	21	6	28	21
Ahmedábád Mission High School ...	23	5	23	10
Bhávnagar High School .	21	5	16	10
Broach High School	16	5	15	7
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thánà.	20	5	25	8

Schools.	1886.		1885.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Sángli English School	10	5	4	1
Scottish High School, Byculla ..	8	5	10	3
Amráoti High School	12	4	11	9
Bombay Proprietary School ...	66	4	56	26
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	7	4	13	5
Grammar School, Karáchi ...	5	4	1	1
Kárwár High School	14	4	16	7
Miraj High School	11	4	14	7
Násik High School	15	4	14	7
St. Vincent School, Poona ...	5	4	2	1
Cathedral High School	8	4	9	3
Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.	7	3	9	6
Bombay English School ...	17	3	10	5
Navánagar High School ..	6	3	8	4
Robert Money Institution ...	15	3	11	5
Sávantvádi English School ...	10	3	15	11
St. Mary's School, Poona	4	3	3	2
Surat Mission High School	20	3	30	8
Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier N. Z. Madresá.	6	3	11	7
Ahmednagar Mission High School .	9	2	10	8
Alfred High School, Bhúj ...	4	2	7	3
Bombay High School	10	2	11	3
Bombay Ripon High School ...	7	2	5	2
Chandanvádi High School ...	18	2	15	3
Cathedral Girls' High School ...	4	2	2	2
Shikárpur High School ...	10	2	14	6
Sholápur High School	16	2	13	7
Karáchi Mission High School ...	3	2	4	...
Bhore High School	2	1	1	1
St. Peter's Boys' School	1	1	3	1
St. Peter's Girls' School	4	1	2	1

Schools.	1886.		1885.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Indian Female Normal School, Girgaum.	2	1	...	...
John Connon High School ...	4	1	1	...
Free Church Mission Institution, Alíbág.	4	1	...	...
Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay .	2	1	...	...
Pánchgani High School .	1	1	...	...
Victoria High School, Poona ...	1	...	4	1
American Mission School, Bombay .	...	...	1	1
Belgaum New English School ...	...	...	7	1
Bombay Private English School ...	...	...	4	1
Dhárvád New English School ...	...	...	29	1
Fort Imperial High School ..	...	...	2	1
Frere-Fletcher School, Bombay ...	...	...	1	1
St. Patrick's High School ...	...	...	1	1
Indian High School	...	...	1	...
Haidarábád Mission High School ...	...	...	2	...
Private Tuition	1,066	42	847	112
Total ...	2,452	527	2,262	837

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 578 Candidates.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the nine Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students	No. of Successful Ex-Students	No of Students.	No of Successful Students.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
					Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	28	5	105	32	133	37	119	34	128	60
Deccan College	40	11	70	27	110	38	91	21	84	33
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	8	1	81	21	89	22	73	21	37	15
St. Xavier's College .. .	2	..	62	21	64	21	50	28	38	27
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád .. .	1	..	27	12	28	12	22	9	23	9
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	13	3	12	2	25	5	41	4	30	12
Barodá College	4	2	21	7	25	9	23	5	23	8
Fergusson College, Poona	..	..	83	25	83	25	50	17	..	.
Sámaldás College, Bhávnagar	..	..	19	9	19	9	18	3	..	
Under Special order of the Senate ..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	
Total .	.	..	..		578	179	487	142	363	164

Of the successful Candidates 135 were Hindus, 34 Párs, 6 Muhámmedans, 3 Portuguese, and 1 a Jew. 1 passed in the First Class and 40 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 263 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the seven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students	No. of Successful Students.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
					Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	16	5	62	38	78	43	92	43	66	30
Deccan College	29	2	42	19	71	21	65	23	56	24
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	10	..	26	10	36	10	29	5	11	2
St. Xavier's College	2	1	41	20	43	21	31	13	13	6
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	4	2	7	1	11	3	14	7	14	7
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád	3	2	14	4	17	6	15	3	7	0
Sámaldás College, Bhávnagar	..	..	7	5	7	5	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	263	109	246	94	167	69

Of the successful Candidates 79 were Hindus, 26 Pársis, 2 Portuguese, 1 a Native Christian, and 1 an European. 1 passed in the First Class and 22 in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 122 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the five Colleges and the number passed :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
					Total No. of Candidates.	Total No of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	12	8	48	39	60	47	44	31	54	40
Deccan College	8	3	24	15	32	18	37	28	27	23
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	1	..	8	4	9	4	5	5	5	3
St. Xavier's College	..	..	16	9	16	9	6	5	14	12
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád	..	..	5	1	5	1	.	..	..	..
	..	..	..		122	79	92	69	100	78

Of the successful Candidates 54 were Hindus, 19 Pársis, 2 Jews, 3 Muhámmedans and 1 a Portuguese. 4 passed in the First Class and 23 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 2 Candidates, 1 of whom passed the Examination. He was a Hindu from Elphinstone College and was placed in the Pass Class. In 1885 there were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination; and in 1884 there were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 3 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination; 1 of them was placed in the First Class. They were both from Elphinstone College. 1 was a Pársi and 1 a Hindu. In 1885 there were 3 Candidates who passed the Examination; and in 1884 there were 4 Candidates who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 6 Candidates, 4 of whom passed the Examination and 2 of them were placed in the Second Class. 1 was from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, and 2 from St. Xavier's College. 3 were Parsis and 1 a Hindu. 1 had selected Sanskrit as his Second Language, 1 Latin and 2 Persian. In 1885 there were 4 Candidates who failed to pass the Examination; and in 1884 there were 4 Candidates who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination; one of them was placed in the First Class. 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from Deccan College. They were both Pársis. In 1885 there were no Candidates; and in 1884 there were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There was 1 Candidate who passed the Examination in the Second Class. He was a Hindu from Elphinstone College. In 1885 there were 4 Candidates, 2 of whom passed the Examination; in 1884 there were 2 Candidates who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 Candidates, 1 of whom passed the Examination. He was a Hindu from Deccan College. In 1885 there were

2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination; and in 1884 there were 5 Candidates who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 52 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 18 passed the Examination. 3 were placed in the First Division and 15 in the Second Division. 13 were Hindus and 5 Pársis. In 1885 there were 36 Candidates, of whom 17 passed the Examination; in 1884 there were 34 Candidates of whom 13 passed.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 87 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 59 passed the Examination. 7 were placed in the First Class. 20 were Hindus, 33 Pársis, 4 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 2 Portuguese. In 1885 there were 100 Candidates, of whom 70 passed. In 1884 there were 70 Candidates, of whom 32 passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 84 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 43 passed the Examination. 7 were placed in the First Class. 22 were Hindus, 15 Pársis, 3 Portuguese, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Muhámmedan. This Examination dates only from 1885, when there were 12 Candidates, of whom 11 passed.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 36 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 16 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 14 in the Second Class. 4 were Hindus, and 12 Pársis. In 1885 there were 48 Candidates, of whom 28 passed the Examination; in 1884 there were 37 Candidates, of whom 23 passed the Examination

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was 1 Candidate from Grant Medical College, who passed the Examination. He was a Hindu. In 1885 there was no Candidate; and in 1884 there were 2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 47 Candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 31 passed the Examination. 13 were placed in the Second Class. 27 were Hindus, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 2 Pársis. In 1885 there were 23 Candidates, of whom 14 passed the Examination; in 1884 there were 29 Candidates, of whom 25 passed.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 20 Candidates from Poona College of Science, all of whom passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the Second Class. 15 were Hindus, 2 Pársis, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese. In the selected subjects 1 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 7 in Mining and Metallurgy, 5 in Mechanical Engineering, 5 in Botany and Meteorology, and 2 in Optics and Astronomy. In 1885 there were 20 Candidates, of whom 13 passed the Examination; in 1884 there were 14 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Rámchandra Abáji Namjoshi, of New English School, Poona; and second to Narhar Krishna Kelkar of Poona High School.

The Cowasjee Jehánghier Latin Scholarship.—To Braz Laurence DeSilva of St. Xavier's High School.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Manu Nandshankar Mehtá of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Govind Appáji Pátil of Government Law School.

The Rao Sir Prágmalji Scholarships.—First to Nánji Hansráj Gorátelá of Navánagar High School, and second to Jerám Dosá Mothárái of Alfred High School, Bhúj.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Anoprám Rámji Bhat and second to Amritlal Vithaldás Thákore, both of Bhávnagar High School.

The Merwánji Frámji Pánday Scholarship.—To Ardesir Kávasji Patel of College of Science, Poona.

The Náráyan Vásudevji Scholarship.—To Vithal Bálkrishna Bháte of Elphinstone College.

The Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Tansukharám Mansukharám Tripáthi of Elphinstone College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Vishnu Sitárám Gholkar of Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

The Jairázbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Adánan Suleimán Ali of St. Xavier's High School.

The Káhándás Mancháram Scholarship.—To Chunilál Jivanlál Hánsotiá of Surat High School.

The Dhirajlál Mathurádás Scholarship.—To Jekisandás Jethábhái Kaniá of Elphinstone College.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships:—

(1). *Matriculation.*—To Kásam Sumár Thániání of Elphinstone High School.

(2). *Previous Examination.*—To Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein of Elphinstone College.

(3). *First B.A. Examination.*—No candidate having passed the First B.A. Examination, the third Sir Frank Soutor Scholarship has been awarded, under Regulation 4 of the Endowment, to Najaráli Sheriff Náthání of St. Xavier's High School.

The Government of India Scholarship.—To Pestanji Sorábji Kotwál, B.A., of St. Xavier's College.

PRIZES.

The Bái Máneckbái Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Dinsháh Barjorji Dubásh, of Fort High School.

The Dossábhoy Hormusjee Cámá Prize.—To Luis Paul Gomes, B.A., L.M. & S., of Grant Medical College.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Rámdat Vithobá Desái of Elphinstone College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Hirjibhái Kávasji Dalál of Elphinstone College.

The Bháu Dáji Prize.—To Vishnu Govind Bijápurkar of Deccan College.

The Vináyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett Prize.—To Nilkanth Pándurang Pátankar of Fergusson College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Náráyan Moreshvar Ráhálkar of Akolá High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Chandulál Dáyábhái Kankodiválá of St. Xavier's College.

The Jamshedji Dorábji Nágaumválá Prize—To Shrinivás Ráo S. Karpur of the College of Science, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize.—To Hormasji Mánikji Másiná, of Grant Medical College.

The Bálkrishna Sudámji Prize.—To Navroji Kávasji Kalliánválá, of Grant Medical College.

MEDALS.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Pestanji Jámásji Pádsháh of Elphinstone College.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Barjorji Sorábji Dállas of Elphinstone College.

FELLOWSHIP.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship—To Jekisandás Jethábái Kaniá of Elphinstone College.

WILSON LECTURES.

P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on the religious literature of the Jains.

COLLEGES.

The Ahmednagar Mission High School has been recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination. An application from the Barodá College for further recognition has been under consideration, and the Syndicate will recommend the Senate to recognize that institution for the purposes of the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

REGULATIONS.

French has been added to the list of Second Languages for the higher Examinations. Regulations for a new "University School Final Examination" have been made by the Senate, and have been submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. In accordance with representations made to the University by the Government of India through the local Government, Indian Palæography has been added to the list of optional subjects for the M. A. Examination in Languages. The course of studies in Science for the various Examinations has been reviewed by a Committee of experts, to whom the University is under obligation for the great care and assiduity which they have devoted to the subject. Their proposals have been accepted by the Faculty and by the Senate, and now await the sanction of the Governor in Council.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The Library has been opened to readers under rules framed by the Syndicate on that behalf.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr. Peile resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University on his appointment to the Supreme Council, and the Honourable Mr. Justice West was appointed Vice-Chancellor.

ENDOWMENTS.

Diván Bahádur Manibhái Jasbhái offered a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the foundation of an annual prize of the value of Rs. 100, to be called "The Diván Bahádur Manibhái Prize," and to be awarded to the Kutchi Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks. This offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Honorary Secretary to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in a letter dated the 28th June last offered to the University a Gold Medal to be awarded every year to a Female Medical student who passes the Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S. or M.D. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September last the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Chairman of the James Greaves Memorial Committee offered the University a sum of Rs. 4,500 to be invested in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called "The James Greaves Scholarship," and to be awarded to a Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Broach High School, or from any School from Broach. The Syndicate have informed the Chairman that they will have much pleasure in recommending the offer to the acceptance of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor's Speech.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—On the occasion of your last assembling here in Convocation, I find, by a reference to his address, that my predecessor in office almost promised you that on this occasion you should be addressed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It must be a subject of deep regret to you, as it certainly is to me, that His Excellency has been unable to fulfil on this occasion that engagement, if engagement it can be called, but that wish and desire certainly. He was unable to realize it, owing to his other public duties, which have called him to another part of the Presidency over which he rules. And with him unfortunately for us has also departed from Bombay for a time that lady, who fulfils so graciously and so gracefully her part in the not unimportant domestic duties which devolve on the Governor of Bombay. We regret the absence of both of them very much, and it only remains for me to discharge as well as I can, however imperfectly, the duty which His Excellency and the exigencies of the situation have cast upon me. I will begin by what claims a word of tribute from a Vice-Chancellor of this University—from any one who standing here feels the interest which I do, and which you do in the welfare of the institution,—a tribute of kindly memory and regard to one who stood here on many occasions and addressed many who are sitting here now, always to your gratification and always with a deep interest in the welfare of this University, I mean the late Hon. Mr. Gibbs. He, although not a profound scholar himself, always manifested a deep interest in the advance-

ment of learning and scholarship in this Presidency, and, as Vice-Chancellor for many years of this University, he devoted himself to the institution with steady, regular, and unfailing interest and industry. He will never perish from the memory of those—and they are many—who have experienced his personal kindness, and I trust these few words of tribute will long remain recorded in the archives of this institution. Since I had the happiness of addressing the members of the Senate about four years ago, this institution has been daily, almost hourly, extending in its importance and its influence. If we compare the numbers of those who aspire to its degrees and who come up to the earlier examinations, which lead to those degrees now, with what they were four years ago, we observe a very vast increase. But more than that the studies have been extended, and as we hope improved, new institutions have been affiliated to the University, and those that were affiliated before have been extending and enlarging and elevating their course of instruction. Even within the last year, the course of study for the science degree has been revised and extended, and, I trust, very greatly improved by a Committee, whose assiduity and devotion to duty in the performance of that arduous task claims the recognition of the members of the Senate especially, and of the members of the University at large. The study of French has been introduced into the University, and a prize has been instituted for ancient Palæography as an optional subject in the higher degrees, which, I trust, may lead many gentlemen, who have laid the foundation of sound and good scholarship, to devote themselves and the ability they have thus acquired and cultivated to the acquisition and spread of a knowledge of that most useful and interesting subject —a subject which has a peculiar claim on the devotion and labours of Indian students, anxious for the renown and the welfare of their country, seeing that the present and the future are linked inevitably to the past, that every one who throws additional light on the past furnishes a fresh interest and incentive to those who are intent on the progress of the present and the future. As for the French language and literature, I trust that those who are studying that language will come up in increased force in future examinations. It is a study which is at present in its infancy, but I trust that it will make considerable progress, and that by and bye we shall have efficient

teachers not only outside the Colleges and the University, but within them,—Professors properly provided for by endowments in those Colleges. If anything were wanting to indicate the advanced position which the University has gained during the four years that elapsed since I addressed the Senate last, I think that this very meeting in which we are standing would afford a happy and a conclusive indication of the extension of the interest felt in it and of the importance of the institution. We see here assembled representatives of the chief classes of Bombay, and the interest which they manifest in this University is an ever-growing interest and one which extends to every section of the community. But let me indicate by another sign the importance of the University. Its growing importance could in no way be more clearly manifested than by the list of gentlemen whom we have been very happy to receive for the first time on this occasion as new Fellows of the University. Amongst those gentlemen are to be found representatives of all the principal subjects of human learning and study, of law and medicine and engineering, and, above all, of general literature and science. All these subjects have here their representatives, and these representatives have been chosen from every class and creed. Our University spreads its roots thus amongst Hindus and Musalmans, Pársis and Christians. Every class unites with the others in the noble effort to promote the welfare of this country and the advance of its people along the great lines of civilization and learning. I will not attempt an enumeration of all the names which this day for the first time grace the list of our Fellows. But there is one gentleman whose name is added to our list to-day, who does claim a special recognition, both on personal grounds and also on account of the special honour to us of his annexation, to use such a phrase, to our University. I speak of Professor James Darmesteter. To say a word of the eminence of that gentleman in literature and oriental learning would be quite superfluous in an assembly which itself comprises many distinguished oriental scholars; and I know that the modesty which is one of the most marked characteristics which accompany the genius of that gentleman would shrink from enumeration of his claims to our regard and respect. I will content myself with saying that no one has ever quitted the shores of India, which he is about to leave very

shortly, with more personal respect and with greater regard on the part of all those who have come into personal contact with him. But let me add a word as to the institution to which he belongs, and of the claims which his country has to our regard on account of the progress which it has made, the services which it has rendered to our oriental scholarship in that *Collége de France*, of which he is so distinguished an ornament, and in the *Société Asiatique* of France. There has never been wanting there a number of men of the highest ability and of the most distinguished scholarship who side by side with the *savants* of other parts of Europe have been pushing forward those researches by which you, gentlemen, especially as natives of this country, must be gainers, and which call from you for high appreciation. Let it be remembered that it was Anquetil du Perron who first rescued the Avesta from the slumber of ages and brought it to the notice of the learned of the world. Let us remember that it was another French scholar, Eugéne Bournouff, who first deciphered the Avesta for European scholars, brought it into the full light of day, and made it the subject of critical examination to a line of scholars like Darmesteter, who will, no doubt, illuminate many of the still obscure passages of that interesting compilation. It must surely be a moment of pride and happiness to all the gentlemen who have taken prizes here to-day to be admitted on an occasion like this to such a distinguished company as that of which I have spoken. I trust that those who have received prizes and those also who have been admitted to degrees to-day will bear in mind that this distinction does impose upon them a certain duty to this institution, and a certain duty to their country and their countrymen. They are bound to live up the honour they have gained to-day to prove themselves worthy associates of those amongst whom they have been admitted, and they are bound, in so far as their abilities will enable them, to push forward the cause of civilization, enlightenment, and learning in all the remoter corners of this country in which there is so much still to be done. The gentlemen who have passed on this occasion for the lower stages leading towards the degrees, are very numerous—more numerous, I believe, than on any former occasion, and it is rather sad to observe that of those who have succeeded so well, perhaps the largest proportional number is due to two institutions over whose face there has been

not a little just lamentation in recent days. It happens by a strange coincidence that in some of the examinations the largest proportional number of those who have passed relatively to those who have come up have issued from the Gujarát and the Deccan Colleges. I say no more on this subject at this moment, except that it proves that these institutions, even as it may be in their hour of weakness and impending danger, have still worked up to a high standard, and have done their duty by the people amongst whom they have been placed. The great increase in the numbers of the gentlemen who come up for these lower stages leading towards the degrees suggests always to one interested in the advancement of learning that the preparatory studies for this University ought to be made wider, deeper, and more complete than they are. I believe there are few of the gentlemen who have taken their degrees to-day, and few who had to go through the torture of examinations in the lower stages, who will not admit that they have suffered considerably by the defects of the primary and secondary education through which they have passed preparatory to their coming to this University. And certainly it is an object well worthy of the attention of an enlightened Government to endeavour to complete the course of study, to enlarge its scope, and to ripen it especially in the secondary schools of this Presidency, if it wishes to have genuine scholarship apart from the mere faculty of passing examinations amongst those students who are hereafter to be the representatives of the intellect of India to the learned world. The Government, however, is not the only power or the only institution which is responsible in a matter like this. In every Roman city of the ancient days there were establishments for the education of the people which were supported out of municipal funds. Every great municipality of the Roman Empire encouraged learning in its schools by liberal grants, by obtaining for the Professors in those schools certain political privileges and titles, and by freeing them from municipal taxes. I believe that the Professors in Bombay would highly appreciate an honour of that last kind. But whether the Municipality may feel itself disposed to violate all the canons of Political Economy or not by conferring an exemption of that kind, I do say that the Municipality of Bombay might very well, and with great advantage to the citizens it represents, do something towards supporting

three or four or six secondary schools of the first ranks, presided over by men of distinguished abilities and distinguished attainments, and teaching pupils sent into them upon the two great lines of literary and scientific development, and then sending them so prepared into this University to make in this University an entirely new career for it, to set up a new standard, and to make the institution more and more worthy of the great place which, I believe, it occupies now and is destined to occupy in the future of India. That great interest is felt in this University amongst all the classes of the community in this Presidency is in no way perhaps so well indicated as by the endowments which it receives from year to year Never, I believe, since this University began its career, since the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor addressed you from this place, has any occasion passed without the announcement of some endowments. This year the endowments are not large, but still the stream has not failed. They have been commemorated in the report which has been read to you, and they claim a word of gratitude from us. Diván Manibhái Jasbhái, the Committee for the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and the Committee for establishing a memorial to the late Mr. James Greaves, have made endowments which demand our recognition and our gratitude. But perhaps there are not a few here who have a good deal of wealth to dispose of, whom we may remind that although a great deal has been done, a great deal more remains to be done, and there is still room for the munificence of our wealthy citizens. For instance, we have only to look round the enclosure of this noble building to see that a handsome railing round it would add to the beauty and the architectural effect of this magnificent pile. Again, our University Library, which has formed so pleasing a topic of discussion to the journalists for some years back, and which may be destined to form a topic of their discussion still for some time to come, is really but the leavings of three or four old libraries, a collection of scraps and odds and ends. It has nothing of the systematic or complete in it, and I put it to you, gentlemen, who have wealth, and to gentlemen who shall read what I am now saying, whether some portion of their riches would not be really well disposed of in adding to the treasures of the library by which all the citizens of Bombay might be benefited. Again, we have been extending the range of our University examinations, we

have been enlarging the theoretical sphere of its influence; but where are the Professors, where are the teachers, who are to give life to this skeleton, who are to fill out this great outline and make our performance equal to the promises that we hold forth to the world? I think that for the completion of this University course it is obviously necessary that there should be constituted, in one at least of the Colleges, a Professorship of the classical languages, Greek and Latin. Perhaps it is news to many of you that there is such a deficiency, but it does exist, and I trust it will not be suffered long to exist. Again, those gentlemen who were so zealous in advocating the cause of the French language in the curriculum of this University are, I think, bound to go about among some of their wealthy friends and to urge them with all the influence they possess to establish a Professorship of the French language and literature. No language and no literature could be more interesting, none could be more worthy of the expenditure of some of the superfluous wealth which is now rusting, actually rusting, in the coffers of the wealthy of Bombay. Again, we have established a degree in Science, but it has unfortunately not proved very attractive hitherto, and the somewhat poor show in point of numbers of the gentlemen distinguished, as I have no doubt they are in their attainments, who have come up to take their degree of Bachelors of Science to-day, indicates that there is something wanting in the attractions as yet held out to a career in that line. I believe that as the system of technical education is extended, the Science degree will become more and more appreciated, as it certainly ought to become. But in the meantime I will put it to those who have the means, that they might do a great deal of good to their University and their countrymen by establishing one or two chairs in the department of Applied Science, such as a chair of Agricultural Chemistry. Those who are desirous of filling out the great outline which is laid down of University studies here will find plenty of opportunities, and they can gratify their own individual taste in supporting or endowing this or that particular line of research or mental development without in any way affecting the special susceptibilities of any members of this institution. There was a city in ancient days founded by a great conqueror,—I am speaking of Alexandria,—and when that great conqueror founded that city he established it as a gateway of communication

and as a means of connection between the East and the West. That great city of commerce was the seat of a long line of kings. It had wealth beyond most cities of the ancient world, and it was the favoured resort of many of the great ones of the earth. It has occupied a great place in history, but the greatest place it has taken has been on account of its library, on account of its learned men, and on account of the philosophy and learning which grew up there, and which have left its name, whatever its future fate may be, imperishable in the intellectual history of mankind. Now in our day and in our age Bombay occupies quite an analogous position to that of Alexandria in the ancient world. Bombay is for us the gateway between the East and the West. There meet the men of various nations, and there they exchange their merchandise. There also then, I say, should be that interchange of thoughts and ideas by which Bombay, like Alexandria, may rise to a fame quite independent of the wealth of its citizens, and of any fate which may befall it. Here in Bombay, where converging races from the East and the West meet, should rise a school of scholarship and philosophy, which should make this city a worthy successor to the great city founded by Alexander the Great. Surely to forward such a work as this is an ambition worthy of the greatest and most distinguished of our citizens. I hope they will now and in all future time rise to the occasion, and it will be a part of their ambition—certainly it will be the noblest and purest part of their ambition—to endow the learned institutions, and especially the University in this city, with such gifts, make them so rich, and furnish such encouragements to learning, research, and study, as shall make Bombay intellectually the first city in Asia and second to none in the world. Let me remind these citizens that at the period of the *Renaissance* in Europe, which corresponds much in many ways to the awakening of thought and intellectual light which is now making its way in India, the citizens of the great cities were lavish in their gifts and in their expenditure for the encouragement of learning. The great merchants of Florence, as some of their day-books, their "*mels*," preserved down to our own time show, not only had their correspondents in all parts of the world for gathering up rich merchandise, but also to seek out learned men and to send home valuable manuscripts. There is an example for our citizens to follow. Again, I find at the same stage in

the world's progress that a city like Bologna spent half of its municipal funds in the support of its University. Now I should like to go to the Municipal Council of Bombay, and ask them what they would say to expending fifteen lákhs per annum on the University of Bombay. In these days when there are so many calls on the funds of the Municipality as on those of individuals, no one looks for such liberality as that. But something at least might be done, and certainly when we look to the history of great cities in the past, it can hardly be said to be an improper disposition of municipal funds, when at any rate within moderate limits they are expended on the advancement of learning and science. Padua, another great city, supported at one time thirty Professors in its University—Professors of Law and Medicine and General Literature. Now, if the Municipality of Bombay would undertake to support in this institution even one-half of that number, I am sure that the community would be extremely grateful, and this institution would derive the greatest possible benefit from such liberality. But at the same time that the Municipalities of Italy at the period of the *Renaissance* were so liberal in their gifts in aid of learning, there was still a field left for the princes and nobles and chiefs of that country, and there is still a field left for the princes and nobles and chiefs of India to do a great deal for the University of Bombay. It will be familiar to those of you who have read the history of that great period of the re-awakening of European life and knowledge that the new learning was but somewhat coldly received by the Universities themselves, which by that time after a period of three or four centuries of activity had already sunk pretty deep into the ruts of routine. It was in the courts of Popes and of the princes and nobles of Italy that the great scholars found means for carrying on their studies, and the Universities, which were somewhat chary of receiving them, found to their cost afterwards that the wave of learning had in the long run passed them by and left them stranded. Here is an expample for the Chiefs in India, and especially Chiefs who have any relation to the Presidency of Bombay. Here is an institution which would be in no wise jealous of anything they can do for learning. It invites them to come into its arms and to go hand in hand along with them in the work of assisting and promoting learning, literature, and science. I suppose there are few Chiefs of higher rank who would not give a lákh or even

two or five lákhs for an addition of one gun to their salutes. I do not ask these gentlemen in any way to despise the salute, which shows the respect felt for them by the Paramount Power in India. Far from it. But I ask them to win a still greater and nobler salute by giving a lákh or two or five to an institution of this kind, and then on every occasion of their entering this building, and showing their face among the community to which they belong, they will receive the noblest salute of a people's applause. I would fain see on every one of the panels of this Hall, in which we are assembled, a tablet containing the names of Chief after Chief, hereditary donors of bounties to this University, hereditary benefactors who would within its sacred walls find a nobler *Walhallah* than anything that northern mythical imagination can conceive, where instead of drinking mead out of the skulls of their slain foes, they would move about in ideal society, one with the other, an idolized body of benefactors worthy of the recollection and almost of the worship of those who in future generations will flock into this Hall, as they have done to-day, to take their degrees and to receive the recognition of those who come to witness the proceedings. Now I daresay that the benefactions which I have had to acknowledge to-day would have been somewhat greater than they have been but for some degree of uncertainty and of a strain of misgiving which pervades the mind of the community at this moment as to the future of education in this country. We have recently seen one educational institution very materially changed in its conditions. We see, or we think we see, a sort of sword of Damocles hanging over another institution which is much prized by the community. I do not venture at all to question the policy, from a strictly political point of view, which dictates the movements of Government in this respect. But it may be allowed to us as an University, however great and emergent the necessity may be, to express our regret that any evil fate should befal institutions such as these, and that is an evil fate, we consider, which severs them now from the control and the support of Government. We think, we members of this University think, and I am sure I am speaking the feelings of nearly all, if not all, who are assembled here, that it is desirable in the present state of education in India that there should not be a total severance of the Government from the higher educational institutions. No doubt in England, with its

peculiar history and with a special individual character which has been developed there, the Government may sever itself from schools and institutions for higher education. But a great deal of that depends on the special circumstances of the history of England, and we think that those circumstances may not exist here, and that, therefore, the reasons why a particular line of policy may be expedient in England, at least deserves fresh examination and review before they are applied crudely and without consideration to the circumstances of India. However, in saying what I have said, I would not be understood, for a moment, as calling in question the necessities which press on the Government at this moment. We are living in a period of very great financial pressure; every one knows so much as that; but no one feels it, I am sure, so acutely as the Government. Moreover, the Government is called on at this moment to consider what aid it can give to the advancement of technical education, and this is a matter of vast importance. Technical education is that on which a great deal of the future development of this country depends. It is one of the most striking phenomena of the day, the swift advance of the European countries in applying the resources of science to the advancement of technical education; and we cannot any more than England afford to be left behind in the competition and race for progress in this line. The Government must do what it can to support technical education; and technical education on its own behalf, even if there were no competition and no stress of necessity, has great and paramount claims to the support of the Government and the community itself. It is through technical education that the riches of the world are brought to our feet, that the weak are made strong, and the poor rich, and that the fainting soul receives the lightning-like communication that gives it peace. All these things are owing to the application of science in our day, and who shall therefore say that it does not deserve the recognition and support of the enlightened men of the community. The Government in supporting it deserves our sympathy, and if sacrifices must be made for it in some directions, we must be reasonable and enlightened enough to see that the Government itself is in a strait, and submit to the necessity in the hope that better times will come. This subject of technical education has hitherto been, I must say, somewhat lamely handled as far as one can gather from what

has appeared in public by the Government. It seems almost sometimes as if they had called up a Frankenstein, and were afraid to look the subject in the face and as if they were hesitating with the "blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds half realized." So much has been talked and so little has been done in this great and important sphere of activity! But I hope that ere long something like a practical beginning will be made, and that then step by step we shall rise through those middle principles on which Bacon has dilated as being so important in connection with the progress from the lower to a higher, that by degrees we shall have technical schools to advance our humbler students to a perfect grasp of what they now but faintly appreciate, and also that the masters and managers of factories and agriculture on the larger scale will be furnished with that higher technical education which is so essential, and which comes into close communication with the abstract physical sciences. It is at this highest point that technical education comes into connection with the University and polytechnic institutions. Whether the one or the other should be the culminating point is a problem which has been resolved in different ways by the thinking and practical minds of Europe. One thing, however, is certain, that whether a polytechnic institution or University should be the ultimate home of science education, a preparatory system laying the groundwork of general literature and science can do nothing but good. The highest grade of instruction in general literature and general science, according to the conceptions which have prevailed, and which I think must be sound, has been allotted hitherto to the Universities, and I think that whatever might be the result from other points of view, the University itself would largely gain by an addition to its forces in the department of science. There is no doubt that mere learning and philosophy faint and fade and wither in the absence of contact with positive science and the daily interests and needs with which it is connected. That has been illustrated by many instances, and not least by the Universities of Italy to which I have made reference. No University can afford to put itself out of touch with the general movement of thought in the world, and when the general movement is proceeding along the line of science, it is fatal to any institution, be it ever so capable and learned in other ways, to let itself fall out

of communication with that movement. I say, then, that it is in the University that we should, for the benefit of the Universities and I think of the community, have those masters of pure science who will furnish to the professors of technology the means of carrying on their teaching with the greatest benefit. These University professors of science should be men specially devoted to their subject; they should be men not engaged in many different occupations, but there should be in them, in order that they may attain perfection in their own pursuit, that specialization of labour, that devotion to single subjects of study which it would be impossible for any one engaged in an ordinary profession, or in any ordinary business to have. The professor of a particular subject, as of Chemistry in an University, must give himself up to that one subject. At the same time mixed trades and professions on account of their involving attention to a great many fragmentary subjects are in themselves almost incapable of being taught in an University; you require a combination of qualities, a readiness of resources, and an application of very various species of information for the purpose of carrying on any business which is not best learnt in an University or not learnt there at all, but must be learnt in the practice of the profession and of the buisness itself. Therefore, I say, that although the scientific part of an education can best be communicated in the University, and by University teachers of the highest rank, yet as for the mixed businesses and professions but little can be done in the Universities except laying the foundations. These remarks apply especially to the University of Bombay, and I hope that while technical education is being advanced by the Government it will still be accompanied side by side with a large endowment for pure science in the University, and that from out of the studies and the lecture rooms of the professors of science will proceed a large number of men, who will then apply their scientific attainments to the instruction of those who again, in the descending scale, will communicate that fertilizing stream to the members of the community who must needs use it in their ordinary avocations.

These are the chief remarks that occur to me on this occasion. Gentlemen of the Senate, I had intended to say something at greater length on the position which Indian Universities have now attained, on the great services they have rendered to the community amongst whom they are

placed, on the duties which devolve upon them, and on the great future which is before them. The topic, I find, is somewhat too extensive and too important to be treated at this stage of my address to you. I will reserve it, if ever I have the opportunity, for some other occasion of addressing you, and I will say no more on the present occasion than to remind my younger hearers, in whom we all feel so much interested, that whether in the field of science or in the field of literature, there is a certain exaltation of spirit required,—and that can be attained by true attachment to a great institution of this kind,—which brings out the noblest abilities into splendid activity; that they owe to this institution and to their country great services on account of their connexion with the University; that they should make their position in it the means of guarding and guiding them amidst the manifold temptations of life—that they should remember that in the literary field especially, a great literature implies a great and noble national character, that the literature of a nation presents the prevailing thoughts, passions, tendencies, and aspirations of its people, as these are reflected by men of genius, and therefore as the nature of a people is higher, purer, and richer, so will their literature be higher, purer, and richer, and the more will that nation have to contribute to the wisdom, and the elevation, and the prosperity of mankind. Then I say, love your country and your people. Let the motive to push forward their welfare be ever and ever the monitor of your souls, and resolve that in the future of the world this country, which in the past has played so important a part, shall now recover it and be amongst the greatest of the earth.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor, after a short pause declared the Convocation dissolved.

XIV.

Jubilee Address.

A Special Meeting of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on Monday the 14th February 1887, at 5-30 P.M.

Present:

The Honourable Mr. Justice West, C.S., M.A., LL.D, F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor.
W. Wordsworth, B.A.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, C.S.
Colonel G.L.C. Merewether, R.E.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G. M.C.
Dhanjibhoy Framji Patel.
Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Edaljee Nusserwanjee, G.G. M.C.
Ráo Bahádur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.
Peter Peterson, D.Sc.
The Rev. F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.
J. Griffiths.
F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Michael Macmillan, B.A.
Mancherji Navroji Banaji.
Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.
G. W. Forrest, B.A.
Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji.
Mancherji Merwanji Bhownagri, C. I. E.
Shivshankar Govindram.
Dossabhai Nasarwanji Wadia, M.A.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Vasudev Barve.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, L.C.E.
Khán Bahádur Ghulam Mahomed Munshi.
Mahomed Hussein Hakim.
Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B.
Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M.
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.
Dastur Darab Peshutan Sanjana, B.A.

It was proposed by the Honourable Mr. Telang, and seconded by the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, that an Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the happy occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession.—*Carried unanimously*

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then read the following draft of the Address as prepared by him:—

To Her Imperial Majesty, ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

YOUR MAJESTY,—On the joyful occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, we, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Bombay, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with a respectful assurance of our dutiful and affectionate loyalty to your Imperial person and of our heartfelt congratulations on the completion of half a century of your Majesty's auspicious reign. Cast in a happy time of progress and prosperity your Majesty's rule has been doubly fruitful in blessings to your people through the influence of your personal benignity, and we desire gratefully to acknowledge that gracious influence made manifest in the increase of purity, charity and mutual good-will; of enlightenment, loyalty and patriotism amongst all classes of your Majesty's subjects. In your Majesty's career of beneficence, calmness and wisdom they have found a pattern for their lives, and an object of their veneration. In none of your Majesty's subjects are these sentiments more deeply implanted than in the members of the University of Bombay. It is in the confidence of true and single-minded devotion that we venture to present to your Majesty this tribute of felicitation, of homage, and unwavering attachment to your Imperial person.

Among the causes that have made your Majesty's reign illustrious, none have had nobler results than the progress of learning and the increased breadth and energy of the teaching of literature and science in all parts of your Majesty's dominions. The life and action of the University of Bombay are a part of this memorable development. Born in an hour of darkness and tempest, our University has passed unhurt through the perils of its infancy under the benign protection of favouring laws and of a Government

free from jealousy and deeply sympathetic with the people's progress in intellectual and moral as well as in material welfare. Fostered thus and supported by your Majesty's representatives, unimpeded and encouraged in its cultivation of learning, and its development of the high and free exercise of thought, the University has prospered even beyond its hopes as beyond its merits. In its name we desire to express its fervent gratitude for the favours with which it has been blessed and for the aid it has received in this the first generation of its career which comes auspiciously to completion in this Jubilee year of your Majesty's accession to the throne.

The generous bounties of your Majesty's Government to the University of Bombay have stirred up amongst your Majesty's subjects in Western India a noble rivalry of private benefaction. Confident in the honour of their rulers and in the stability of the institutions under which they have prospered, many members of the community have endowed the University with a portion of their wealth. They have thus sought to second your Majesty's exertions and desires for the highest welfare of your Indian subjects. Nor have their efforts and their sacrifices been made in vain. Disciplined and illuminated by the higher education that centres in the Universities the people of India, but especially of the Presidency of Bombay, have learned to understand their manifold advantages as subjects of your Most Gracious Majesty and as members of a great, enlightened and generous empire. They perceive and value their part in its material prosperity, but they prize most of all the treasures of thought and noble principle and stimulating example which they have gained from British genius and experience. Led thus to a craving for more intimate relations with the central community of your Majesty's Empire they have seen a gradual but steady progress in the growth of mutual sympathies and of the interchange of moral and intellectual influences which promises a timely realization of their loyal aspirations. The years of your Majesty's reign have brought the diverse peoples under your Majesty's dominion into closer and closer communion with each other. Enlarged freedom has been found compatible with an intenser attachment to essential institutions and to the throne in which they centre, as each member of the great aggregate feels himself called to a wider and nobler activity within the

expanding circle of your Majesty's Imperial sway. Your Majesty's rule as a reign of piety, justice and benevolence encourages a generous hope of ever-growing mutual love amongst your subjects, blended, however remote in place, by a common and hearty attachment to the throne into one vast family, governed and actuated by identical principles, sharing the same glories, feeling the same anxieties, and participators alike in the achievements and the influences by which the British Empire is destined to stamp its impress on all the future of the human race. A marvellous expansion in the facilities of communication between distant regions of the world has fitly coincided with the reign of a Sovereign whose gentle influence has tended to make every increase of acquaintance a new bond of brotherhood amongst men, but especially amongst the peoples of your Majesty's widely extended realm. We earnestly hope that under the blessing of the Almighty God this kindly influence may more and more prevail, and that your Majesty's reign may thus stand forth in history not only as glorious in itself, but as the commencement of an era of happiness, peace and good-will amongst the nations of the earth.

No part of your Majesty's empire has enjoyed a larger share of your Imperial attention and regard than India and its people. Rejoicing in their prosperity, distressed at their calamities, your Majesty, watching their good and evil fortune, their virtues and failings with the tender solicitude of a mother of her people, has won an unparalleled return of trustful affection from the millions who are proud to count themselves your lowly children. Members of your Majesty's august family have come among us, bearing messages of generous kindness and confidence. They have taken back to your Majesty faithful reports of the abounding loyalty, of the unfeigned gratitude and joy with which such messages were greeted. One son of your Majesty dwells in our midst, reflecting in his sphere of duty your Majesty's devotion to the good of your people, and with his noble Consort affording an example of winning affability and condescension in the highest rank and of generous interest in the humblest soldier and peasant. Such evidences of your Majesty's love and care we see with a responsive gratitude common to us, and your Majesty's other subjects in India, but to us as the humble

representatives of learning it especially belongs to appreciate and acknowledge the felicity of our situation and the unspeakable benefits that we owe to your Majesty's mild and calm and sympathetic rule. We see literature and philosophy occupying year by year new fields of thought and of research. We see science dowering society with new comforts and conveniences, and now inviting our studious youth to a mastery of the long hidden resources of nature. Some acquaintance with history sets the past before us in startling contrast with the present. Side by side with the oppression, violence and anarchy of other times we place the moderation, justice and regular administration under which we live. We look back into the social and political immobility or retrogression of India during many centuries, and then turning to your Majesty's gracious Proclamation on assuming the direct government of this great dependency, we hail its declarations as a precious boon, full of generosity and goodness in the present, and holding out the inspiriting prospect of an infinite progress in the future to India and its people.

Thus grateful, hopeful and bound by the ties of the most sacred allegiance and love to your Majesty's Imperial throne and person, we pray that your reign may be prolonged still for many years of peace, prosperity and happiness, rich in the blessings of your people, in the fruition of past toils and sacrifices, in the noble consciousness of great duties greatly fulfilled, and in the bright anticipation of a splendid future for the British Empire brought nearer to accomplishment by your Majesty's policy, principles and example.

It was proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and seconded by Professor Wordsworth, that the draft prepared by the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor be adopted.—*Carried unanimously.*

It was proposed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and seconded by the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, that the Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor for submission to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress by a deputation consisting of the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties and the Syndics.—*Carried unanimously.*

It was proposed by Mr. Griffiths, and seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama, that the Address be hereafter engrossed on illuminated vellum, and enclosed in a casket of chased silver at the cost of the University.—*Carried unanimously.*

After some formal business the meeting was dissolved.

Examination Papers,

1886-87.

B 1306—1 ex

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, *and tie them together* with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

   1st. Your number on the list,

   2nd. Your name, beginning with your surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (*Bombay.*)	In English, and in History and Geography.
J. OLIVER, Esq. ... ... (*Bombay.*)	
THOMAS DUNCAN, M.A., LL.B. (*Bombay.*)	
A. BARRETT, B.A.... ...*Poona* ...	
H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A. ...*Ahmedabad*	
W. DODERET, Esq., C.S. *Belgaum*...	
The Rev. J. J. BAMBRIDGE *Karáchi* ...	
LAKSHUMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
J. OLIVER, Esq....	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
JIJIBHAI PESTONJI MISTRI, M.A ...	In Persian.
E. C. MONOD, Esq.	In French.
J. A. DAGAMA, L.M.	In Portuguese.
DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B. ...	In Maráthi.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B....	In Gujaráthi.
Ráo Bahádur JAYASATYABODHRAO TRIMALRAO INÁMDÁR...	In Kánarese.
Khán Bahádur GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI	In Hindustáni.
Khán Sáheb SADIKALLI FRAIDUNBEG MIRZA, B.A.	In Sindhi.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. ...	In Natural Science.
NANABHAI ARDESIR MOOS, B.Sc. (Edin.)., L.C.E.	In Natural Science.
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ...	In Arithmetic and Algebra, and in Euclid.
JOHN JACK, M.A.	In Arithmetic and Algebra, and in Euclid.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.; J. OLIVER, Esq.; THOMAS DUNCAN, M.A., LL.B.; A. BARRETT, B.A.; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.; W. DODERET, Esq., C.S.; The Rev. J. J. BAMBRIDGE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Ten marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase— 30

Our walk was far among the ancient trees :
There was no road, nor any woodman's path ;
But the thick umbrage—checking the wild growth
Of weed and sapling, along soft green turf
Beneath the branches—of itself had made
A track, that brought us to a slip of lawn,
And a small bed of water in the woods.
All round this pool both flocks and herds might drink
On its firm margin, even as from a well,
Or some stone basin which the herdsman's hand
Had shaped for their refreshment ; nor did sun,
Or wind from any quarter ever come,
But as a blessing, to this calm recess,
This glade of water and this one green field.
This spot was made by nature for herself ;
The travellers know it not, and 'twill remain
Unknown to them ; but it is beautiful ;
And if a man should plant his cottage near,
Should sleep beneath the shelter of its trees,
And blend its waters with his daily meal,
He would so love it, that in his death-hour
Its image would survive among his thoughts.

2. Write an essay of about 40 lines on the following subject :— 40

"It is better to know one subject thoroughly than half a dozen imperfectly" :

or, describe an Indian Bázár.

3. Explain the following sentences :— 12

(*a*) He made such an exhibition of himself that I could hardly keep my countenance.

(*b*) He began by beating about the bush, but at last came to the point.

(*c*) They were so hard pressed that they were within an ace of defeat.

(*d*) He promised to look after my interests, and he was as good as his word.

(*e*) He endeavoured to stare me out of countenance, but I was determined to assert myself.

4. Frame sentences showing the use of the following synonyms :— 15

Discover, invent; funny, humorous, comical; polite, civil, refined; tease, vex, harass; notorious, famous.

5. Give the past tense, and past participle of the following verbs :— 5

Bear, flow, hide, lade, lay, lie, loose, rid, slide, swell.

6. Turn the following into indirect narration :— 10

"I am sure that unless you come here before to-morrow evening, you will not find the man you are in search of, for, on the day after, he means to return to Calcutta where he has not been since last April, and where his presence is required in connection with the affair I mentioned to you yesterday."

7. Convert by the use of suffixes, the following adjectives into nouns :— 10

Remote, grand, special, moral, natural;

and, in the same way, the following nouns into adjectives :—

Picture, revolution, artist, effect, villain, line, license.

8. Give the meaning and derivation of any five of the following words :— 5

Bankrupt, idiot, rite, orient, mercurial, panacea, prize, custom, gregarious, morose.

9. Parse the words in Italics :— 9

(*a*) *It* was from you that I received this book.

(*b*) "Will you come then"? "*To be sure*, I will."

(*c*) This conduct will lose *you* your *friends*.

(*d*) I was refused *this favour*.

(e) He came *the shortest way*

(f) *This done*, they departed.

10. Give the masculine or feminine of the following words :— 4

Bee, sire, filly, roe, ram, widow, Czar, hind.

ENGLISH.

The Candidate may substitute for the piece set for paraphrase a translation into English of any one of the following passages :—

इन्दियन लोकांचा मुख्य करमणूक म्हटली तर तंबाखू किंवा एक सुमक म्हणून तिकडे वनस्पति आहे ती ओढणें. परस्पर जातांत तह व लढाई करण्याची रीत फार चमत्कारिक आहे. एका जातीचे लोक दुसऱ्या जातीचे लोकांशीं तह करण्यास इच्छित असले, तर ते त्यांकडे आपल्या चौघां लोकां बरोबर एक लांकडाची नकशीदार गुडगुडी देऊन पाठवितात. आणि लढाई करावयाची असली तर तांबड्या रंगविलेल्या दांड्याची कुऱ्हाड पाठवितात. लढाईस जाण्याच्या अगोदर लढाईचा म्हणून एक प्रकारचा नाच आहे तो करवितात.

हे लोक देव आहे असें मानितात. त्यांच्यामध्ये त्याचें नांव परमात्मा ह्या अर्थाचें आहे. त्यांस कांहीं लाभ किंवा आनंद झाला असतां त्याची स्तुति केल्यावांचून ते राहत नाहींत. त्याचें नांव घ्यावयाचें आहे तेव्हां गंभीरपणानें व मर्यादेनें घेतात. त्यांच्यामध्ये मूर्तिपूजा नाहीं, व भक्ति करण्याचा एक मार्ग नाहीं. कित्येक

જાતીંત અશી ચાલ આહે કીં પ્રત્યેક મનુષ્યાચી ભક્તિ કરણ્યાચી જાગા નિરાનિરાળી અસતે, તેથે તો ગેલા અસતાં ત્યાચી બાયકો મુલે દેખીલ જવળ જાત નાહીંત. કિત્યેક લોકાંચે અસે મત આહે કીં, હે ઇન્દિયન લોક અગદીં થંડે આહેત, વ દયા માયા હી ત્યાંસ અગદીં થોડી આહે, પરંતુ અસે નાહીં; ત્યા લોકાંત કિત્યેક લોક ફાર ચાંગલે વ જિવાલા જીવ દેણારે આઢળતાત. ત્યાચ પ્રમાણે આઈ-બાપાંચી લેકરાવર મમતા માયા ફાર અસતે.

એજપ્રમાણે પ્રત્યેક માણસવિષે જાણવું. જે પુરૂષ કામ કરતો નથી, અથવા હરેકરીતે પોતાના મનુષ્યભાઇ બંધોના ઉપયોગમાં આવતો નથી, તેને તંગી પડે છે; પણ જે માણસ કામ કરે છે, તેને થોડાં ઘણાં સુખથી ઉપજીવિકા કરવાનું સાધન મળે છે. જે પ્રમાણે માણસ ઉદ્યોગી અને પ્રતિષ્ઠિત, અથવા તેથી વિરૂદ્ધ હોય છે, તેજપ્રમાણે તેને રોજગારમાં બરકત હોય છે. સઘળી સારી વસ્તુઓ ઉદ્યોગથકી પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે, એવો નિયમ જેમ પરમેશ્વરે બાંધ્યો છે, તેમજ ઉદ્યોગ માણસને ઉપયોગી પડે તથા પ્રોય લાગે એવો નિયમ પણ બાંધ્યો છે. આપણા મનને તથા હાથને કામે લગાડવાસારૂ કાંઇપણ ઉદ્યોગ ન હોય, ત્યાંહાંસુધી આપણે નિરોગી અથવા સુખી રહેનાર નથી. તેમજ વળી આપણે અતિશય કષ્ટ અથવા ઉદ્યોગ કરવો ન જોઇએ; કારણ તેમ કીધાથી આપણા શરીરનું બળ કમ થાય છે, અને આપણને રોગ પેદા થાય છે,

તે સઘળું આળસના પરિણામ કરતાં પણ માઠું છે. ઘણું-કરીને એવું માનવામાં આવે છે, કે રવીવાર વગર હરેક દહાડામાં સાડાત્રણ પોહોર કરતાં વધુ કામ કરવું એ શરીરને સુખકારક નથી.

Translate the following :—

Com estes vagares iam as cousas nesta primeira Conquista, onde ainda não temos residencia alguma fóra de Goa, nem nos consta de fructo notavel, que se fizesse nos infieis dos contornos, sendo tão copioso o que já se colhia em outras Conquistas mais modernas; quando Xavier largando as velas de Malaca para Cochim, se começou a mostrar maravilhoso sobre as aguas. Vindo atravessando na nao de Garcia de Souza a golfo de Ceylão, se levantou da parte de Levante um vento tão furioso, que rompeo em uma horrivel tempestade. O mesmo Sancto a julgou pela maior de quantas tinha visto. Os mares já feitos de longe saltavam tão altos e grossas, como se viessem apostados a metter no fundo a miseravel nao. Alijáram as fazendas ao mar, e quasi desesperados da vida, só com á moneta ao pé de mastro, foram correndo a discripção do tempo. Tres dias e tres noutes durou a tormenta, se porventura os dias com a continua cerração se podiam distinguir das noutes.

رومي نے بموجب حكم بادشاہ كے كہا—
حمد ہي واسطے اسكے كہ جسنے اكثر مخلوقات
پر انسان كو فضيلت بخشي اور انمين سے
ہمارے ملك مين انواع واقسام كے ميوے
اور نعمتين پيدا كين—اپنے فضل واحسان
سے ہمكو علوم عجيب وضايع غريب بخشے—
ہر ايك شي كي منفعت پہچاننا—رصد بناكر

آسمان کا احوال جاننا — ہیئت ہندسہ نجوم
رمل طب منطق حکمت انکے سوا اور بہت
سے علوم ہمکو بتائے

بادشاہ نے فرمایا - ان علمونپر تمہارا فخر
کرنا عبث ہي اسواسطے کہ یے علوم تمنے
اپني دانائي سے ایجاد نہین کئے بلکہ بطلمیوس
کے زمانے مین علماے بني اِسرائیل سے
سیکھہ لئے اور بعضے علوم ثامسطیوس کے
وقت مین مصر کے عالمون سے اخذ کئے
ہین * بعد اسکے اپنے ملک مین رواج دیکر
اب اپني طرف نسبت کرتے ہو بادشاہ نے
حکیم یوناني سے پوچھا کہ یہہ شخص کیا
کہتا ہي اسنے کہا سچ ہي کہ ہمنے اکثر
علوم اگلے حکیمون سے حاصل کئے ہین
جسطرح کہ اب اور لوگ ہم سے سیکھتے ہین
دنیا کا یہي کارخانہ ہي کہ ایک سے دوسرے
کو فایدہ پہنچتا ہي چنانچہ حکماء فارس
نے نجوم و رصد کا علم ہند کے حکیمون سے

اخذ کیا اسیطرح بني اسرائیل کو سحر و
طلسم کا علم سلیمان ابن داؤد سے پہنچا

سب آدمي گمان کرتے ہین کہ ہم مالک
اور تمام حیوان ہمارے غلام ہین—مین نے
حیوانونکا جو احوال بیان کیا اسّے کیون
دریافت نہین کرتے کہ سب حیوانات
مساوي ہین کچھہ فرق نہین کبھي تو آپ
اورون کو کھاتے ہین اور کبھي خود دوسرون
کي غذا بن جاتے ہین معلوم نہین کہ کس
چیز سے انسان حیوانونپر فخر کرتے ہین
حالانکہ جو حال ہمارا ہي وہي حال انکا
ہي کیونکہ نیکي اوبدي بعد مرنے کے ظاہر
ہوتي ہي سب مٹّي مین مل جائینگے
آخر خدا کے طرف رجوع کرینگے

ಒಂದು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಮತೆತ್ತಿಬ್ಬರ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ, ಕಠಿಶ್ಯದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನುಆಡಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಶೀರಿಕುಶ್ತಿರುವದನ್ನ ಆ ಸಭೆಯ ಬೋಧಕನು ಕೇಳಿ, ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಬೀಲವಲ್ಲಿ ಉಸುಬನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಯರಡು ಗಂಟಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆನ್ನಿನಮೇಲೆ

ದೊಡ್ಡಗಂಟು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಎದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಣ್ಣಗಂಟು ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಅದನು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಗಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಸಚೆಯವರಮ ಧ್ಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲು, ಎಲ್ಲರು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯದಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ, ಅವನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನಂದರೆ—ಈ ಚೀಲವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯದಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತೀರಲ್ಲ? ಆದರ ಮರ್ಮವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಕೇಳಿರಿ! ದೊಡ್ಡಗಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಅವೆ; ಆದರೇ ಅವು ನಮಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದೆವೆ ಸಣ್ಣಗಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳವೆ; ಅದನ್ನು ಎದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣುಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅದು ಸಣ್ಣ ದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಯಾವಾಗಲು ಅದರ ವಿಷಯ ಮಾತಾಡಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಂಟೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಆವಾಗ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗಂಟಿನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮಾತಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಶಿಕ್ಕಲಿಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ.

فرنچ ماڻهو پهرئين پڪاريٖ تي صفون
ٻڌي جنگ لاءِ تيار ٿيا ۽ بادشاه پاڻ کي اهڙي
طرح مشغول ڏسڻ جي مَوَ ۾ ڀرجي لڙائي
جو جتي تمام ڏاڍو هُجوم هو اُتي پاڻ کي
رکيو-دشمن لشڪرگاه ۾ ڪاهي پيا هوا پراگتي
وڌي نه سگهيا ڇاڪاڻ جو فرنچن هننکي

ضد ڪري گهڻي رات پئي تاءِ جهلي ڇڏيو-
تهان پوءِ ٻنهين ڌرين کي ٿڪ ۽ اونڌاهي
ڪري وڙهڻ کان هٿ جهلڻ جو ضرور ٿيو-
هننکي هڪ ٻي کان ڌار ٿيڻ جو وجهه
نه مليو تهن ڪري دوست دشمن گڏ ننڊ
جي جهٽڪي ڪرڻ لاءِ پئجي رهيا بادشاه
توب جي گاڏي تي ستوءِ رت ساڻ گاڏڙ
پاڻئي جو چڪو پيڻ لاءِ مليس جو هڪڙي
جنگي سپاهي آڻي ڏنس هن کي ڪا گهڻي
تاءِ ننڊ نه آئي ۽ رات جو گهڻو ڀاڱو
ورندي صبوح جو وري حملي ڪرڻ جي
تياري ۾ لڳايا ۽ جڏهن صبوح ٿيو ۽ سوس
ماڻهو حملي تي و رياته فرنچن کي سامهون
ٿيڻ لاءِ تيار ڏٺائون ۽ صبوح جو نوين بجين
ڌاري وِنيشن ماڻهن جي جماعت کي فرنچن
جي مدد لاءِ اڳي و ڌندو ڏسي رٿائتي
طرح هٽي ويا پرسندن ڏهه هزار ماڻهو ماريا-

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.; J. OLIVER, Esq.; THOMAS DUNCAN, M.A., LL.B.; A. BARRETT, B.A.; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.; W. DODERET, Esq., C.S.; The Rev. J. J. BAMBRIDGE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What was the origin of the Wars of the Roses? Show how they were brought to an end. 10

2. Give some account of the Spanish Armada; and state why it was planned, and what effect it had on the naval position of England. 10

3. Write what you know of the following:— 15

(*a*) *Battles*:—Bannockburn, Bunker's Hill, Naseby, Malplaquet, Trafalgar, Tewkesbury.

(*b*) *Treaties*:—Troyes, Aix-la-chapelle, Salbai, Bassein.

(*c*) With what object were the following Laws passed:—

Magna Charta,
Habeas Corpus,
Act of Settlement.

4. Give a short account of the second Marátha War. 10

5. Give as complete a list as you can of the foreign possessions of England. 8

6. Draw a map of France, inserting the chief rivers, with the principal towns on them, and the more important sea-ports. 12

7. State what you know of glaciers, cyclones, and the gulf-stream. 10

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; JOHN JACK, M.A.

1. Explain carefully the meaning of *prime number*, *factor*, *divisor*, *measure*, *multiple*. 10

Resolve 5005 into its prime factors.

Add together as decimals $8\cdot1\dot{3}\dot{8}$, $14\cdot\dot{6}5\dot{6}51$, $\cdot2050\dot{8}9\dot{6}3$.

2. The circumference of the forewheel of a carriage is $6\frac{7}{8}$ feet and that of the hindwheel is $12\frac{3}{8}$ feet. How many feet must the carriage pass over before the wheels shall have made a complete number of revolutions? 4

3. A vessel is filled with a liquid, 3 parts of which are water and 5 parts syrup. How much of the mixture must be drawn off and replaced with water so that the mixture may be half water and half syrup? 8

4. (i) The surface of a cube is 308.16 square feet. Find the length of its edge. 11

(ii) Extract the cube root of 45.698 to four places of decimals.

5. If the price of gold be £3 10s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ an ounce and a cubic inch of gold weigh 10 ounces, what is the price of the gold that would be required to gild a dome whose surface is 5,000 square feet, the thickness of the gold gilding being ·0002 of an inch? 7

6. A person invests in 4 per cent. Government paper so as to receive 4 per cent. clear when the income-tax is 5 pies in the rupee. What percentage will be received if the tax be increased to 7 pies in the rupee. 6

7. (i) Simplify—

$$24\left\{x-\tfrac{1}{2}(x-1)\right\}\left\{x-\tfrac{2}{3}(x-2)\right\}\left\{x-\tfrac{3}{4}(x-1\tfrac{1}{3})\right\};$$

and subtract the result from

$$\frac{(x^2+7x+12)(x^2-x-6)}{x-3}$$

(ii) Reduce to its simplest form—

$$\frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)}+\frac{b^2}{(b-c)(b-a)}+\frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

8. Resolve into factors $4(ad-bc)^2-(a^2+d^2-b^2-c^2)^2$. 10

If $x+\frac{1}{x}=p$, express $x^3+\frac{1}{x^3}$ in terms of p.

9. Find the G. C. M. and L. C. M. of— 8

$$x^5+x^4-4x^3+2x^2+6x-9,\quad x^4-x^2+6x-9,$$
and $x^4+2x^3-5x^2-6x+9$.

10. Extract the square root of— 8

$$\frac{x^3}{16}-\frac{x^2}{6}-\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4}+\frac{x}{9}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$$

and the cube root of—

$$8x^6 - 36x^5 + 66x^4 - 63x^3 + 33x^2 - 9x + 1.$$

11. Solve the equations— 10

$$\text{(i) } \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}(x-a)^2 + 2ab + b^2} = x - a + b$$

$$\text{(ii) } \left.\begin{aligned} \frac{15}{x} - \frac{1}{y} &= 4\tfrac{1}{2} \\ \frac{9}{x} + \frac{2}{y} &= 4. \end{aligned}\right\}$$

12. A man walks from the University towards Malabar Hill at the rate of 3 miles an hour, runs part of the way back at the rate of 8½ miles an hour, and then walks the remainder in 1 hour 5 minutes. He was out 2 hours 44 minutes; find how far he had gone? 10

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; JOHN JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. All the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure, made by producing the sides successively in the same direction, are together equal to four right angles. 8

Show that the angle of a regular pentagon is to the angle of a regular decagon as 3 to 4.

2. The complements of the parallelograms, which are about the diameter of any parallelogram, are equal to one another. 8

3. P and Q are any two points and A and B are any other two points on opposite sides of the straight line PQ. The triangle APQ is equal to the triangle BPQ and PQ or PQ produced cuts AB in C; prove that AC is equal to CB. 10

4. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and of the square on the line between the points of section. 17

If two chords in a circle cut each other at right angles, the sum of the squares on their segments is equal to the square on the diameter.

5. To draw a straight line from a given point without the circumference, which shall touch a given circle. 18

A quadrilateral circumscribing a circle has two of its sides parallel; show that each of the other two sides subtends a right angle at the centre.

6. Prove that the lines bisecting the angles of a regular pentagon meet in a point. 7

7. About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle. 7

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English— 25

(*a*) कनकभूषणसङ्ग्रहणोचितो

यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रणिधीयते ।

न स विराति न चापि हि शोभते

भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता ॥

(*b*) दरिद्रस्य परा मूर्तिस्तृष्णा न द्रविणाल्पता ।

जरद्वृषभः शम्भुस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥

(*c*) कृतासनपरिग्रहं तं सावित्री पप्रच्छ । आर्य कच्चित् कुशली कुमार इति । सोऽब्रवीत् । आयुष्मति कुशली स्मरति च भवत्योः । केवलममीषु दिवसेषु तनीयसीं तनुं बिभर्ति । अविज्ञापमाननिमित्तां च शून्यतां धत्ते । अयि कल्यमागमिष्यत्येव मालतीति नाम्ना वरवर्णिनी स्नेहभाजनं कुमारस्य वार्तां वो विज्ञापयि-

तुमिति। तच्छ्रुत्वा सावित्री पुनरप्यभ्यभाषत। महानुभावः खलु कुमारो येनैवमविज्ञायमाने क्षणदृष्टेऽपि जने परिचयमाबध्नाति। तस्य च गच्छतो यदृच्छया कथमप्यंशुकमिव मार्गलतायां मुहूर्तमस्मासु मनः समासक्तमासीत्। सोऽयमौदार्यातिशयः कोऽपि महात्मनामितरजनदुर्लभो येनोपकरणीकुर्वन्ति त्रिभुवनमिति।

2. (*a*) Name and analyse the compounds underlined in the above passages. 8

(*b*) Define बहुव्रीहि and distinguish it clearly from तत्पुरुष. What is a व्यधिकरण बहुव्रीहि?

3. Make corrections, where necessary, in the following sentences:— 10

(1) भोगानां स्पृहयालवो न मोक्षपदवीं लभन्ते।

(2) प्रभवति निजाय कन्यकाजनाय महाराजः।

(3) न किमपि त्वामधुना प्रत्याशृणोमि।

(4) अन्येषां पुत्राणां राम एव पितुः प्रेयानासीत्।

(5) धनिनं द्रव्यं याचितं भिक्षुकैः।

Assign reasons for your corrections wherever you can.

4. (*a*) Decline अष्टन्; 3

(*b*) Express in Sanskrit—

'One thousand one hundred and one gems.'

5. Give the feminine forms of— 4

अन्तर्वत्, मनु, अर्य, प्राङ्मुख, पङ्गु and हय.

6. Give the Nom. and Accu. plural, and Loc. singular of :— 8

यात् f, अहन्, अन्वच् n, एतद् f, साख, अर्वन्, सीमन् and स्त्री.

7. Write down— 8

(*a*) Imperfect 2nd person plural of —

जभ्, यस् with सम्, हन् with आ, दरिद्रा, वश्, मा and हा to abandon;

(*b*) Imperative 2nd person singular and plural of —

भी, शास्, इन्ध्, हु and स्तम्भ् (9th class).

8. Give— 12

(*a*) Perfect 2nd person plural of —

श्रि, भ्रस्ज्, क्षम्, त्रप्, दरिद्रा and फण्;

(*b*) Aorist 2nd person singular of —

द्वे, दृ, स्वंस्, स्था (Atm.) ग्रह् and तन्;

(*c*) Causative and Desiderative Present 3rd person singular of —

भी, रुह्, स्मृ and नश.

9. Translate into Sanskrit — 22

(*a*) The Judge counselled the witness to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(*b*) Poverty takes away so many means of doing good and produces so much inability to resist evil that it ought by all virtuous means to be avoided.

(*c*) But in the midst of his victories A'havamalla was tormented by a deep sorrow. For he had no heir. At last he formed the resolution to lay aside for a while all princely pomp, and to perform, together with his queen, severe penance in order to obtain a son through S'iva's favour. He, therefore, made over the kingdom to the care of his ministers and retired to a temple of S'iva. There the royal couple slept on the bare ground and entirely gave themselves up to devotional practices and to the services of the temple.

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.
[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

LATIN.

J. OLIVER, Esq.

1. What Latin prepositions govern two cases, and with what sense? 5

2 Conjugate the imperatives of *sum, eo, loquor*. From what verbs do the following participles come:—*actus, nactus, fatus, satus, fultus, adultus?* 8

3. Give the gender of trees, islands, mountains, rivers and winds in Latin, and mention any exceptions. 6

4. Give the gender and genitive case, singular and plural, of *apis, apex, cinis, humus, humor, nix, ver, vis, vitis, vulnus.* 5

5. What moods do *quanquam, quamvis, licet, quia, quum, dummodo, tanquam*, and *utinam* take? 7

6. Express in Latin— 14

(*a*) Is anyone at home?

(*b*) Not everyone can do this.

(*c*) The two brothers killed each other.

(*d*) My father taught me this.

(*e*) Do not conceal this from me.

(*f*) I am not persuaded it is so.

7. Translate into Latin— 30

The combat was speedily decided. The elephants, thrown into confusion by the first discharge of stones and arrows, turned upon the ranks they were placed to cover, and broke in pieces their array. The native cavalry were dismayed, and, losing their accustomed support, were the first to abandon the field. The legionary force made little further resistance; their camp was close in the rear, and they were content to seek shelter behind the entrenchments. Deserted by their officers, they looked in vain for a leader to direct the defence of their ramparts. No one had been left in command of their camp. The fugitives, seized with terror, threw away their arms, and betook themselves to the encampment which was near at hand.

8. Translate into English— 25

Habita oratione, exposcentibus militibus et studio pugnæ ardentibus, tuba signum dedit. Erat Crastinus evocatus in exercitu Cæsaris, qui superiore anno apud enm primum pilum in legione decima duxerat, vir singulari virtnte. Hic, signo dato, "Sequimini me," inquit, "manipulares mei qui fuistis, et vestro imperatori, quam constituistis. operam date; unum hoc prælium superest, quo confecto, et ille suam dignitatem, et nos nostram libertatem recuperabimus." Simul respiciens Cæsarem, "Faciam," inquit, "hodie, imperator, ut aut vivo mihi, aut mortuo gratias agas." Hæc quum dixisset, primus ex dextro cornu procurrit, atque eum electi milites circiter centum et viginti voluntarii ejusdem centuriæ sunt prosecuti. Inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus: sed Pompeieus suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent, neve se loco moverent aciemque ejus distrahi paterentur.

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What radical letters are substituted for a servile in a certain form of verbs? When and instead of what do they stand? Give examples. 8

(*b*) What different vowel points does ו as a prefix receive? When does it receive these? Give examples.

2. Give the feminine singular and plural of עִבְרִי and חֲמוֹר the plural of שׁוֹר, עַיִר, גְּדִי, שִׁבֹּלֶת, פִּילֶגֶשׁ and the plural construct of אִשָּׁה, בַּת, עַיִן 6

3. Decline הָעֵץ *the tree* and אַתְּ *thou* feminine. 6

4. Define Defective verbs. Give some verbs that are doubly defective. 4

5. (*a*) Give the infinitive, imperative, and participle of Kál of the verb : סָבַב 8

(*b*) Give the past and future of Niphal of the verb אָכַל

6. Give the English of יִפְדוּ, נִפְדָתָה, פָּדִיתָה, יִפְדֶּה, תִּפָּדֶה and the Hebrew of *I have redeemed them, Let us redeem, Redeem thou, And she shall be redeemed, When I redeem.* 8

7. Translate the following phrases into Hebrew :— 10

(*a*) And they both went together.

(*b*) And they said one to another.

(*c*) Let now a little water be fetched.

(*d*) What is your age.

(*e*) Return (fem.) to thy mistress.

8. Translate the following phrases into English :— 15

וַתֵּלֶךְ אֶסְתֵּר לָשׂוּחַ בַּשָּׂדֶה וַתָּשָׁב אֶל בֵּיתָהּ
וְהִנֵּה עַל הַשֻּׁלְחָן סַל תְּאֵנִים: וַתֹּאמֶר אֶל
אִמָּהּ לְמִי הַתְּאֵנִים הָאֵלֶּה וַתֹּאמֶר אִמָּהּ שִׁלְחָם
לָךְ מַתָּנָה רָחֵל אֲהוּבָתֵךְ: וַתֹּאמֶר אֶסְתֵּר מַה
טּוֹבָה אֲהוּבָתִי זֹאת אַף אֲנִי אֶתֵּן לָהּ אוֹת
אַהֲבָתִי עָלֶיהָ בִּכְתּוֹב לָהּ בַּסֵּפֶר כָּל לִבִּי:
וַתֹּאמֶר לָהּ אִמָּהּ הֲלֹא כָּל הַיּוֹם תֹּאכְלִי מִפְּרִי
הָאֲדָמָה: וְלָמָּה לֹא תִתְּנִי תּוֹדָה לָיְיָ יוֹם בּוֹ
תֹאכְלִי הַפֶּרִי הַהוּא כַּאֲשֶׁר אַתְּ נוֹתֶנֶת תּוֹדָה
עַתָּה אֶל אֲהוּבָתֵךְ: כִּי הוּא נָתַן כֹּחַ בָּאֲדָמָה
לְהוֹצִיא דְּשָׁאִים וִירָקוֹת לְזַרְעָם לְמִינֵיהֶם וְצִיצִים
וּפְרָחִים: הוּא מַמְטִיר מָטָר עַל הָאָרֶץ

לְהוֹלִידָהּ וּלְהַצְמִיחָהּ : וְעַתָּה זְכָרִי וְאַל
תִּשְׁכְּחִי לָתֵת הוֹדָה לְיָיָ בְּכָל עֵת וּלְהַלֵּל בְּכָל
לְבָבֵךְ אֶת שְׁמוֹ הָעֶלְיוֹן כִּי בְכָל עֵת יִגְמוֹל
טוֹבָה עִמָּנוּ :

9. Translate the following into Hebrew :— 25

And he heard the words of Laban's sons saying, Jacob hath taken away all that was our father's, and of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this glory. And Jacob beheld the countenance of Laban, and, behold, it was not towards him as before. And the Lord said unto Jacob, Return unto the land of thy fathers, and to thy kindred ; and I will be with thee. And Jacob sent and called Rachel and Leah to the field unto his flock. And said unto them, I see your father's countenance ; that it is not toward me as before ; but the God of my father hath been with me. And ye know that with all my power I have served your father. And your father hath deceived me, and changed my wages ten times ; but God suffered him not to hurt me.

10. Parse the following sentence :— 10

יְבָאוּנִי רַחֲמֶיךָ וְאֶחְיֶה כִּי תוֹרָתְךָ שַׁעֲשָׁעָי :

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JIJIBHAI PESTONJI MISTRI, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe briefly the primitive vowel marks, and show by examples that the meanings of words vary according to the nature of these marks. 4

2. (*a*) What is the force of the initial م in words like 6

مسجد — منزل — مشرق — مکتب, &c.,

and how is this force expressed with regard to nouns of Persian origin ?

(*b*) What do the following suffixes denote ?

(noun and adjective) کار — زار — سار — وار

and ور فام

3. Distinguish between — 8

(*a*) مصدر جامد and مصدر منصرف

(*b*) ضمیر متصل and ضمیر منفصل

(*c*) اسم ظرف مرکّب and اسم صفت مرکّب

(*d*) اسم حالیہ and اسم فاعل

4 (*a*) How do you account for the various exceptions to the general rules for forming imperatives ? 6

(*b*) Give with meanings the imperative forms of the following verbs :—

سفتن — گسستن — کاستن — کافتن — غنودن — گسیختن

5. Analyse the following compound words, give their meanings, and also the meanings of their component parts :— 6

خرچنگ — دارالشفا — روزنامہ — خرگاہ — سخن چین — کامران

6. Explain clearly with examples the following kinds of اضافت :— 8

اضافت حقیقی — اضافت توصیفی — اضافت ظرفی — اضافت مقلوبی

What do you understand by فک اضافت ?

7. Give with meanings the plural forms of— 8

امام — فقیر — صندوق — جاسوس — قیصر — نقطہ — روح — عدو

8. What do you understand by— 4

حرف ختم کلام — حرف مبہم — حرف تنبیہ and حرف زاید

9. Translate into English :— 25

یکی از ملوک را مدّت عمرش سپری شد و قایم مقام نداشت وصیت کرد کہ بامدادان نخستین کسی کہ در شہر در آید تاج شاهی بر سر وی نہند و تفویض مملکت بدو کنند اتفاقًا اول کسی کہ از در شہر در آمد گدای بود کہ ہمہ عمر لقمہ اندوختہ و خرقہ دوختہ ارکان دولت و اعیان حضرت وصیت ملک بجا آوردند و مفاتیح قلاع و خزاین بدو تسلیم کردند و تاج شاهی بر سرش نہادند مدّتی مملکت راند تا بعضی از امرائی دولت گردن

از اطاعت او بر پیچیدند و ملوک از هر طرف بمنازعت بر خاستند و بمقاومت لشکر آراستند فی الجمله سپاه و رعیت بهم بر آمدند و برخی از اطراف بلاد از قبضهٔ تصرّف او بدر رفت درویش از این واقعه خسته خاطر همی بود تا یکی از دوستان قدیمش که در حالت درویشی قرین او بود از سفر باز آمد اورا در چنان مرتبه دید گفت منّت خدایرا عزّ و جل که بخت بلندت یاوری کرد و اقبال رهبری نمود که گلت از خار و خارت از پای بدر آمد تابدین پایه رسیدی

10. Translate into Persian :— 25

A Fakir was wandering by the river side one afternoon when he saw a barge approaching. He enquired, as he was wont to do, what was in the barge. The man replied, "Only earth." The Fakir suspecting that the man had lied unto him, prayed that God would grant this man's answer to be correct. God heard the prayer, and the whole cargo of sugar was changed into earth. Soon after this another barge came along. "What cargo have you ?" said the Fakir. "Earth" answered the man. This reply was true, and the Fakir prayed again that if it were true, that God would turn it all into sugar. This prayer also was granted.

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

FRENCH.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English— 5

   (1) N'importe, je n'en peux mais, je n'irai pas plus avant.

   (2) Il est venu, mais vient de partir.

   (3) Veuillez ne pas m'en vouloir.

2. Translate into French— 10

   (1) In short, we are too late.

   (2) Excuse me, Sir, but I think you are wrong.

   (3) Will you be so kind as to explain to me how it happened.

   (4) You do not know him; his temper is bad, but his character is still worse.

3. Write the following numbers in letters :— 5

   (1) en l'an 1789.

   (2) 260 chevaux.

   (3) 400 hommes.

   (4) 11000 moutons.

4. State the difference between : 5

   (1) Une brave femme and un jeune homme brave.

   (2) Mon grand cheval, and les grands poètes de notre siècle.

   (3) Compter ses écus and compter sur quelqu 'un.

   (4) Plus tôt and plutôt.

   (5) Cette dentelle est vieille and cette dentelle est ancienne.

5. Write the following :— 5

   (1) Future present of rappeler.

   (2) Subjunctive present of vouloir.

   (3) Subjunctive pluperfect of se souvenir.

(4) Indicative present of venir (interrogatively and negatively).

6. Translate into English :— 10

(1) La femme que j'ai vu peindre.

(2) La femme que j'ai vue peindre.

(3) Ces enfants obéissant à leurs parents sont des enfants obéissants.

Put into good French :—

Elles ont été arrêté, les chemins ayant étés défoncé et leur voiture se étant brisé.

Elles avait manque la diligence qui n'avait pu arrivé parcequ 'on l'avait retenu au relais précédent ; elle ont dus marcher nus pied pendant une demie heure.

7. Give the feminine of : 5

Vieux, natif, bénin, grec, feu le roi ;

and the plural of

Cheval, bail, bijou, chou, aieul, voix, ours.

8. What preposition require the following verbs :— 5

Se rappeler, se souvenir, répondre, ôter, approuver, punir, se défier, remercier, rire.

9. Translate into English :— 30

Phédon a les yeux creux, le teint echauffé, le corps sec, et le visage maigre : il dort peu, et d'un sommeil fort léger ; il est abstrait, rêveur, et il a avec de l'esprit l'air d'un stupide ; il oublie de dire ce qu'il sait, ou de parler d'événements qui lui sont connus : et, s'il lef ait quelquefois, il s'entire mal ; il croit peser à ceux à qui il parle ; il conte brièvement, mais froidement ; il ne se fait pas écouter, il ne fait pas rire : il applaudit, il sourit à ce que les autres lui disent, il est de leur avis ; il court, il vole pour leur rendre de petits services : il est complaisant, flatteur, empressé ; il est mystérieux sur ses affaires, quelquefois menteur ; il est superstitieux, scrupuleux, timide ; il marche doucement et légèrement ; il semble craindre de fouler la terre ; il marche les yeux baissés ; et il n 'ose les lever sur ceux qui passent : il n'est jamais du nombre de ceux qui forment un cercle pour discourir ; il se met derrière celui qui parle, recueille furtivement ce qui se dit, et il se retire si on le regarde. Il n'occupe point de lieu, il ne tient point de place ; il va les épaules serrées, le chapeau abaissé sur les

yeux pour n être point vu ; il se replie et se renferme dans son manteau : il n'y a pas de rues ni de galeries si embarassées et si remplies de monde, où il ne trouve moyen de passer sans effort et de se couler sans être aperçu : si on le prie de s'asseoir, il se met à peine sur le bord d'un siége ; il parle bas dans la conversation et il articule mal ; il n'ouvre la bouche que pour répondre : il tousse, il se mouche sous son chapeau ; il crache presque sur soi, et il attend qu'il soit seul pour éternuer, ou, si cela lui arrive, c'est à l'insu de la compagnie ; il n'en coute à personne ni salut, ni compliment. Il est pauvre.

La Bruyère.

11. Translate into French— 20

"Pere Janson, did you ever kill anybody?" The old cobbler dropped his boot, held up his hands and stared open-mouthed at his questioner. Jeannette sat still in the same thoughtful position, her chin resting in her hands.

"Heaven forbid, Mademoiselle."

"But you might, you know," she said unmoved. "I have."

"You, Mademoiselle !"

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

J. A. DAGAMA, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Portuguese the following :— 20

The reputation which Dr. Wilson had gained in the circles of the learned of Europe by his work on the Parsee Religion was increased, when his *Lands of the Bible* appeared, and, during his occasional visits to London, caused his society to be sought by men like Lord Castlereagh, afterwards fourth Marquis of Londonderry, who had himself been travelling in the East. In the addresses of 1869 and 1870 to Dr. Wilson, the public and the Asiatic Society of Bombay thus sum up contemporary opinions on these two books :—Your learned and comprehensive work on the religion of the Parsees, published on the eve of your journey to

Europe in 1843 was recognised by the few scholars then competent to form an opinion, as the most complete investigation of the sacred writings of the Parsees, that had up to that time appeared. Professor Westergaard of Copenhagen, whose own valuable labours in this branch of Oriental research are so well known, thankfully recognised the value of the services you had rendered himself, which he said he valued, the more from the prominent place you hold amongst Oriental philologists, and for your having signally contributed to the furtherance of acquaintance with the Zoroastrian lore.

2. Translate into English the following :— 20

Fazer grandes avenidas, bellos passeios, estradas para logares incriveis, será muito bonito e bom, mas é depois de se acudir ao mais necessario, e neste caso appellamos para a opinião do illustre parlamentar, aquem foi commettido o pedido, e para todas as pessoas que aqui teem vindo, se acham rasoavel que um cidadão se constipe n'um desses passeios, ou apanhe algum tipho, ao longo dessa estrada inutil, e depois venha para a hospedaria estar sujeito á pobre ambulancia do hotel Universal, e ás prescripçoens dos barbeiros da terra, e depois, quando tanto nacionaes como estrangeiros aqui vierem, e queiram tomar um banho, encontrem umas espeluncas indecentes e doentias, onde não será a premeira vez que o infeliz saia de dores rheumaticas que antes de la ir não tinha. Na nossa humilde opinião, oque a cidade primeiro necessita, é da reforma radical do estabelecimento dos banhos que estão immundos e repellentes.

3. What is meant by *substantivos proprios*, *communs*, and *collectivos?* Give examples. 6

4. Can ever the *substantivos proprios* be used as *substantivos communs*, and if so, give examples. 4

5. What is the rule to know the *substantivos*. 5

6. What is meant by *numero grammatical*, and how is the plural of the nouns in Portuguese formed? Mention the exceptions to the general rule. 10

7. Give some nouns, which have no singular in Portuguese. 5

8. When in a sentence there are *substantivos* of different render, what should be the *terminação* of the adjective referring them? Give examples. 5

9. Distinguish between— 10

(*a*) *Critica* and *censura*; (*b*) *morada*, *habitação*, *residencia*; (*c*) *memoria*, *lembrança*, *recordação* and *reminiscencia*, (*d*) *sempre* and *continuamente*; (*e*) *attestar* and *certificar*, (*f*) *crer em Deos* and *crer a Deos*; (*g*) *orgulho*, *vaidade* and *presumpção*; (*h*) *envelhecer* and *envelhentar*.

10. Write in Portuguese the following figures :— 10

4354698324256361.

11. Give the first person of the *presente*, *preterito perfeito*, and *preterito mais que perfeito* of the verbs *Fazer*, *Ver*, *Querer*, *Saber*, and *Trazer*. 5

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

MARATHI.

DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How are the following words derived :— 6

कैरी, चिरकदान, फिरंगी, कोरान्न, नेमाड, वरण, वाडी, बंदूक, हर्दू, निमकहराम.

2. Give the different significations of the prefix वे with instances, and explain fully the following :— 20

(*a*) युद्धास तोड लागलें.

(*b*) यानें बाजू संभाळिली.

(*c*) हौदाखालीं झाला.

(*d*) त्याच्या नांवाचा डंका झाला.

(*e*) माझ्या मणगटास केस नाहीं आले.

(*f*) ते कामास आले.

(*g*) त्यानें कस्त केली.

दंडास गोणी काय कोणी बांधिली आहे.

(*i*) श्रमी हेऊं नको.

Parse the words underlined in the above.

3. Give the Instr. sing. and Voc. sing. of the following :— 6

भाऊ, खाबू, कणीस, वांसरूं, सरकी, भोरपो, सुरवार and जरा.

4. Name and dissolve the following compounds :— 13

पीतवसन, कृपाप्रसाद, अव्यय, अन्याय, प्रश्नोत्तरें, गतवय, उपनयन, सावयव, and पाटपाणी

5. Define रूप, अर्थ, अव्यय and कारक and distinguish between भावा and भावकर्तृक and प्रयोजक and शक्य. 6

6. Give the second pers. pl. in रीतिवर्तमान, भविष्यभूत and वर्तमान भविष्य of खाणे, बोलणें and चालणें in विध्यर्थ and संकेतार्थ. 4

7. Translate the following into English :— 20

ज्या महाराष्ट्रदेशाच्या राज्यरूपी वृक्षाचें बीजारोपण करून त्यास आज चाळीस वर्षें सतत मेहनत घेऊन मीं पाणी घातले, तो राज्यवृक्ष अकस्मात् तुटून पडण्याचा समय आला आहे ! आणि त्यास तो-

डणारा तरी कोण—तर प्रत्यक्ष माझा मुलगा ! ज्या मुसलमानांनीं आमच्या धर्माचा छळ केला म्हणून त्यांच्याशीं मीं लहानपणापासून वैर बांधिलें, ज्यांनीं आमच्या डोक्यावर पाय देऊन आम्हांस गुलाम बनविलें म्हणून त्यांच्याशीं झगडण्याकारितां मीं हातांत तरवार धरिली, त्या यवनांशीं हा माझा शहाणा पोर मैत्री करून राज्य मिळवूं पाहतो ! असा कसारे तूं कुलांगार कार्टा निपजलास ! माझ्याच उदरीं जन्म पावलास या तुला दुसरी कोठें जागा नव्हती ? तूं जन्मलास तेव्हांच कां मेला नाहींस ? म्हणजे हे खेळ पाहाणें तरी माझ्या नशिबीं आलें नसते ! तुला एवढा राज्यलोभ होता तरी माझ्या हाडवऱ्यांचें साह्य घेऊन मला धरण्याचा प्रयत्न तूं करावयाचा नव्हतास ! माझें आतां उतार वय होत चाललें; शक्ति क्षीण झाली; दिवसें दिवस राज्यकारभाराची दगदग व काळजी माझ्यानें झेपत नाहींशी झाली आहे. आतां मी फार दिवस वांचत नाहीं हें उघड आहे.

8. Translate into Maráthi the following:— 25

This lesson time will teach to all alike. But history ought surely in some degree, if it is worth any thing, to anticipate the lessons of time. We shall all no doubt be wise after the event; we study history that we may be wise before the event. Why should we not now form an opinion about the destiny of our colonies and of our Indian Empire? That destiny, we may be sure, will not be decreed arbitrarily. It will be the result of the working of those laws which it is the object of political science to discover. When the

event takes place, this will be visible enough; all will see more or less clearly that what has happened could not but happen. But if so, the students of political science ought to be able to foresee, at least in outline, the event while it is still future.

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

GUJARATHI.

NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Give three nouns with their meanings— 6

(*a*) of masculine gender ending in ુ.

(*b*) of feminine gender ending in ો.

(*c*) of feminine gender ending in ૂ.

(*d*) of neuter gender ending in ુ.

2. Fully decline the pronouns હું and તું. 6

3. Give two compound verbs with their meanings formed by the combinations— 6

(*a*) Of nouns and simple verbs.

(*b*) Of adjectives and simple verbs.

(*c*) Of simple verbs and simple verbs.

4. (*a*) Remove the Anuswár from the tops of the first letters of the following words and give the meanings of the original and of the words you thus get :— 10

૧. રંગ. ૨. બંગ ૩. નગ. ૪. બંગ.

(*b*) Remove ખા from the first letters of the following words and give the meanings of the words you thus get as well as of the original words :—

૧. રાજ. ૨. ખાગ. ૩. ખાપ. ૪. માન.

(c) Remove ઇ from the last letters of the following words and give the meanings of the words you thus get as well as of the original words.

૧. જરી. ૨. મોતી. ૩. લોટી. ૪. કોટી.

5. Translate and explain in English the following :— 12

(૧) માગ્યાવગર મા પણ ના પીરસે ને બોલ્યાવગર બોર ન વેચાય.

(૨) હું તમારા કાચા સુતરનો બાંધેલો છું માટે જરા પણ ફીકર કરશો નહી.

(૩) દગો કોઇનો સગો નથી માટે ખાડો બોદશે તેજ પડશે.

(૪) આ દેહ પાણીનો પરપોટો છે માટે કચ્ચા કાળને માટે કાળું ધોળું કરવું ?

(૫) સઉથી મોટી સરદારી દીનતા છે.

6. Write a short essay (not exceeding ten lines) in Gujaráthi the last sentence in which should be— 10

માટે સાચાનો બેલી પરમેશ્વર છેજ.

7. Translate and fully analyze the following:— 10

દક્ષિણ દેશમાં મહીલા નામે નગ્ર, ત્યાંહાં જાચકને કલ્પવૃક્ષ (મનમાં ઇચ્છેલું આપનાર વૃક્ષ) સરખો, સર્વને દાનમાન આપીને સંતુષ્ટ કરતો, સર્વ રાજાઓમાં મોટો, ચઉદ વિદ્યા ગુણ જાણુ, સઘળી કળામાં પ્રવીણ, એવો અમરશક્તિ નામે રાજા હતો.

8. Translate into English the following:— 20

જાતી વિભાગપ્રમાણે શૂદ્ર તથા હલકી જાતના લોકોને, બ્રાહ્મણ, તથા રજપૂત, ઇત્યાદિકોમાં માન મળે ન-

હી; ખેતીવાડી તથા બીજી મજુરીનું કામ કરીને પોતાનું ગુજરાન કરે તેથી તેમને દ્રવ્ય સંગ્રહ તથા સુખ થોડાં હતાં. એ લોકોએ ઇંગ્લિશના લસ્કરમાં રેહેવાની આબરૂ જાણી; અને તેમને મોટા અધિકાર તથા ચાકરીની મુદત ભરાઇ રુક્યા ઉપરાંત બેઠાં મુસારો વગેરે મળવાં માંડયાં, તેથી કરીને તેઓ પોતાના મુલખમાં પ્રતિષ્ઠા પામવા લાગ્યા; અને સર્વ પ્રકારે પોતાના ધણીની ચાકરી ધ્યાનથી બજાવવી એમાં તેઓને ભૂષણ અથવા શોભા લાગવા માંડી.

ઇંગ્લિશની થોડી ફોજે હિંદુસ્થાનના સંસ્થાનિકોના મોટા મોટા લસ્કરનો પરાજય કેવો કરયો એ સમજવાને કવાયત, એટલે યુધ્ધની શિક્ષાથકી કામ કેટલું થાય છે એ ધ્યાનમાં આણવું જોઇએ. જેમ શરારને તાલીમ તેમ ફોજને કવાયત છે; જેવો સાધારણ જબરો પુરૂષ તાલીમના યોગે કરીને દસ પાચને મારે, તેમ શિખવેલી ફોજ તેના કરતાં અતિઘણી અણશિખવેલી ફોજ તેને હઠાવી દેછે.

9. Translate into Gujaráthi the following :— 20

In extenuation of our national ignorance of swimming, we have not even the excuse that the acquisition of the art is difficult. On the contrary, it is one of the most easily acquired of accomplishments. The one secret of it is confidence, though, like most other things, it is best learned young. There is no reason why it should not—on the contrary, on the ground both of health and of saving life, there is every reason why it should—be made a necessary part of the education of young people of both sexes and of all classes. At Eton and some other schools, it is systematically taught; but it would be far cheaper, and more useful than many of the things for which parents cheerfully pay as 'extras' in

private establishments: whilst in these days, when we are concerning ourselves so greatly about the education of the masses, and paying such a price for the privilege, swimming would certainly be a far more useful subject to form one of the items of Board School education than many of the things for which the long suffering ratepayer is now compelled to put his hand in his pocket.

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER

[12 NOON TO 3 P M]

CANARESE.

Rão Bahádur JAYASAYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Mention the names of the five classes into which the consonants are divided. Mention the component parts of ಕ್ಷ and also the names of the classes to which the parts belong respectively. 9

2 What affixes are joined to nouns— 9

(*a*) to denote the agent, doer, or constant practice;

(*b*) to denote possession;

(*c*) to make neuter and abstract nouns?

Examples to accompany your replies.

3. Give the instances in which the addition of ಕೊಳ್ಳು to gives verbs a different signification, and those in which it does not. Mention some of the uses of ಅನ್ನು or ಎನ್ನು, with examples to illustrate your replies. 8

4 What (1) does the past tense, in the affirmative mood, express when used for the future; and what (2) the future tense, when used for the present and past? What (3) does the contingent future express? Reply with examples. 9

5. Parse fully and accurately the words *underlined* in the Canarese passage given in the next question for translation into English. 15

6. Translate the following into English :— 25

ಒಂದು ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹುಲಿಯು ಬೋನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹುಲಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಶೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಣದಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಬಹು ತರವಾಗಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣನು 'ವಿಷಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು' ಎಂಬದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಂದರಿಯುವೆ, 'ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಸಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು' ಎಂಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಆ ಹುಲಿಯ ಬೋನಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಬಾಗಲ ಹಲಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಯತ್ನಿದನು. ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ಆ ಹುಲಿಯು ಓಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣನನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಹಾರಿಬಂದು ಚುಜವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಒಂದು ನರಿಯು ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಕೋಡುಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತಿದ್ದು, ಇವರ ವಾಂಗ್ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಮಂದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಓ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಾರರೇ, ಹುಲಿಯು ಆ ಬೋನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದದ್ದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? ಈ ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣನು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ? ಈ ಎರಡು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಈ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿತು. ಆ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಹುಲಿ ಕ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಬೋನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೀಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಇದ್ದೆನೆಂದು ಮುಂಚಿನಂತೆ ಬೋನಿನೊಳಗೆ ತೂರಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಆಗ ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಬೋನಿನ ಬಾಗಲನ್ನು ಯಥಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಡ್ರಪಡಿಸಿ, ನರಿಯು ಬೋನಿನ ಹತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು, ಹುಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನೀನಂತೂ ಬೋನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಇದ್ದೀಯಲ್ಲ, ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣನು ಯಾವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದನು, ಹೇಳೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದೇ ದಾರೀಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದನೆಂದು ಹುಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ-

ಶು. ನರಿಯು ಸರಿ ಸರಿ, ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ತೀರಿತು, ನೀನು ಹೀಗೇ ಇರು, ಅವನು ಹಾಗೇ ಹೋಗಲಿ, ಎಂದು ಕೂಗಿ ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣನನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ದುಷ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಪಾಯ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವದು, ಆ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಉಪಾಯದಿಂದ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

7. Translate the following into English :— 25

Hugh Miller said the only school in which he was properly taught was "that world-wide school in which toil and hardship are the severe but noble teachers." He who allows his application to falter, or shirks his work on frivolous pretexts, is on the sure road to ultimate failure. Let any task be undertaken as a thing not possible to be evaded, and it will soon come to be performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. Charles IX. of Sweden was a firm believer in the power of will, even in youth. Laying his hand on the head of his youngest son when engaged on a difficult task, he exclaimed : "He *shall* do it! he *shall* do it!" The habit of application becomes easy in time, like every other habit. Thus persons with comparatively moderate powers will accomplish much, if they apply themselves wholly and indefatigably to one thing at a time. Fowell Buxton placed his confidence in ordinary means and extraordinary application; realizing the scriptural injunction, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might;" and he attributed his own success in life to his practice of "being a whole man to one thing at a time."

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P. M.]

HINDU'STA'NI.

Khán Bahádur HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the following idioms, and use them in sentences :—

انگشت نما ہونا—دو چار ہونا—کافور ہو

جانا—ہفت ہشت کرنا—زمانہ سازی کرنا

2. Give at least three derivatives from each of the following roots, with their meanings :— 4

درس and عرف

3. Give the different meanings of دام — کانٹا — 4

خصم and حریف

4. Into how many senses is the infinitive used? Give examples. 3

5. Explain and give examples of جملۂ شرطیہ and 4

جملۂ معترضہ

6. Distinguish between (*a*) بے—نا—لا (*b*) نہ— 4

نہیں and مت

7. What are the following personages famous for, and use them in sentences :— 5

خضر—مجنون—یوسف—رستم—حاتم

8. Write a short letter to a friend on the growth and progress of the Hindustáni language. 8

9. How is the word اپنا used? Give examples. 3

10. Parse in Hindustáni :— 6

نوشیروان کا عدل مشہور ہی

and in English :—

لقمان سا حکیم آج تک پیدا نہیں ہوا

11. Paraphrase and translate the following couplet :— 5

سونا لینے پی گئے سونا کر گئے دیس۔
سونا ملا نہ پی پھرے روپا ہو گئے کیس۔

12. Translate into English :— 20

جسوقت کہ خدایتعالي نے تمام ستارون
کو پیدا کیا ان مین سے آفتاب کو عالم کے
واسطے چراغ بنایا اور اسکي حرارت کو
مخلوقات کي حیات کا سبب کیا - تمام عالم
مین یہہ آفتاب اسطرح ہي جیسے جسم مین
دل ہوتا ہي - جسطرح کہ دل سے حرارت
غریزي پیدا ہوکر جسم مین پھیلتي ہي اور
وہي سبب زندگاني کا ہي اسیطرح آفتاب کي
حرارت سے بھي خلایق کو فایدہ ہوتا ہي *
بعضون کو جو کبھي اسکے باعث کسي جہت
سے فساد و نقصان لاحق ہوتا ہی - تو خالق کو
لازم نہین کہ ان کے واسطے اسکو موقوف
کرکے اکثر عالم کو فیض عام اور فایدۂ تام
سے محروم رکھے

یہي حال زحل و مریخ اور تمام ستارون
کا ہي کہ انکے باعث صلاح و فلاح عالم کي ہي -

اگرچہ بعضي منحوس ساعتون مين گرمي يا
سردي کي زيادتي سے بعضون کو نقصان
پہنچتا ہي * اسيطرح بادلون کو اللہ تعالي
خلايق کي منفعت کے واسطے ہر ايک طرف
بھيجتا ہي - اگرچہ بعضے وقت انکے سبب
حيوانات کو رنج ہوتا ہي يا کثرت سيلابي
سے غريبون کے گھر خراب ہو جاتے ہين *

13. Translate into Hindustáni,— 25

After this my brother replaced the bags in the same spot. One of the blind men then said, there was no occasion for them to spend anything for supper that night, as he had received from the charity of some good people sufficient provisions for all three; he instantly took out of his wallet some bread, cheese, and fruit, and put all of them upon a table. They then began to eat, and the robber, who sat on the right hand of my brother, chose the best, and ate of everything with them; but in spite of all the precaution he used to avoid making the least noise, Bakbak heard him chew, and instantly exclaimed, "We are lost, there is a stranger among us." While he was saying this, he stretched out his hand, and seized the robber by the arm. He then threw himself upon him, calling out thief! and giving him many blows with his fist. The other blind men also instantly called out and beat the robber, who on his part defended himself as well as he could. As he was both strong and active, and had the advantage of seeing where he planted his blows, he laid about him most furiously, first on one side and then the other, whenever he was able, and called out, "Thieves, robbers," more clamorously than his enemies.

FRIDAY 19TH NOVEMBER.

[12 NOON TO 3 P. M.]

SINDHI.

Khán Sáheb SADIKALLI FRAIDUNBEG MIRZA, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English :— 20

عيب جي انسانن ۾ ٿيندا آهن تن مان
بي احسان مندي هڪڙو تمام وڏو عيب
آهي - بديءَ جو بدلو بدي ڪرڻ عام رواج
آهي - انسان جي اندر ۾ جهڙو پيار ۽ رحم
خدا تعالى جا وڌل آهن تهڙي ڪاوڙ به
وڌل آهي ۽ اها ڪاوڙ تڏهن غلبو ڪري
ٿيِ جڏهن ڪنهن ماڻهو کي ٻي جي
ڏنگي ۽ اَوِلي هلت ڪري بڇان اچي ٿيِ
جنهن جو نتيجو اِهو ٿئي ٿو جو هو به ڏنگائي
ڪرڻ واري کي بدلي ڏيڻ جي ڪوشش
ڪري ٿو - هيءُ ڳالهه انصاف روءِ بي واجبي
نه چبئيِ - پر جو ماڻهو ڀلائي جي عيوض
چڱائيِ ڪرڻ ته ڇڏيو پر اُٽلندو بُرائي تي

ڪمر ٻڌي ۽ ٻُڇڙو چاهي ٿو تهن کي ڪيتري
قدر خراب سمجهڻ گهرجي —

2. When two names so sacred in the English Constitution as those of King and Parliament were placed in opposition, no wonder the people were divided in their choice, and were agitated with the most violent animosity and factions. The nobility and more considerate gentry dreading a total confusion of rank from the fury of the populace, enlisted themselves in defence of the monarch, from whom they received and to whom they communicated their lustre. The city of London, on the other hand, and most of the great corporations took part with the Par iament, and adopted with zeal those democratical principles on which the pretensions of that assembly were founded. 20

3. (a) Paraphrase the following in Sindhi, and parse the words underlined, 10

(b) Point out all the words that are of the Persian and Arabic origin.

ڪنهن جنهن پور پچائيا پنجين ڏيهن پئي -
اندر آديسن کي سورن شاخ کئيِ - محبت
جي ميدان ۾ لاشڪ پيالهي - ساري رات
سيد چوي تن گوندر منجهه گئيِ - ڪريو سيڻ
سهيِ - لڪا ڀڻن لوڪ ۾ —

4. Give Sindhi equivalents for— 10

1. Many cooks spoil the soup.
2. Let dogs delight with bark and bite.
3. Might is the right.
4. To throw pearls to the swine.
5. Where there is fire there is smoke.

5. Give the meaning and application of the following :— 10

1 پنجئي گهه ۾ 2 هڪ ٻانهي ٻيو ٻرو

3 پهاڄ خاطر وِهُ کائڻ 4 اُڌاري جي

ماءُ ڪانه مُئي آهي 5 کوه جي مِٽي

کوه ڌاري 6 سانن وڙهندي ٻوڙن

جو کو

6. Give the etymology of the following words — 8

معصوم — شتر مرغ — مقياس الحرارت —

مدعي - ڳنوار - ڌرمسال - نِراس - ڪامورو —

7. (a) What are the roots from which the different tenses of verbs are formed in Sindhi :— 7

(b) Distinguish between نهي and نفي

8. (a) Give the signification of the following, with examples :— 7

حرڪت — تشبيهه — حرف عطف — ظرف

تميز — ضمير مُبهم

(b) How are different moods and voices expressed in Sindhi. Give examples.

9. Give the following forms from the verb 4

کائڻ :—

زمان حال مدامي ضمير واحد حاضر —

زمان ماضي متشڪي جمع متڪلم — مصدر

فعل مجهول - زمان مضارع فعل متعدي بالواسطه -

10. Give the pronominal affixes in Sindhi as used with nouns and verbs. Give examples. 4

SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;

NANABHAI ARDESIR MOOS, B.Sc.(Edin.), L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully the terms *force*, *state of equilibrium*, *component* and *resultant* of forces. 10

A ship is anchored to two buoys by chains which make an angle of 60° with each other. The strain on each chain is 2,000 lbs.; find the force of the stream.

2. Find an expression to determine the *true* weight of a body with a balance of unequal arms. 8

A substance is weighed from both arms of an 'unequal' balance and its apparent weights are 9 and 16 kilogrammes; find the ratio between the arms.

3. On a smooth incline a body can always be supported by a force less than its own weight when the force acts along the plane of the incline. Explain fully how this happens. 9

If the force is applied parallel to the plane, what maximum weight can be supported on a plane inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon by a man who is just strong enough to lift vertically a weight of a maund?

4. Give two methods of obtaining Nitrogen from atmospheric air. How would you detect the presence of CO_2 and H_2O in it? 10

If an atmosphere contains twenty-five per cent. of its weight of oxygen, how many pounds of carbon must be burnt to remove all oxygen from 576 lbs. of air?

5. Give in symbols the action of Hydrochloric Acid on Zinc. Name the products, and give the principal characteristics of the *gas* produced. 7

6. What is the law of multiple proportions? Illustrate it by any two series of examples. 7

7. State the three laws of Kepler, and mention what important conclusion Newton arrived at from the third law. 9

8. Which of the planets are attended by satellites? Name them and say how many has each. 7

9. Give the general conditions under which eclipses *lunar* and *solar* occur; and explain clearly why do we have sometimes *partial* and at other times *total* eclipses. 8

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	In English.
G. W. Forrest, B.A.	
H. Littledale, B.A.	
C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	In Sanskrit.
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A.	
Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, B.A.	
Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, B.A.	
C. W. Chitty, B.A.	In Latin.
H. P. Hodson, M.A.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Signor O. S. Pedraza	In French.
Sorabji Manikji Kanga, M.A., LL.B.	In Persian.
Najmudin Tyabji, Esq.	
M. Macmillan, B.A.	In History and in Logic.
J. DeC. Atkins, B.A., C. S.	
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	In Mathematics.
T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B.	
Chintáman Vinayak Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.	In Natural Science.
Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.	

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;
H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; C. H. CANDY, B.A. LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GOLDSMITH—*The Good-natured Man. She stoops to conquer.*
AUSTEN—*Pride and Prejudice.*

SECTION I.

1. Contrast the domestic and social life of English people as depicted in this novel with that of Hindus. 10

2. Describe the characters of Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet, quoting illustrative incidents. 6

3. By whom and when were pride and prejudice felt in this story? Describe how these two feelings were gradually conquered. 8

SECTION II.

4. (*a*) Give the etymology and meaning of— 10

Etiquette, caprice, detestable, clue, sanguine, panegyric.

(*b*) Discuss any points of grammar or idiom in the following:—

(1) It will then be publicly seen that on both sides we meet only as common and indifferent acquaintance.

(2) Anxious and uneasy, the period that passed in the drawing-room, before the gentlemen came, was wearisome and dull to a degree that almost made her uncivil.

(3) No arguments shall be wanting on my part, that may comfort you, under a circumstance that must be of all others most afflicting to a parent's mind.

(4) If we were able to learn what Wickham's debts have been, we shall exactly know what Mr. Gardiner has done for them.

5. Explain— 8

(*a*) Olive branch.

(*b*) Presence of mind.

(*c*) These are home questions.

(*d*) The young lady who does the honours of this house.

(*e*) A most country-town indifference to decorum.

(*f*) His character was to speak for itself.

SECTION III.

6. Paraphrase so as to bring out clearly the meaning of the idiomatic phrases and allusions :— 20

(*a*) Elizabeth soon perceived that though this great lady was not in the commission of the peace for the county, she was a most active magistrate in her own parish, the minutest concerns of which were carried to her by Mr. Collins ; and whenever any of the cottagers were disposed to be quarrelsome, discontented, or too poor, she sallied forth into the village to settle their differences, silence their complaints, and scold them into harmony and plenty.

(*b*) "They battled it together for a long time, which was more than either the gentleman or lady concerned in it deserved. But at last your uncle was forced to yield, and instead of being allowed to be of use to his niece, was forced to put up with only having the probable credit of it, which went sorely against the grain ; and I really believe your letter this morning gave him great pleasure, because it required an explanation that would rob him of his borrowed feathers, and give the praise where it was due. But, Lizzy, his must go no farther than yourself or Jane at most.

SECTION IV.

7. Give the *dramatis personæ* of the Good Natured Man and a brief account of the Act in the Comedy which most interests you. 8

8. Give a short sketch of the plot of "She Stoops to Conquer." 8

9. Tell the chief facts in the life of Goldsmith, including names and dates of his writings. 4

10. Contrast the character of Croaker and Tony Lumpkin. 8

11. Explain the following :— 10

(*a*) This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable but an arrant jade in the journey.

(*b*) Very good circuit weather in the country.

(*c*) And you have an argument in your cup, old gentleman, better than any in Westminster Hall.

(*d*) This is all but the whining end of a modern novel.

(*e*) He will persuade you that his mother was an Alderman and his aunt a Justice of the Peace.

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

HISTORY.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe concisely the condition of the more important Greek States at the time of the accession of Philip of Macedon. 10

2. How do you account for the sudden rise of Macedonia to supremacy? 10

3. What part did the Persians take in the Social War? 10

4. Give an account of the siege of Byzantium by Philip. 10

5. Can you give any reasons why the Athenians should or should not have been guided by the First Philippic? How had matters changed when the Second Philippic was delivered? 10

6. Why did Alexander the Great go to Egypt? What did he do there? And what were the permanent results of his visit? 10

7. What arrangements did Alexander make for the Government of Macedonia during his absence in Asia? With what difficulties had Macedonia to contend during that time? 10

8. Draw a map showing the positions of Chæronea, Amphipolis, Sestos, Samos, Sardis. 5

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.;
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Viddhas'âlabhanjikâ; *Meghadûta and Ritusamhâra.*

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :— 7

(*a*) पश्चादुच्चैर्भुजतरुवनं मण्डलेनाभिलीनः
सान्ध्यं तेजो प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः।
नृत्यारम्भे हर पशुपतेरार्द्रनागाजिनेच्छां
शान्तोद्वेगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टभक्तिर्भवान्या ॥

(*b*) तारागणप्रवरभूषणमुद्वहन्ती
मेघावरोध (*vl.* मेघोपरोध) परिमुक्तशशाङ्कवक्त्रा।
ज्योत्स्नादुकूलममलं रजनी दधाना
वृद्धिं प्रयात्यनुदिनं प्रमदेव बाला ॥

Name and dissolve the compounds underlined.

2. Write short notes on the meaning, derivation or grammatical construction of the following :— 5

वामार्धजानि, पश्चार्धलम्बी, ऐरावत, बलाहक, सीधु,
अक्षय्य, पुष्पलावी, करण, निशीथ, काकलि.

3. Discuss the following sets of readings :— 4

(*a*) आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे मेघमाश्लिष्टसानुम्...
.....प्रशम..... .....

(*b*) गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नूनमाबद्धमाला.....
.....क्षमपरिचयं नू.....

(*c*) तत्संदेशैर्हृदयनिहितैरागतं त्वत्समीपम्
तत्संदेशाध्वृदयनिहितादा.....

(*d*) कान्तानन्द्युतिजुषामपिचोद्गतानाम्.....
.....मुषामचिरो.....

4. Explain carefully :— 7

(*a*) स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं
दिङ्नागानां पथि परिहरन् स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् ॥

(*b*) शुक्लापाङ्गैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः
प्रत्युद्यातः कथमपि भवान् गन्तु माशु व्यवस्येत् ॥

(*c*) हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौञ्चरन्ध्रम् ॥

(*d*) प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि ॥

(*e*) इषुभिरिव सुतीक्ष्णैर्मानसं मानिनीनां तुदति
कुसुममासोमन्मथोद्वेजनाय ॥

5. Write short syntactical notes on the following :— 4

(*a*) जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिम् ।

(*b*) गन्तव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणाम् ।

(*c*) वक्षस्यध्वश्रमविनयने तस्य शृङ्गे निषण्णः।

(*d*) कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति।

6. What is an अर्थान्तरन्यास? Give an example from the Meghaduta. Does the Meghaduta supply any historical evidence bearing on the date of the poet? Briefly indicate the modern position of the places which the cloud is requested to pass on his way to Alakâ from Rámgiri. 8

7. Translate into English :— 15

अपरेतु स्वार्थनिष्पादनपरै र्धनपिशितग्रासगृध्नैरास्थाननलिनविकैर्द्यूतं विनोद इति स्वदारपरित्यागोऽव्यसनितेति गुरुवचनावधीरणमपरप्रणेयत्वमित्यजितभृयता सुखोपसेव्यत्वमिति परिभवसहत्वं क्षमेति देवावमाननं महासत्त्वतेति बन्दिजननख्यातिर्यशइति तरलतोत्साहइत्यविशेषज्ञता पक्षपातित्वमिति दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयद्भिरन्तः स्वयमपि विहसद्भिः प्रतारणकुशलैर्धूर्तैरमानुषोचिताभिःस्तुतिभिः प्रतार्यमाणा वित्तमदमत्तचित्ता निश्चेतनतया तथैवेत्यात्म-न्यारोपितालीकाभिमाना मर्त्यधर्माणोऽपिदिव्यांशावतीर्णमिव सदैवतमिवातिमानुषमिवात्मानमुत्प्रेक्षमाणाः प्रारब्धदिव्योचितचेष्टानुभावाः सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयान्ति॥

SECTION II.

8. Explain fully, adding grammatical notes, the words जरती, यायावर, अन्तेवासिन्, सनाभि, सब्रह्मचारी, नृत्याप्यताम्, समुखीन, धात्रेयिका, हिमानी, नखंपचाः, सौत्रामणी दिक्. 8

9. (*a*) Give quotations from the Viddbas'alabhanjiká proving that Râjasékhra was a minute observer of nature. 8

(*b*) Give some of the strange similes you have met with in the Viddhas'alabhanjikâ.

(*c*) Quote a verse from the play which is both Sanskrit and Prâkrit.

10. (*a*) According to Râjasèkhara what time do pearls take to develope and attain their full growth and perfection? 8

(*b*) What is the difference between the dress worn by unmarried girls and that worn by married ones.

(*c*) What are or were the ladies of Kerala, Bâhlika, Lâta and Kuntala noted for?

(*d*) What evidence does the Viddhasálabhanjikâ afford of polygamy?

11. Explain the following words and expressions from the Viddahsálabhanjikâ :— 14

कुलगुरु, प्रतीकवृत्या, भोगावली, निस्तुषीकृत, सौविदल्ल, नागरत्व, संवित्, विचक्षिल, वाह्याली, मालतीकुसुमैः कुकूलं कल्पयिष्यासि, आसंघ, यदि काक्षरिकोक्षितत्पठैतत, मत्तवारणी, न खलुसोपानपङ्क्तिमन्तरेण वलभ्याः समारोहः, प्रग्रीव, पारदरसचुम्बितमिव सुवर्णमस्या लावण्यं क्रमाक्रान्तगौरत्वेन परिवारितं पाण्डुभावेन, रीतिरिव कनकत्वमुपगता, यत्कङ्केलितरोदोहदं यच्च भगवांस्त्रिलोचनः शीर्षे समुद्वहति, आतृप्ति पिबेतां श्रवसी रसायनम्.

12. Translate into Sanskrit :— 15

A merchant having some money due to him set out on horse-back to receive it accompanied by his dog. Having settled the business he tied the bag of money before him and began to return home. The merchant after riding some miles alighted to rest himself under a tree, and taking the

bag of money in his hand laid it down by his side. But on remounting he forgot it. The dog observing this ran to fetch the bag; but it was too heavy for it to drag along It then ran after its master and by barking and howling tried to tell him of his mistake The merchant did not understand these signs; but the dog went on with its efforts and after trying in vain to stop the horse it at last began to bite his heels.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER

[2 P M TO 5 P M.]

LATIN

C. W CHITTY, B.B; H P. HODSON, M A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LIVY—*Book VI*,

OVID—*Metamorphoseon, VIII*, 1—588.

1 Translate with short explanatory notes where necessary :— 30

(*a*) Non enim jam orationes modo M Manlii, sed facta popularia in speciem, tumultuosa eadem, qua mente fierent, intuenti erant Centurionem, nobilem militaribus factis, judicatum pecuniæ quum duci videsset, medio foro cum caterva sua accurrit et manum injecit, vociferatusque de superbia patrum ac crudelitate feneratorum et miseriis plebis, vi tutibus ejus viri fortunaque "Tum vero ego" inquit "nequicquam hac dextra Capitolium arcemque servarerim, si civem commilitonemque meum, tanquam Gallis victoribus captum, in servitutem ac vincla duci videam.' Inde rem creditori palam populo solvit libraque et ære liberatum emittit deos atque homines obtestantem ut M. Manlio, liberatori suo, parenti plebis Romanæ, gratiam referant.

(*b*) Vixdum perfunctum cum bello atrocior domi seditio excepit et per ingentia certamina dictator senatusque victus, ut rogationes tribunicià acciperentur; et comitia consulum adversa nobilitate habita quibus L. Sextius de plebe consul primus factus Et ne is quidem finis certaminum fuit. Quia patricii se auctores futuros negabant, prope secessionem plebis res terribilesque alias minas civilium

certaminum venit, quum tandem per dictatorem condicionibus se datæ discordiæ sunt concessumque ab nobilitate plebi de consule plebeio a plebe nobilitati de prætore uno qui jus in urbe diceret ex patribus creando.

What was the date of the events above referred to? Discuss shortly the position of affairs at Rome at that time.

(c) Q. Fabio simul primum magistratu abiit ab Cn. Marcio tribano plebis dicta dies est, quod (legatus) in Gallos ad quos missus erat orator contra jus gentium pugnasset.

2. Translate into Latin pros :— 25

The speech of Tullius was received on all sides by the mob with entreaties and cries that he would give them a standard to fight under and bid them take arms. The Dictator, who, though he little approved of the precedent thus set, thought the measure taken was a good one, withdrew as though he were about to comply with the soldiers' wishes. In private he enquired of Tullius what was the nature of the affair and how it came about. Tullius earnestly begged the Dictator not to suppose that he had forgotten that he was under military discipline, or that he was in any way unmindful of his own position or the general's high estate: his reason for not withdrawing himself from the leadership of that excited mob was that another might come forward, some such man as mobs thus stirred were wont to choose: as for himself he would never act but on the General's orders. At the same time, he said, the General should use all diligence to see that he had the army properly in check; it was impossible to separate men whose minds were wrought to such a pitch of excitement: they would certainly insist on taking orders as to the place and time of battle from him, if the General refused them.

As they were thus talking the herds which happened to be feeding outside the ramparts were being driven off by a Gaul, but were rescued from him by two Roman soldiers. The Gauls immediately hurled stones at them, whereupon a shout arose from the Roman Camp, and a forward rush was made from either side. The affair was not far from becoming a pitched battle, had it not been for the centurions who speedily separated the combatants.

3. Translate with short explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a) Exige pœnas ....
Nise pater: gaudete malis modo prodita nostris
Mœnia: nam fateor, merui; et sum digna perire
Me tamen exillis aliquis, quos impia læsi

Me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti crimine nostro,
Inseque is crimen? Scelus hoc patriæque patrique;
Officium tibi sit Te vere conjuge digna est,
Quæ torvum ligno decepit adultera taurum;
Dissortemque utero fœtum tulit Ecquid ad aures
Pervenient mea dicta tuas, an inania venti
Verba ferunt, idemque tuas ingrate carinas?

Narrate shortly the facts of the story from which the above lines are taken Who is the speaker and what was her end?

(*b*) Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati
Garrula ramosa prospexit ab ilice perdix,
Et plausit pennis testataque gaudia cantu est,
Unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis
Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, crimen
Namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara docendam
Progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis
Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta capacis
Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
Traxit in exemplum ferroque incidit acuto
Perpetuos dentes, et serræ reperit usum
Primus et ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo
Vinxit, ut æquali spatio distantibus illis
Altera pars staret, pars alt era duceret orbem.
Dædalio invidit, sacraque ex arce Minervæ
Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus At illum
Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas avemque
Reddidit et medio velavit in aere pennis.

(*c*) Utarque Acheloc domoque
Consilioque tuo, respondit et usus utroque est.
Pumice multicavo, nec levibus atria tophis
Structa subit Molli tellus erat humida musco
Summa lacunabant alterno murice concha.
Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso,
Discubueret oris Thæseus comitesque laborum.
Hac Ixionides illa Trœzenius heros
Parte Selex, raris jam sparsus tempora canis.
Quosque alios parili fuerat dignatus honore
Amius Acarnanum, lætissiuno hospite tanto.

(*d*) Quique æthera carpere possent
Credidit esse Deos,

Explain the use of the subjunctive in the above sentence

(*e*) Auratas mutavit vestibus atris What are the different constructions of "muto."

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give the chief peculiarities of the verb עֹ״ע 6

(*b*) Give the meaning and derivation of שְׂרוֹךְ, לְבֵנָה, חֶמְאָה, עֻגּוֹת, עֲלָטָה :

(*c*) What different significations has the word כִּכָּר ?

2. (*a*) Translate the following verses into English :— 8

וַיְבָרְכֵהוּ וַיֹּאמַר בָּרוּךְ אַבְרָם לְאֵל עֶלְיוֹן קֹנֵה שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ : וּבָרוּךְ אֵל עֶלְיוֹן אֲשֶׁר מִגֵּן צָרֶיךָ בְּיָדֶךָ וַיִּתֶּן לוֹ מַעֲשֵׂר מִכֹּל :

(*b*) Give the context of the above passage.

(*c*) Give the root of מִגֵּן with its signification. To what conjugation does the word belong?

(*d*) Correct the error in the last verse, stating your reason for it.

(*e*) Give the imperative, masculine singular Piel of the word מַעֲשֵׂר :

3. Translate the following phrases into English :— 10

(*a*) יַחַד עָלַי יִתְלַחֲשׁוּ כָּל שֹׂנְאָי :

(*b*) אֱלֹהִים בְּאַרְמְנוֹתֶיהָ נוֹדַע לְמִשְׂגָּב

(*c*) יַשִּׁימָוֶת עָלֵימוֹ יֵרְדוּ שְׁאוֹל חַיִּים :

(*d*) מַלְתְּעוֹת כְּפִירִים נְתֹץ יְיָ :

(*e*) הִרְאִיתָ עַמְּךָ קָשָׁה הִשְׁקִיתָנוּ יַיִן תַּרְעֵלָה :

4. Give the rules of finding out the roots of Hebrew words. 4

5. Give the following phrases in idiomatic Hebrew:— 10

(*a*) And these were confederate with Abraham.

(*b*) Do to her as it pleaseth thee.

(*c*) Return to thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hands.

(*d*) Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do?

(*e*) That be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked.

6. Give with significations some of the titles of the Psalms. 4
What are such Psalms as have no titles called in Hebrew?

7. (*a*) Translate the following verses into English:— 8

כִּי לֹא אוֹיֵב יְחָרְפֵנִי וְאֶשָּׂא לֹא מְשַׂנְאִי עָלַי
הִגְדִּיל וְאֶסָּתֵר מִמֶּנּוּ : וְאַתָּה אֱנוֹשׁ כְּעֶרְכִּי
אַלּוּפִי וּמְיֻדָּעִי :

(*b*) Of whom does David speak in the above passage; and why does he speak so of him?

(*c*) Give the different significations of the word אַלּוּף;

(*d*) Give the Niphal future of the verb יָדַע;

8. Translate the following passage into English:— 20

מִזְמוֹר לְדָוִד הַזְּכִיר : יְיָ אַל בְּקֶצְפְּךָ
תוֹכִיחֵנִי וּבַחֲמָתְךָ תְיַסְּרֵנִי : כִּי חִצֶּיךָ נִחֲתוּ בִי
וַתִּנְחַת עָלַי יָדֶךָ : אֵין מְתֹם בִּבְשָׂרִי מִפְּנֵי זַעְמֶךָ
אֵין שָׁלוֹם בַּעֲצָמַי מִפְּנֵי חַטָּאתִי : כִּי עֲוֹנֹתַי
עָבְרוּ רֹאשִׁי כְּמַשָּׂא כָּבֵד יִכְבְּדוּ מִמֶּנִּי : הִבְאִישׁוּ
נָמַקּוּ חַבּוּרֹתַי מִפְּנֵי אִוַּלְתִּי : נַעֲוֵיתִי שַׁחֹתִי
עַד מְאֹד כָּל הַיּוֹם קֹדֵר הִלַּכְתִּי : כִּי כְסָלַי

מָלְאוּ נִקְלָה וְאֵין מְתֹם בִּבְשָׂרִי : • נְפוּגֹתַי וְנִדְכֵּיתִי
עַד מְאֹד שָׁאַגְתִּי מִנַּהֲמַת לִבִּי : אֲדֹנָי נֶגְדְּךָ כָל
תַּאֲוָתִי וְאַנְחָתִי מִמְּךָ לֹא נִסְתָּרָה : לִבִּי
סְחַרְחַר עֲזָבַנִי כֹּחִי וְאוֹר עֵינַי גַּם הֵם אֵין אִתִּי :
אֹהֲבַי וְרֵעַי מִנֶּגֶד נִגְעִי יַעֲמֹדוּ וּקְרוֹבַי מֵרָחֹק
עָמָדוּ : וַיְנַקְּשׁוּ מְבַקְשֵׁי נַפְשִׁי וְדֹרְשֵׁי רָעָתִי דִּבְּרוּ
הַוּוֹת וּמִרְמוֹת כָּל הַיּוֹם יֶהְגּוּ : וַאֲנִי כְּחֵרֵשׁ
לֹא אֶשְׁמָע וּכְאִלֵּם לֹא יִפְתַּח פִּיו :

9. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And the men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any besides? Son-in-law, and thy sons, and thy daughters, and whatsoever thou hast in the city, bring them out of this place: for we will destroy this place, because the cry of them is waxen great before the face of the Lord; and the Lord hath sent us to destroy it. And Lot went out, and spake unto his sons-in-law, which married his daughters, and said, Up, get you out of this place; for the Lord will destroy this city. But he seemed as one that mocked unto his sons-in-law. And when the morning arose, then the angels hastened Lot, saying, Arise, take thy wife, and thy daughters, which are here; lest thou be consumed in the iniquity of the city. And while he lingered, the men laid hold upon his hand, and upon the hand of his wife, and upon the hand of his two daughters; the Lord being merciful unto him, and they brought him forth, and set him without the city. And it came to pass, when they had brought them forth abroad, that he said, Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed.

10. Attach vowel points to the words of the following 5
sentence :—

תחט אני באזוב ואטהר תכבסני ומשלג אלבין :

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH.

Signor O. S. PEDRAZA.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passages :— 30

Madame Pernelle.

(*a*) Chacun y parle haut
Et c'est justement *la cour du roi Pétaut.*

(*b*) Mon Dieu ! sa soeur, vous faites la discrète
Et vous n'y touchez pas, tant vous me semblez doucette !
Mais il n'est, comme on dit, pire eau que l'eau qui dort
Et vous menez, *sous chape*, un train que je hais fort.

(*c*) Vous êtes, ma mie, une fille suivante,
Un peu trop forte en gueule, et fort impertinente ;
Vous vous mêlez sur tout de dire votre avis.

(*d*) Mais l'âge dans son âme a mis ce zèle ardent
Et l'on sait qu'elle est prude *à son corps défendant.*

(*e*) Là jamais on n'entend de pieuses paroles ;
Ce sont propos oisifs, chansons et fariboles ;
Bien souvent le prochain en a sa bonne part,
Et l'on y sait médire *et du tiers et du quart,*
Mille caquets divers s'y font en moins de rien ;
Et, comme l'autre jour un docteur dit fort bien,
C'est véritablement la tour de Babylone,
Car chacun y babille, et *tout du long de l'aune* :
Et, pour conter l'histoire où ce point l'engagea.....
(Montrant Cléante).
Voilà-t-il pas monsieur qui ricane déjà !
Allez chercher vos fous qui vous donnent à rire,
(A Elmire).
Et sans ... Adieu, ma bru ; je ne veux plus rien dire.
Sachez que *pour céans j'en rabats de moitié,*
Et qu'il fera beau temps quand j y mettrai le pied.
(Donnant un soufflet à Flipote)
Allons, vous, vous rêvez et *bayez aux corneilles*
Jour de Dieu ! je saurai vous frotter les oreilles.
Marchons, gaupe, marchons.

(*f*) *Dorine*
Certes, monsieur Tartufe, à bien prendre la chose,
N'est pas un homme, non, *qui se mouche du pied.*

Explain the words in italics.

2. (*a*) Trace the word "Tartufe" to its origin and give its meaning when used figuratively as a common noun. 10

(*b*) Are there any onomatopœic words in the above passages? If so, state them and say from what sounds they have been formed.

(*c*) "Et comme l'autre jour un *docteur* dit fort bien" Who is the doctor probably alluded to in this line and how does Mme. Pernelle misquote him?

3. Translate:— 30

(*a*) Un pont aérien, léger comme s'il était soutenu dans le brouillard par des fils de la vierge, s'élève au-dessous d'une large riviere qui roule doucement ses eaux paresseuses.

(*b*) Une large riviere *s'arrondissait* doucement autour de la colline sur laquelle nous venions d'arriver; et au-delà de cette rivière les toits et les clochers d'une grande ville *s'éparpillaient* jusqu'à la courbe indécise de l'horizon. Que de maisons! que de cheminées! Quelques-unes plus hautes et plus étroites, élancées comme des colonnes, vomissaient des tourbillons de fumée noire, qui, s'*envolant* au caprice de la brise, formait, au-dessus de la ville, un nuage de vapeur sombre. Sur la riviere, au milieu de son cours et le long d'une ligne de quais se *tassaient* de nombreux navires, qui, comme les arbres d'une forêt, emmêlaient les uns dans les autres leurs mâtures, leurs cordages, leurs voiles et leurs drapeaux multicolores qui *flottaient* au vent. On entendait des ronflements sourds, des bruits de ferraille et de chaudronnerie, des coups de marteau et par-dessus tout le tapage produit par le roulement de nombreuses voitures qu'on voyait courir çà et là sur les quais.

(*b*) Account for the imperfect tense in the above extract and state whether the meaning would have been modified if the past definite had been employed instead.

(*c*) From what words are the verbs underlined derived? Give the verb derived from each of the following adjectives: léger, large, doux, grand, long, sourd.

4. *Traduisez en français*:— 25

I cannot name this gentleman without remarking that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of all mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, of the stateliness of

temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, not to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art, nor to collect medals, or collate manuscripts, but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and compare the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original; it is as full of genius as of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity. Already, the benefit of his labour is felt more or less in every country. I hope he will anticipate his final reward by seeing all its effects fully realised in his own.—EDMUND BURKE, *Howard the Philanthropist.*

5. Account for the spelling of each of the following past participles :— 5

Cette lettre nous a bien *servi.*
Cette brave femme nous a bien *servis.*
Ils se sont *assuré* des revenus
Ils se sont *assurés* des revenus
Les deux heures que j'ai *couru.*
Les dangers que j'ai *courus.*

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

SORABJI MANEKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAFIZ—*Odes 351—400.*

ANVARI SOHAILI—*Chapters IV. and V.*

1. Give instances with their meanings of :— 4

(*a*) The dual number of the nature of والدين

(*b*) Compound nouns made up of two nouns, *e.g.*,

روزنامہ

(*c*) Nouns of instrument of the measure of مقراض

(*d*) Nouns of place of the measure of مکتب

2. Give the roots and meanings of the following words and mention, wherever possible, other words derived from the same roots :— 8

عادت — قران — تسکین — سجادہ — معجزہ — سماع — شعار — استظہار

3. Explain and give the meanings of :— 10

صایم الدہر — تعدیل ارکان — زندان سکندر — غلیظ القلب — عرق چین — طفیل — تریاق مجرب — سحر حلال — کحل الجواہر — ملال مصلحتی

4. Translate and explain :— 10

وای بر حال کسی کش غم کند غمخوارگی — آنچہ رای سلاطین اقتضا کند حوصلہ رعایا انرا برنتابد - اقرار وانکارمن یک مزاج دارد - لاجرم ازمنہج اعتدال ورای انحراف ورزید ودر بادیۂ حرمان وہاویہ ہوان سرگردان شد — بفرض محال اگر ذات خسیس او طاوسی شود یا فی المثل عنصر ناپاک او لباس سیمرغی پوشد ہمچنان بصحبت زاغان و مودت ایشان مایل خواہد شد — و من آن را جہ

قول قاصر فعلم کہ در خوایتم کار ہا تاملی شافی و تدبیری وافی نکردم — این جزوی کاری نیست کہ سرسری دران خوض توان کرد — بدان ہنگام کہ مرکز ماہ بدایرۂ نصف النہار نزدیک رسید و شعاع نیر اصغر بر اطراف بساط اغبر منتشر گشت بہروز روی بجزیرۂ فیلان نہاد

5. Give the literal and technical meanings of :— 5

ردیف - بحر - سبب - مطلع - وصل - خروج

6. Quote the opening lines of the ode of Hafiz written by him while at Yezd which he was anxious to leave. 5

7. Translate into English :— 10

(a) حجاب چہرۂ جان میشود غبار تنم
خوشا دمی کہ ازین چہرہ پردہ برفگنم
چنین قفس نہ سزای چو من خوش الحانیست
روم بگلشن رضوان کہ مرغ آن چمنم
میان نشد کہ چرا آمدم کجا بودم
دریغ و درد کہ غافل ز کار خویشتنم
چگونہ طوف کنم در فضای عالم قدس
چو در سراچۂ ترکیب تختہ بند تنم

(*b*) بارها گفته ام و بار دگر میگویم
که من دلشده این ره نه بخود می پویم
در پس آئینه طوطی صفتم داشته اند
آنچه استاد ازل گفت بگو میگویم
من اگر خارم اگر گل چمن آرائی هست
که ازان دست که می پروردم میرویم
دوستان عیب من بیدل حیران مکنید
گوهری دارم وصاحب نظری میجویم

(*c*) Translate, scan, mention the peculiarities and give the metres of :—

(*a*) زان پیشتر که عمر گرانمایه بگذرد
بگذار تا مقابل روی تو بگذرم

(*b*) چه شکر گویمت ای خیل غم عفاک الله
که روز بیکسی آخر نمی روی زسرم

(*c*) چو غنچه بالب خندان بیاد مجلس شاه
پیاله گیرم واز شوق جامه پاره کنم

8. Translate into English :— 13

کار شناس گفت آورده اند که ضعف پیری در ماری اثر کرد و فتوری تمام بدو راه یافت بواسطهٔ نقصان قوت از شکار

باز ماند و برای تحصل قوت در کار خود متحیر گشت زندگانی بی قوت صورت نمی بست و شکار آنچه غذا شدی بی قوت امکان نداشت باخود اندیشه کرد که دریغ از قوت جوانی و حیف از زمان کامرانی و حالا توقع باز گشتن ایام شباب و امیدوار بودن بمراجعت قوتهای نفسانی همان مزاج دارد که از آب آتش افروختن و از آتش طمع دفع تشنگی کردن

این سخنان بر شیر گران آمد و با خود اندیشید که اگر گویم اهمال روا داشتم بتردد و تحیر منسوب شوم و اگر بدغدغه نفس تمسک جویم بحرص و شره و سبکی و شتاب زدگی موسوم گردم و اگر بقصور قوت اعتراف نمایم التزام عجز و ضعف لازم آید و تبعهٔ چند که صلاح ملک دران نیست بران منفرع گردد صلاح آنست که جواب روباه جز بعنف و درشتی نگویم و اورا از گفتن این نوع سخنان منع نمایم پس گفت

هرچه پادشاهان کنند رعیت را بران وقوف طلبیدن و اسرار آن را پرسیدن غایت بی ادبی باشد

9. Translate into Persian :— 20

The author of the Tarikh-e-Mahmood Shahi states, he heard from the royal attendants that upon the king's first hearing of the escape of the Prince Hussun Khan rage and passion so overcame him, he tore his robes, bit his pillows and often his own lips in such a manner that they dropped with blood. Alarmed at the example of Hussun Khan, he put to death several innocent persons of the royal family who were confined in different fortresses. Nor did his suspicions rest here; many other persons of his own court fell the innocent victims of his indiscriminate cruelty. From this moment Humayun threw off all restraint and seized at will the children of his subjects, tearing them from their parents to gratify his passions.

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $x + y = p$ and $xy = q$, express $x^2 + y^2$, $x^3 + y^3$, $x^4 + y^4$ in terms of p and q. 6

2. Simplify— 8

$$\frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} - \frac{b^2}{(a-b)(b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(a-c)(b-c)}$$

Show that—

$$\left(\frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{1}{b-c} + \frac{1}{c-a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} + \frac{1}{(b-c)^2} + \frac{1}{(c-a)^2}.$$

3. Find x and y from the equations 6

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} &= \sqrt{\tfrac{5}{3}} \\ \sqrt{xy} &= 3 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

4. What is the condition that $ax^2 + bx + c$ shall be a perfect square with respect to x? 7

For what value of n will the expression—

$$x^2 - (n-1)\,x + n + \tfrac{1}{4}$$ be a perfect square?

5. If a, b, c, d are proportionals— 8

$$a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{d^2} = 2\,\frac{ac}{bd}$$

$$(a + d) - (b + c) = \frac{(a - b)\,(a - c)}{a}$$

6. Sum the series— 9

$3 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}$, &c. ad infinitum

$3 + 6 + 11 + 20 +$ &c. to n terms.

If a, b, c be in arithmetical progression, b, c, d in geometrical progression, and c, d, e in harmonical progression; prove that a, c, e are in geometrical progression.

7. Show by mathematical induction that the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers is— 9

$$\frac{1}{6}\,n\,(n + 1)\,(2n + 1).$$

Hence obtain an expression for the sum of the squares of the odd numbers in this series.

8. Prove that the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is equal to the number of combinations taken $n - r$ at a time. 6

Find the number of different signals that can be made with six flags, two of which are white, two black, and two red; six flags to be used in each signal.

9. Write down the co-efficient of x^r in the expansion of 9

$(1 + x)^n$ and $(1 + x)^{-n}$ and the middle term of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$.

If P denote the sum of the odd terms and Q the sum of the even terms in the expansion of $(a + b)^n$, $P^2 - Q^2 = (a^2 - b^2)^n$ and $4PQ = (a + b)^{2n} - (a - b)^{2n}$.

10. Find the 5th root of 35 correct to five places of decimals. 7

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define an *axiom*. State the 12th axiom as used by Euclid in his propositions on parallel straight lines. Is it really an axiom and what axiom is usually proposed in its stead? 5

2. In order that two triangles may be equal in all respects what must be given? Prove any one of the cases. 8

The bisectors of the external angles of a triangle meet on the bisector of the vertical angle.

3. If $a\ b$ be the lengths of two unequal lines prove geometrically that $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$. 7

4. If two chords intersect each other in a circle, the rectangles contained by their segments are equal. 10

The three common chords of three circles which intersect one another meet in a point.

5. If the middle point of a chord be joined to the centre of the circle the joining line is at right angles to the chord. 10

If AOB, COD are chords of a circle at right angles $AO^2 + OB^2 + CO^2 + OD^2$ is equal to the square on the diameter.

6 Inscribe a regular pentagon in a circle. 8

If the alternate angles of an equilateral and equiangular pentagon be joined, the figure formed by the intersection of the joining lines is also a regular pentagon.

7. If a line parallel to the base cuts the sides of a triangle, the segments of the sides are proportional. Is the converse of this true? 10

AB and CD intersect; AC and BD are joined. Show that the middle points of AB, AC, CD and DB are the four corners of a parallelogram.

8. Define mean proportional. 10

If a perpendicular be drawn from the vertex of a right-angled triangle on the hypotenuse, the perpendicular is a mean proportional between the segments of the hypotenuse.

Show that the common tangent AB which touches two touching circles at A and B is a mean proportional between the diameters of the circles.

9. Show that the diagonals of a quadrilateral, two of whose sides are parallel and one of them double of the other, cut one another at a point of trisection. 7

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

LOGIC.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are syncategorematic words? Show, by help of short sentences, whether the words 'magnitude', 'of', and 'large' are syncategorematic or categorematic. 7

2. Make propositions predicating a differentia, a property, a separable, and an inseparable accident of school-boys. How would you determine whether ferocity is a differentia, a property, or an accident of tigers? 10

3. What faults must be avoided in logical divisions? Illustrate your meaning by making first a good, and then a very bad division of poems. 10

4. Permute the contradictory of the converse of— 7
No one ignorant of geometry will be admitted.

5. Test the validity of the moods *EAE*, *IAI*, and *AII* in the fourth figure, and reduce any of them, that are valid, to the first figure by ostensive reduction, and by reduction *per impossibile*. 12

6. If Cæsar had come in time, all the Romans would have been saved, but Cæsar was late. Can we conclude that all the Romans perished? If not, why not? 5

7. Test the validity of the following arguments :— 16

(*a*) 'Freeman' is an Anglo-Saxon word, therefore Mr. Freeman cannot be of Norman descent.

(*b*) All tigers eat flesh, the animal killed yesterday by Captain Smith is a tiger, therefore it is eating flesh.

(*c*) Two-thirds of X are Y, three-quarters of Y are Z, therefore five-twelfths of X are Z.

8. What is the difference of opinion between Mill and Fowler as to the meaning of disjunctive propositions? 8

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

A.— *New Course (Larden's Heat).*

1. What do you understand by the Principle of Conservation of Energy and the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat? 12

Find from what height a kilogramme of lead at 0° C. must fall in order that the heat disengaged by it's striking the ground may be just sufficient to melt it, supposing none of the heat to be communicated to any other body.

Specific heat of lead = 0·03, its latent heat = 5·4; its melting point = 335°C.

2. Define coefficient of linear expansion and show that in a Gridiron Pendulum the length of the compensating rods must be inversely proportional to their coefficients of expansion. 10

3. Devise an experiment to prove that water has an anomalous expansion and a temperature of maximum density; and trace some of the consequences of this property in the economy of Nature. 9

4. State the various conditions affecti ıg the boiling point of a liquid and show how the height of a mountain may be determined from an observation of the boiling point of water. 10

5. Distinguish between conduction and convection and define absolute and relative conductivity. 12

Two equal cylinders, one of iron, the other of bismuth, are covered with wax and simultaneously placed on end on a hot metal plate. At first the melting of the wax advances most rapidly on the bismuth bar, but when it has melted about 2 ctm. up the cylinder, the iron overtakes the bismuth and then the melting advances more rapidly along the iron bar. How do you account for these phenomena?

6. State Boyle's law and explain it according to the dynamical theory of gases. 12

In a barometer which is immersed in a deep bath the mercury stands 743 millimetres above the level of the bath. The tube is lowered until the barometric space which contains air is reduced to one third and the mercury is then at a height of 701 millimetres. Find the atmospheric presssure at the time of observation.

7. State the laws of reflection of radiant heat and show how the law of inverse squares may be proved experimentally. 10

B.—*Old Course (Balfour Stewart.)*

1. Define pressure, weight, specific gravity. A body weighing 1 kilogramme is placed on a moveable support; find with what velocity the support must move downwards so that the pressure upon it may be equal to half a kilogramme, and upwards so that it may be equal to two kilogrammes. 10

2. Show how to find the specific gravity of a liquid by means of the Hydrostatic Balance. What volume of fir of density 0·5 must be joined to 3 cubic centimetres of iron of density 7·1 that the mean density of the whole may be unity? 10

3. State Boyle's law and explain it according to the dynamical theory. 10

In a barometer which is immersed in a deep bath the mercury stands 743 millimetres above the level of the bath. The tube is lowered until the barometric space which con-

tains air is reduced to one-third and the mercury is then at a height at 701 millimetres. Required the atmospheric pressure at the time of observation.

4. Explain the motion of a pendulum and show that its oscillations are isochronous. Illustrate the principle of conservation of energy by the motions of the pendulum. 6

5. Define wave motion and distinguish between longitudinal and transverse vibrations. 12

Show how the sound is produced in an organ-pipe and explain fully the effect of the length of the pipe on the pitch of the fundamental note and the difference between an open and a closed organ-pipe.

6. Define coefficient of linear expansion and show that in a Gridiron Pendulum the length of the compensating rods must be inversely proportional to their coefficients of expansion. 10

7. Distinguish between conduction and convection and define absolute and relative conductivity. 12

Two equal cylinders, one of iron and the other of bismuth, are covered with wax and simultaneously placed on end on a hot metal plate. At first the melting of the wax advances most rapidly on the bismuth bar, but when it has melted about 2 centimetres up the cylinder, the iron overtakes the bismuth and then the melting advances more rapidly on the iron bar. How do you account for these phenomena?

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Force, Mass, Velocity and Acceleration. Show that the height of any place in feet is very nearly equal to the square of the number of quarter seconds occupied by a body in falling from the top to the bottom. 14

2. Enunciate the Proposition known as the Parallelogram of Forces. 15

A body is pulled north, south, east and west by four strings whose directions meet in one point and the forces of tension in the strings are equal to 10, 15, 20 and 32 lbs. respectively. Find the resultant of the four forces.

3. Define momentum, and show that a force is measured by the momentum which it produces. A bullet fired vertically upwards enters and becomes imbedded in a block of wood falling vertically overhead and the block is brought to rest by the impact. If the velocities of the bullet and block immediately before collision were respectively 1,500 and 100 ft. per second, compare their masses. 16

4. Explain the principle, construction and use of Bramah's Press. 12

The sectional area of the small plunger in a Bramah's Press is 1 sq. ctm. and that of the larger 100 sq. ctm. The lever handle gives a mechanical advantage of 6. What weight will the large plunger sustain when 1 cwt. is hung from the handle?

5. Show how to find the specific gravity of a body by means of the hydrostatic balance. 15

A body B weighs 7·5 grammes in air and 5 grammes in water and 6·4 grammes in another liquid L; determine the density of the body B and that of the liquid L.

6. What are the requisites of a good balance. 14

The lengths of the arms of a faulty balance are to each other as 7 to 8, and the weight is put into one scale as often as into the other. Find the gain or loss per cent. to the seller.

7. Explain the action of the common air-pump, and show why it is impossible to obtain with it a perfect vacuum. 14

If the receiver of an air-pump has double the volume of the barrel, show that after four strokes the density of the air remaining in the receiver will be nearly 0·2 of its original density.

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	In English.
G. W. Forrest, B.A.	
H. Littledale, B.A.	
C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B. ...	In Sanskrit.
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A. .	
Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, B.A. ...	
Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, B.A.	
C. W. Chitty, B.A.	In Latin.
H. P. Hodson, M.A.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Sorabji Manikji Kanga, M.A., LL.B. ...	In Persian.
Najmudin Tyabji, Esq.	
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.... ...	In Mathematics.
T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B. ..	
Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, M.A., LL.B. ...	

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;
H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

GOLDEN TREASURY: *Book IV.*

1. There are four different kinds of poem in this book. Name them, and briefly describe each kind, quoting a few lines from each. 8

2. Compare Shelley and Wordsworth in their— 8

(*a*) character,
(*b*) style of poetry,
(*c*) love of nature,

as illustrated by their poems to a sky-lark.

3. (*a*) Write a brief criticism of Scott's poetry as met with in your text, illustrating your remarks by quotation. 10

(*b*) What does Wordsworth say about the pleasures of memory and of imagination?

4. Explain with reference to the context— 14

(*a*) With thunders from her native oak
She quells the floods below.

(*b*) I, loving freedom, and untried,
No sport of every random gust,
Yet being to myself a guide,
Too blindly have reposed my trust:
And oft, when in my heart was heard
Thy timely mandate, I deferr'd
The task, in smoother walks to stray;
But thee I now would serve more strictly, if I may.

(*c*) As travellers oft look back at eve
When eastward darkly going,
To gaze upon that light they leave,
Still faint behind them glowing.

(*d*) It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from Heaven,
Than when I was a boy

(*e*) And now, alas! The poor sprite is
Imprison'd for some fault of his
In a body like a grave

(*f*) When the Night doth meet the Noon
In a dark conspiracy
To banish Even from her sky

(*g*) If this belief from Heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man?

5 Paraphrase — 10

When I have fears that I may cease to be,
Before my pen has gleaned my teeming brain,
Before high piled books in charact'ry
Hold like rich garners the full ripen'd grain,
When I behold, upon the night's starr'd face,
Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance,
And think that I may never live to trace
Their shadows, with the magic hand of chance;
And when I feel, fair creature of an hour!
That I shall never look upon thee more,
Never have relish in the fairy power
Of unreflecting love—then on the shore
Of the wide world I stand alone, and think
Till Love and Fame to nothingness do sink.

Section II

Burke *Reflections on the French Revolution*

6 Write a brief sketch of the French Revolution up to the date when Burke wrote his tract or letter. 8

7 State and criticise Burke's opinion regarding the Philosophers. 10

8 Explain by writing in your own words— 20

(*a*) "The whole, at one time, is never old or middle aged, or young, but, in a condition of unchangeable constancy, moves on through the varied tenour of perpetual decay, fall, renovation, and progression."

(*b*) To be attached to the Sub division, to love the little platoon we belong to in Society, is the first principle (the

germ as it were) of public affections. It is the first link in the series by which we proceed towards a love to our country and to mankind.

(*c*) Through the revenue alone the body politic can act in its true genius and character, and therefore it will display just as much of its collective virtue, and as much of that virtue which may characterise those who move it, and are, as it were, its life and guiding principles, as it is possessed of a just revenue.

(*d*) Each contract of each particular State is but a clause in the great primæval contract of Eternal Society, linking the lower with the higher natures, connecting the visible and invisible world, according to a fixed compact sanctioned by the inviolable oath which holds all Physical and Moral Natures, each in their appointed place.

9. Burke says his opinions are those of a person "who wishes to preserve consistency but who would preserve consistency by varying his means to secure his end." Illustrate this remark by Burke's life and writings. 6

10. Mention Burke's remarks regarding the position the Judicial authority ought to hold in a State.

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.; H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MILTON—*Minor Poems.*

SHAKESPEARE—*King John.*

Section I.

1. Explain with reference to the context :— 20

(*a*) Or wert thou of the golden-winged host,
Who, having clad thyself in human weed,
To earth from thy prefixed seat didst post,
And after short abode fly back with speed,

(*b*) Ease was his chief disease; and to judge right
He died for heaviness that his cart went light.
His leisure told him that his time was come
And lack of load made his life burdensome.

(*c*) The old Dragon under ground
In straighter limits bound
Not half so far casts his usurped sway
And wroth to see his kingdom fail
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.

(*d*) Juno dares not give her odds.

(*e*) Then thou, our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving,
And so sepulchred in such pomp dost lie
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

2. Judging from internal evidence alone can you assign the Minor Poems of Milton to the author of Paradise Lost? Give reasons for your answer. 15

3. Explain the following allusions:— 15

(*a*) Grim Aquilo his charioteer
By boisterous rape the Athenian damsel got.

(*b*) Of old the sons of morning sung.

(*c*) Ashtaroth
Heaven's queen and mother both.

(*d*) The mountain nymph sweet Liberty.

(*e*) The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.

(*f*) Thrice great Hermes.

Section II.

4. "Shakespeare has probably done more to diffuse a knowledge of English history than all the historians put together." Analyse the historical element in *King John* so as to show that the foregoing statement is hardly applicable to that play at least, however true it may be of the other nine "Histories." 13

5. Summarise the aspects of John's character shown us in his two scenes with Hubert. 10

6. Paraphrase:— 12

A noble temper dost thou show in this;
And great affections, wrestling in thy bosom,
Do make an earthquake of nobility.

O, what a noble combat hast thou fought,
Between compulsion and a brave respect!
Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks,
My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation,
But this effusion of such manly drops,
This shower, blown up by tempest of the soul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amazed,
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
Lift up thy brow, renowned Salisbury,
And with a great heart heave away this storm,
Commend these waters to those baby eyes,
That never saw the giant world enrag'd,
Nor met with fortune other than at feasts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of gossiping

7. Explain and annotate — 15

(*a*) Have I not heard these islanders shout out
Vive le roy, as I have banked their towns

(*b*) I do not ask you much;
I beg cold comfort, and you are so strait,
And so ingrateful, you deny me that

(*c*) *Hub.*—I am no villain!
Sal.—Must I rob the law?
Bast.—Your sword is bright, sir;
put it up again

(*d*) When workmen strive to do better than well
They do confound their skill in covetousness,
And, oftentimes, excusing of a fault
Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse

(*e*) If the midnight bell
Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth
Sound on into the drowsy race of night

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.—PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B. ;

SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A. ;

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A. ;

MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Explain, criticize and annotate upon the following 15

(*a*) सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्भिन्नं ज्ञानमनुभवः । स द्विविधो यथार्थो ऽयथार्थश्च । तद्वति तत्प्रकारकानुभवो यथार्थः ।

(*b*) व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणम ।

(*c*) निश्चितसाध्यवान्सपक्षः ।

2. State the meanings which Annambhatta assigns to the following words :— 5

तर्क, प्रत्यक्ष, गुरुत्व, परत्व, अनुमान, व्यवहार.

3. Distinguish between समवाय and संयोग and मनस् and बुद्धि. 5

4. Give a tabular statement of the divisions and subdivisions of *hetvabhāsa* and state the European fallacies to which they correspond. 7

5. (*a*) What are the moods in which a *svárthánumána* is found to fall? 8

(*b*) Reduce a syllogism is Cesare to a *parárthánumána* in Sanskrit.

6. Translate into English — 20

ननु परमेश्वरस्य जगन्निर्माणे प्रवृत्तिः किं स्वार्था परार्था वा नाद्यः अवाप्तसकलकामस्य तस्य काम्यफलाभावत् नापि द्वितीयः प्रवृत्तेरेवानुपपत्तेः इतिचेन्न भगवत्प्रवृत्तेः करुणाप्रेरितत्वात। जगतो वैचित्र्यं दुःखशबलत्वं च प्राणिकर्मवैचित्र्यादुपपद्यतेएव। ननु प्राणिकर्मानुरोधेन सृष्टिवैचित्र्यं विधातुरीश्वरस्य स्वातन्त्र्यहानिरितिचेन्न स्वाङ्गं स्वव्यवधायकं न भवतीति न्यायाद्विषमसर्जनमेव स्वतन्त्रत्वज्ञापकं भवति। नहि लोकेऽपि सतामनुग्रहं दुष्टानां निग्रहं कुर्वाणोभूपतिरस्वतन्त्रइति निन्द्यते विचक्षणैः।

SECTION II.

7. Translate into English — 12

तथापि सकलजगज्जीवनहेतुनापि जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपितो जलदकालेनोत्कूलगामिषु विधिविलसितेषु सरित्पूरेषुचोत्प्लवमानोऽनवरतवर्षाजलजनितेषु मूर्छागमेषु पङ्कपटलेषु च निमज्जज्जलभरस्थगिते वर्त्मनि विलोचने च स्खलन्विकासिनीषु कादम्बरीप्राप्तिचिन्तासु धाराकदम्बरजोवृष्टिषु चामीलयन्ननुबन्धिषु गमनाविघ्नेषु जलधरध्वनितेषु च मुह्यन्सुदुर्लङ्घ्यवेगान्युत्कण्ठि-

तानि सहस्रशः स्रोतांसिचोल्लङ्घ्यन्वनोपगहितवृद्धिना कादम्बरीसमागमौत्सुक्येन पयःप्लवरयेण चोह्यमानः शकलीक्रियमाणइव शनशो निस्त्रिंशवृत्तिभिर्धारासारैर्निरुद्धास्वापि जलदकालेनैवाशुगमनविघ्नभूतास्वाशासु कादम्बरीसमागमाशा सुतरा नारुध्यतास्य यया तादृशेपि यथास्थाननिगडितसमस्तप्राणिनि प्रावृट्काले कलामप्यकृतपरिलम्बोऽनीयत तं पन्थानम।

8. Translate the following passages, clearly bringing out the meaning — 20

(*a*) तथाच जलकणिकेव पद्मिनीपलाशास्थिता कम्पते। प्रतिच्छायेव स्फटिकोपलसन्निभमणिदर्पणमणिकुट्टिमतलेषु दृश्यते। हंसीव सरसमृणालिकाहारव्यतिकरेण जीवति। .....मुररिपुजलशयनलीलेव मन्दोच्छ्वसितशेषा निमीलितलोचना किमपि चिन्तयति। .....हरिणीव केसरिकाननं परिहरति। कुसुमघटितशिखीमुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमदवनान्निस्यति। जानकीव पीतरक्तभ्यो रजनिचरेभ्य इव चम्पकाशोकेभ्यो बिभेति।

(*b*) ये सकलङ्काः कृपाणाइव स्नेहेनैव पारुष्यं भजन्ते। मलिनस्वभावाः कारिकपोलाइव दानेनैव मलिनतरतामापद्यन्ते। निर्वर्तयो मणिप्रदीपा इव प्रसादेनैव ज्वलन्ति। अङ्गलग्नाभुजा (*v. l* भुजङ्गा) इव दाक्षिण्यपरिग्रहेणैवेतरे वामाः संजायन्ते। गुणमुक्ताः सायका इव सपक्षा-

श्रयेण फलेनेव दूरं विक्षिप्यन्ते । सरागाः पल्लवा इव दिवसारूढ्यैवारज्यन्ते । भूतिपरामृष्टा दर्पणाइवाभिमुखेन सर्वं प्रतीपं गृह्णन्ति ।

(c) तद्यथा धवलमपि सरागं सर्वथा दीर्घीभवदपि न दीर्घं पश्यति चक्षुः । अनुपहतेऽपि न प्रविशति गुरूपदेशः श्रोत्रे । स्त्रीरागेण्यपि न विद्यान्तरं विन्दति हृदये । स्थैर्यमास्थिरप्रकृतौ तरलतायाम् ।

(d) वेपथुषु व्यजनीकृतकदलीदलकम्पोपदेशामिव गृह्णाति । विजृम्भिकासु कण्ठागतजीवितनिर्गममार्गमिवोपदिशति । गोत्रस्खलितविलक्षस्मितेषु हृदयनिपतित मदनशरपुष्परज इव वमति ।

(e) यत्खल्वनालोचितामधि दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं तन्मरणभीरोर्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय । यत्पुनः सुखोदर्कं तत्पुरस्थितया सुखप्रत्याशयैवान्तरितं नापतति हृदये ।

9. To what class of compositions does the Kâdambari belong? From what sources has Bâna derived the materials of his tale? Estimate the poetical merits of the piece, and show what moral it teaches. 8

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.—PAPER II.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.;
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Explain the following words and expressions from the Mâlati Mâdhava :— 10

एतेनाद्य सविशेषदर्शनेनातिभूमिं खलु तस्या अभिनिवेशो गमिष्यति, अयि विरम निःसहासि जाता, कथं पुनरायुष्मानास्मिन्नवसरे मदयन्तिकाजीवितत्राणहेतुर्भगवता दैवेन संनिधापितः, अयमवसरः प्रीतिदायस्य, मनोरथनिर्वृत्तसंबन्धौ, कष्टमेतावती लोकयात्रा मालत्या समं माधवस्य, परिणतमिदानीं मे जीवितत्रृष्णायाः फलम्, न खलु महामांसविक्रयादन्यमुपायं पश्यामि, वत्सैकहायनकुरङ्गविलोलदृष्टिः, सुवर्णबिन्दु, दुर्जात, निकुरुम्ब, फलेग्रहि, अपहस्तित, वत्स कृतं साहसेन, तदनेन निर्वर्त्य पक्षद्वारेण साधयामः, तदवश्यमनुभविष्यसि कपालकुण्डलाकोपस्य विजृम्भितम्, माधवापकारं प्रत्यभिनिविष्टा भवामि, अनुसंध्यम्, विघस, कङ्काल, स्थपुट, मज्जीर.

2. Translate into English :— 8

नवेषु लोध्रप्रसवेषु कान्तिर्दृशः कुरङ्गीषु गतं गजेषु।
लतासु नम्रत्वमिति प्रमथ्य व्यक्तं विभक्ता विधिना प्रिया मे ॥ १ ॥

आविर्भवन्ती प्रथमं प्रियायाः सोच्छ्वासमन्तःकरणं करोति।
संतापदग्धस्य शिखण्डियूनो वृष्टेः पुरस्तादचिरप्रभेव ॥ २ ॥

लीनेव प्रतिबिम्बितेव लिखितेवोत्कीर्णरूपेव च
प्रत्युप्तेव च वज्रलेपघटितेवान्तर्निखातेव च।
सा नश्चेतसि कीलितेव विशिखैश्चेतोभुवः पञ्चभि-
श्चिन्तासंततितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया ३ ॥

3. (a) What is the metre of the following verse? How do you define it? 10

प्रणयिसखीसलीलपरिहासरसाधिगतै-
र्ललितशिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ताम्यति यत्।

(b) To what species of Dramatical Composition does the Mâlati Mâdhava belong? In what respects is it similar to a Nâtaka? What are its distinguishing features?

(c) In what sense is the word संभेद used throughout the play? Compare it with its etymological sense.

(d) There are in the Mâlati Mâdhava many verses which are identical with those occurring in the Uttara Râmacharita. Quote them.

4. Criticise and give grammatical notes on the following forms and case relations :— 10

मन्त्रयन्ती, विहस्तीकृत, आत्मनो हृदयस्य प्रभवन्ति, परोक्ष, परार्ध्य, जुगुप्सते, निष्णात, भीतायिता, गुल्फ-दघ्न, पारेश्मशानम्, शिवतातिं, दुर्मनायते, संदानित, प्रीणयिष्याते, स्तम्बेरम, फलेग्रहि, स्तनंधय.

SECTION II.

5. Translate closely the following :— 16

(*a*) परा हि मे विमन्यवः पतंति वस्यइष्टये।
वयो न वसती रुपे॥

(*b*) प्र तद्विष्णुः स्तवते वीर्येण मृगो न भीमः कुचरो गिरिष्ठाः।
यस्योरुषु त्रिषु विक्रमणेष्वधिक्षियंति भुवनानि विश्वा॥

(*c*) येनेमा विश्वा च्यवना कृतानि यो दासं वर्णमधरं गुहाकः।
श्वघ्नीव यो जिगीवां लक्षमाददर्यः पुष्टानि सजनास इंद्रः॥

(*d*) अचित्ती यच्चकृमा दैव्ये जनेदीनैर्दक्षैः प्रभूती पूरुषत्वता।

देवेषु च सवितर्मानुषेषु च त्वं नो अत्र सुवता दनागसः ॥

(*e*) एभिर्नो इंद्राहभिर्दशस्य दुर्मित्रासो हि क्षितयः पवंते । प्रति यच्चष्टे अनृतमनेना अवं द्रुहा वरुणो मायी नः सात् ॥

(*f*) यत्किं चेदं वरुण दैव्ये जनेऽभिद्रोहं मनुष्यास्चरामसि । अचित्ती यत्तव धर्मा युयोपिम मा नस्तस्मादेनसो देव रीरिषः ॥

In (*f*.) above the accentual marks of वरुण have been omitted Write down the word with those marks as it should stand in the passage.

Explain the nature of the accent on ष्या in (*f*.)

Write out the last rik in the Padapâtha.

6. (*a*) Write short notes on the meanings of the following words as used in the Rigveda ऋतु, व्रत, स्वधा, ऋत, वाहि, ब्रह्मन्, कृष्टि and वृत्र. 7

(*b*) In what peculiar sense is the negative particle न often used in the Veda? Explain how it comes to have that sense.

7. Quote or refer to passages in the Sûktas you have read which have a reference to the following :— 5

(*a*) The thirteenth or intercalary month.
(*b*) Irrigation.
(*c*) Scepticism as to the existence of any of the gods.
(*d*) The idea of a man suffering for the sins of others.
(*e*) A belief in a life after death.

8. (*a*) State all that you know of Sudâs, Chyavâna and Bhujyu from the Sûktas you have read. 7

(*b*) State with reasons what you think as to the age of the Purushasûkta as compared with other portions of the Rigveda.

9. (*a*) Give with instances the peculiarities of Vedic declension as regards— 5

(1.) The vowel cases of nouns in उ.

(2.) The Instrumental singular of feminine nouns in ई.

(3.) The Nominative dual of masculine nouns in अ.

(*b*) In the light of Vedic Grammar how would you look upon the Infinitive of Purpose of Classical Sanskrit? Give reasons.

(*c*) Give two instances of Vedic words the aspirated mutes of which disappear in Classical Sanskrit leaving only the aspirate element behind.

10. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

The withered leaf catches the sun sometimes, little as it can profit by it; and I (*fem.*) have heard stories of the breeze in other climates, that sets in when daylight is about to close, and how constant it is and refreshing. My heart indeed is now sustained strangely: it became the more sensibly so from that time forward when power and grandeur and all things terrestrial were sunk from sight. Every act of kindness from those about me gives satisfaction and pleasure, such as I did not feel formerly. I was worse before God chastened me; yet I was never an ingrate.

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.—PAPER I.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

TACITUS—*Annales II.* VERGIL—*Æneid II.*

1. Translate with short explanatory notes where necessary :— 50

(*a*) Nox eadem lætam Germanico quietem tulit, viditque se operatum et sanguine sacri respersa prætexta pulchriorem aliam manibus aviæ Augustæ accepisse; auctus omine addicentibus auspiciis vocat contionem et quæ sapientia provisa aptaque imminenti pugnæ disserit: non campos modo militi Romano ad prœlium bonos, sed si ratio adsit, silvas et saltus; nec enim inmensa barbarorum scuta, enormis hastas inter truncos arborum et enata humo virgulta perinde haberi quam pila et gladios et hærentia corpori tegmina: denserent ictus, ora mucronibus quærerent: non loricam Germano, non galeam; ne scuta quidem ferro nervove firmata, sed viminum textus vel tenuis et fucatas colore tabulas; primam utcumque aciem hastatam, ceteris præusta aut brevia tela; iam corpus ut visu torvum et ad brevem impetum validum, sic nulla vulnerum patientia; sine pudore flagitii, sine cura ducum abire, fugere, pavidos adversis, inter secunda non divini, non humani iuris memores. Si tædio viarum ac maris finem cupiant, hac acie parari: propiorem iam Albim quam Rhenum, neque bellum ultra, modo se, patris patruique vestigia prementem, isdem in terris victorem sisterent.

(*b*) Proximo senatus die multa in luxum civitatis dicta a Q. Haterio consulari, Octavio Frontone prætura functo; decretumque ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, ne vestis Serica viros fœdaret. Excessit Fronto ac postulavit modum argento, supellectili, familiæ: erat quippe adhuc frequens senatoribus, si quid e re publica crederent, loco sententiæ promere. Contra Gallus Asinius disseruit: auctu imperii adolevisse etiam privatas opes, idque non novum sed e vetustissimis moribus; aliam apud Fabricios aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam; et cuncta ad rem publicam referri, qua tenui angustus civium domos, postquam eo magnificentiæ venerit, gliscere singulos; neque in familia et argento, quæque ad usum parentur, nimium aliquid aut

modicum nisi ex fortuna possidentis. Distinctos senatus et equitum census, non quia diversi natura, sed ut locis, ordinibus, dignationibus antistent, et aliis quæ ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, maiora pericula subeunda, delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse. Facilem adsensum Gallo sub nominibus honestis confessio vitiorum et similitudo audientium dedit; adiecerat et Tiberius non id tempus censuræ, nec, si quid in moribus labaret, defuturum corrigendi auctorem.

(*c*) Translate and comment on—

Fundi Germanos acie et justis locis—colligere hastas—legati legionum—Aegyptum proficiscitur cognoscendæ antiquitatis—ætate et forma haud dissimili in dominum erat.

2. Translate with short explanatory notes where necessary: 50

(*a*) 'Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exultat, telis et luce coruscus aena;
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
Nunc, positis novos exuviis nitidusque inventa
Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga,
Arduos ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achillis,
Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit
Aeratos, iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
Robora et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Adparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt,
Adparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum
Armatosque vident stantis in limine primo.

(*b*) Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
Cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia mollis
Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu crinemque flagrantem
Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit.
"Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
Aspice nos hoc tantum, et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde augurium, pater, atque haec omina firma."

'Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti,
Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva
Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulpure fumant.

(c) Translate and explain:—

Obsessum acta testudine limen—sensit medios delapsus in hostes—hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum confusam eripuit mentem—crateresque auro solidi.

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.—PAPER II.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate— 21

Admodum autem tenenda sunt sua cuique, non vitiosa, sed tamen propria, quo facilius decorum illud quod quærimus retineatur. Sic enim est faciendum ut contra universam naturam nihil contendamus, ea tamen conservata propriam naturam sequamur; ut, etiamsi sint alia graviora atque meliora, tamen nos studia nostra nostræ naturæ regula metiamur. Neque enim attinet naturæ repugnare, nec quidquam sequi quod assequi non queas. Ex quo magis emergit quale sit decorum illud ideo quia nihil decet invita Minerva, ut aiunt, id est adversante et repugnante natura ... Nam quum in omnibus quæ aguntur ex eo, quo modo quisque natus sit, ut supra dictum est, quid deceat exquirimus, tum in tota vita constituenda multo est ei rei cura major adhibenda, ut constare in perpetuitate vitæ possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare. Ad hanc autem rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam, utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitæ, sed naturæ magis; multo enim et firmior est et constantior.

Explain fully the doctrine of 'universa natura.'

2. Translate— 21

Ut Geometræ solent non omnia docere sed postulare ut quædam sibi concedantur quo facilius quæ volunt explicent, sic ego a te postulo, mi Cicero, ut mihi concedas si potes nihil præter id quod honestum sit propter se esse expetendum. Sin hoc non licet per Cratippum at illud certe dabis quod honestum sit id maxime propter se esse expetendum.

To what school did Cratippus belong? Explain clearly the point at issue.

3. (1) On whose treatise is Cicero's 'de Officiis' based? What is its title? What reference does Cicero make to his style? 24

(2) Enumerate and distinguish between the various kinds of *courage*.

(3) Quote Cicero's definition of *tact* (εὐταξία, εὐκαιρία).

(4) Give a very brief summary of the second book, quoting its leading idea and tracing the connection of the arguments.

4. Translate into Latin prose— 34

It is justifiable to enter into a war against our nearest ally, when one of his towns lies convenient for us, or a territory that would render our dominions round and compact. If a prince sends forces into a nation where the people are poor and ignorant, he may lawfully put half of them to death and make slaves of the rest in order to civilise and reduce them from their barbarous way of living. It is a very kingly, honorable, and frequent practice, when one prince desires the assistance of another to secure him against an invasion, that the assistant, when he has driven out the invader, should seize on the dominions himself, and kill, imprison, or banish the prince he came to relieve. Alliance by blood or marriage is a frequent cause of war between princes; and the nearer the kindred is, the greater is their disposition to quarrel; poor nations are hungry and rich nations are proud; and pride and hunger will ever be at variance.

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P. M.]

HEBREW.—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give all the uses of the Infinitive Absolute with examples. 8

(*b*) When does a plural Nominative take a singular verb.

2. Give the dates of the following events:— 6

(*a*) Confusion of Tongues.

(*b*) Call of Abraham.

(*c*) Battle of the valley of Shiddim.

3. Give the following phrases in English:— 7

(*a*) וְהִשְׁכַּמְתֶּם וַהֲלַכְתֶּם לְדַרְכְּכֶם :

(*b*) וְעָנְתָה בִּי צִדְקָתִי בְּיוֹם מָחָר :

(*c*) עֲבַרְתֶּם אֹתִי לְהַבְאִישֵׁנִי בְּיֹשֵׁב הָאָרֶץ :

(*d*) וְלֹא חָשַׁךְ מִמֶּנִּי מְאוּמָה :

(*e*) וְלֹא יָכֹל יוֹסֵף לְהִתְאַפֵּק :

4. (*a*) What is the difference in the significations of the roots of אַשָּׁקָה, אֶשְׁאַב, אֶשְׁתֶּה and הַגְמִיאֵינִי : 9

(*b*) Shew the difference between וַיִּשְׁכַּב and וַיִּלֶן and between דַּקּוֹת and רַקּוֹת :

(*c*) Give the Niphal past and future of the verb נָתַן :

(*d*) Give the different significations of עֵד :

(*e*) To what and on what occasions were the names עֵשֶׂק, שִׂטְנָה and רְחֹבוֹת given? Give their literal significations.

5. Give the following phrases in idiomatic Hebrew:— 15

(*a*) Go, return each to her mother's house.

(*b*) Entreat me not to leave thee.

(*c*) Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.

(*d*) The Lord recompense thy work.

(*e*) Blessed he be that did take knowledge of thee.

6. (*a*) Translate the following sentences into English:— 7

וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב אֶל רִבְקָה אִמּוֹ הֵן עֵשָׂו אָחִי אִישׁ שָׂעִר וְאָנֹכִי אִישׁ חָלָק: אוּלַי יְמֻשֵׁנִי אָבִי וְהָיִיתִי בְעֵינָיו כִּמְתַעְתֵּעַ וְהֵבֵאתִי עָלַי קְלָלָה וְלֹא בְרָכָה:

(*b*) Give the roots of יְמֻשֵׁנִי and כִּמְתַעְתֵּעַ:

(*c*) To what conjugation does the word כִּמְתַעְתֵּעַ; belong, and what part of the conjugation is it?

7. (*a*) Translate the following verses into English:— 10

וַיַּעֲתֵר יִצְחָק לַיְיָ לְנֹכַח אִשְׁתּוֹ כִּי עֲקָרָה הִוא וַיֵּעָתֶר לוֹ יְיָ וַתַּהַר רִבְקָה אִשְׁתּוֹ: וַיִּתְרֹצַצוּ הַבָּנִים בְּקִרְבָּהּ וַתֹּאמֶר אִם כֵּן לָמָּה זֶּה אָנֹכִי וַתֵּלֶךְ לִדְרֹשׁ אֶת יְיָ: וַיֹּאמֶר יְיָ לָהּ שְׁנֵי גוֹיִם בְּבִטְנֵךְ וּשְׁנֵי לְאֻמִּים מִמֵּעַיִךְ יִפָּרֵדוּ וּלְאֹם מִלְאֹם יְאֻמָּץ וְרַב יַעֲבֹד צָעִיר:

(b) Parse וַיֵּעָתֶר and וַיַּעַתֵּר:

(*b*) Point out anything that seems to you worthy of notice in the phraseology of the last verse.

8. (*a*) Translate the following verses into English :— 8

וַתֹּאמֶר שֵׁשׁ הַשְּׂעֹרִים הָאֵלֶּה נָתַן לִי כִּי אָמַר
אַל תָּבוֹאִי רֵיקָם אֶל חֲמוֹתֵךְ : וַתֹּאמֶר
שְׁבִי בִתִּי עַד אֲשֶׁר תֵּדְעִין אֵיךְ יִפֹּל דָּבָר כִּי לֹא
יִשְׁקֹט הָאִישׁ כִּי אִם כִּלָּה הַדָּבָר הַיּוֹם :

(*b*) Fill up the ellipsis in the above passage.

9. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

וְהָרָעָב כָּבֵד בָּאָרֶץ : וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר כִּלּוּ לֶאֱכֹל
אֶת הַשֶּׁבֶר אֲשֶׁר הֵבִיאוּ מִמִּצְרַיִם וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵיהֶם
אֲבִיהֶם שֻׁבוּ שִׁבְרוּ לָנוּ מְעַט אֹכֶל : וַיֹּאמֶר
אֵלָיו יְהוּדָה לֵאמֹר הָעֵד הֵעִד בָּנוּ הָאִישׁ לֵאמֹר
לֹא תִרְאוּ פָנַי בִּלְתִּי אֲחִיכֶם אִתְּכֶם : אִם יֶשְׁךָ
מְשַׁלֵּחַ אֶת אָחִינוּ אִתָּנוּ נֵרְדָה וְנִשְׁבְּרָה לְךָ
אֹכֶל : וְאִם אֵינְךָ מְשַׁלֵּחַ לֹא נֵרֵד כִּי הָאִישׁ
אָמַר אֵלֵינוּ לֹא תִרְאוּ פָנַי בִּלְתִּי אֲחִיכֶם אִתְּכֶם :
וַיֹּאמֶר יִשְׂרָאֵל לָמָּה הֲרֵעֹתֶם לִי לְהַגִּיד לָאִישׁ
הַעוֹד לָכֶם אָח : וַיֹּאמְרוּ שָׁאוֹל שָׁאַל הָאִישׁ לָנוּ
וּלְמוֹלַדְתֵּנוּ לֵאמֹר הַעוֹד אֲבִיכֶם חַי הֲיֵשׁ לָכֶם
אָח וַנַּגֶּד לוֹ עַל פִּי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה הֲיָדוֹעַ נֵדַע
כִּי יֹאמַר הוֹרִידוּ אֶת אֲחִיכֶם : וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוּדָה
אֶל יִשְׂרָאֵל אָבִיו שִׁלְחָה הַנַּעַר אִתִּי וְנָקוּמָה

וְנֵלְכָה וְנִחְיֶה וְלֹא נָמוּת גַּם אֲנַחְנוּ גַּם אַתָּה גַּם
טַפֵּנוּ :

10 Analyse the following words, giving the significations of the whole words, their roots prefixes and affixes. 10

מִשְׁתָּאֵה, נִפְתַּלְתִּי, נִטַּשְׁתַּנִי, נִכְסַפְתָּה,
אֶחַטֶּנָּה, בְּהִתְוַדַּע, הַבְרִיאוֹת, וַנַּחַלְמָה,
וַתִּרְעָנָה, בְּמִרְכָּבֹת :

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Where are the chief subjects treated in the prescribed chapters of Isaiah? 6

(*b*) Give, in short, the life of king Hezekiah.

2. Translate the following verses into English :— 10

וְסִכַּרְתִּי אֶת מִצְרַיִם בְּיַד אֲדֹנִים קָשֶׁה וּמֶלֶךְ עַז־
יִמְשָׁל בָּם נְאֻם הָאָדוֹן יְיָ צְבָאוֹת :

וְלֹא יִהְיֶה לְמִצְרַיִם מַעֲשֶׂה אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשֶׂה רֹאשׁ
וְזָנָב כִּפָּה וַאֲגְמוֹן :

בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִהְיוּ חָמֵשׁ עָרִים בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם
מְדַבְּרוֹת שְׂפַת כְּנַעַן וְנִשְׁבָּעוֹת לַיְיָ צְבָאוֹת עִיר
הַהֶרֶס יֵאָמֵר לְאֶחָת :

3 (*a*) What grammatical inconsistency do you find in the first verse? How will you modify it? 8

(*b*) Explain the phrases : רֹאשׁ וְזָנָב ׳ כִּפָּה וַאֲגְמוֹן :

(*c*) What language is meant by שְׂפַת כְּנַעַן :

(*d*) Give the different renderings of the phrase עִיר הַהֶרֶס :

4 Translate the following verses into English :— 6

(*a*) אֵיךְ נָפַלְתָּ מִשָּׁמַיִם הֵילֵל בֶּן שָׁחַר נִגְדַּעְתָּ לָאָרֶץ חוֹלֵשׁ עַל גּוֹיִם :

(*b*) יְיָ חָנֵנוּ לְךָ קִוִּינוּ הֱיֵה זְרוֹעָם לַבְּקָרִים אַף יְשׁוּעָתֵנוּ בְּעֵת צָרָה :

5. (*a*) To whom is the phrase הֵילֵל בֶּן שָׁחַר applied ? 8

(*b*) Give with its signification the root of הֵילֵל ; and the noun derived from the root of קִוִּינוּ :

(*c*) Give with their different significations the roots of קִוִּינוּ and לַבְּקָרִים :

6. Give the following phrases in idiomatic Hebrew.— 10

(*a*) The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib.
(*b*) And righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins.
(*c*) Wherefore my bowels shall sound like an harp.
(*d*) The way of the just is uprightness.
(*e*) They are drunken, but not with wine ; they stagger, but not with strong drink.

7. (*a*) Give the Hebrew of *galley, oars, mast, sail, tackings* 7

and the English of הַמַּהֲגִים, הַמְצַפְצְפִים, הָאֹטִים, הָאוֹבוֹת, הַיִּדְּעֹנִים :

(*b*) Quote the Chaldaisms that you meet with in the prescribed chapters of Isaiah.

8. Translate the following verses, and explain the phrases in them. 10

(*a*) וִירֵשׁוּהָ קָאַת וְקִפּוֹד וַינְשׁוּף וְעֹרֵב יִשְׁכְּנוּ בָהּ :

(*b*) כְּבוֹד הַלְּבָנוֹן נִתַּן לָהּ הֲדַר הַכַּרְמֶל וְהַשָּׁרוֹן :

(*c*) וּבְמַיִם רַבִּים זֶרַע שִׁחוֹר קְצִיר יְאוֹר תְּבוּאָתָהּ וַתִּהִי סְחַר גּוֹיִם :

What river is meant by שִׁחוֹר? How does it receive this name?

9. Translate the following verses into English :— 10

(*a*) לֹא תֵשֵׁב לָנֶצַח וְלֹא תִשְׁכּוֹן עַד דּוֹר וָדוֹר וְלֹא יֶהֱל שָׁם עֲרָבִי וְרֹעִים לֹא יַרְבִּצוּ שָׁם : וְרָבְצוּ שָׁם צִיִּים וּמָלְאוּ בָתֵּיהֶם אֹחִים וְשָׁכְנוּ שָׁם בְּנוֹת יַעֲנָה וּשְׂעִירִים יְרַקְּדוּ שָׁם : וְעָנָה אִיִּים בְּאַלְמְנוֹתָיו וְתַנִּים בְּהֵיכְלֵי עֹנֶג וְקָרוֹב לָבוֹא עִתָּהּ וְיָמֶיהָ לֹא יִמָּשֵׁכוּ :

(*b*) What would be the rendering of the above passage if the word יֶהֱל be substituted for

בְּאַרְמְנוֹתָיו and אֲחִים for יָהֵל

for בְּאַלְמְנוֹתָיו as some commentators do?

(c) Which of these versions do you approve, and why?

10. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And in that day thou shalt say, O Lord, I will praise thee though thou wast angry with me, thine anger is turned away, and thou comfortedst me. Behold God is my salvation. I will trust, and not be afraid: for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song: he also has become my salvation. Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation. And in that day shall ye say, Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted. Sing unto the Lord; for he hath done excellent things: this is known in all the earth. Cry out and shout, thou inhabitant of Zion: for great is the Holy one of Israel in the midst of thee.

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.—PAPER I.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Ferishta.—Chapter II.—(Kings of Delhi), pp. 293—396.

1. Give instances of :— 8

(*a*) Expressions of the nature of دو زنجیر فیل

(*b*) Reduplicatives of the nature of مدت مدید

(*c*) Plural forms of the measure of صور and اطعمہ

(*d*) Words of Greek origin used in Persian.

(*e*) Explain how خانۂ فیل becomes فیل خانہ

(*f*) What is the difference between روشن رای and رای روشن

2. Distinguish between :— 6

اسم — لقب — کنیہ — نسبت

Illustrate your answer by quotations from your text books.

3. How did بہلول لودی come to power? Give a short account of his progress to sovereignty. 5

4. Give the meanings and derivations of — 10

فرامین — دوچارشدن — حریف — دینار — فصیل — مفتی — الغ بیگ — اصفہان — سیستان — جامدار — علیق — حجام — جنت — مجرہ — سنبلہ

5. Explain :— 8

جرثقیل — طناب پیمایش — عجالہ وقت — علت اقلیم — عشرہ مبشرہ — از سما تا سمک — کبریت احمر — حیوانات صامت و ناطق — طبع موزون — صلہ رحم

6 Distinguish between :— 7

ازل و ابد — تصنیف و تالیف — دین و ایمان — عالم و فاضل — مقر و مفر

7. Translate :— 15

آنرا موقوف علیہ فتح گوالیار میدانست — چون معمر شد حواس و قوای او ضعف تمام پیدا کرده بودند - گفت در برابر این احسان جز جان چیزی دیگر ندارم ع آنچہ دارم سر یست بر کف دست — اکنون اسپی مرحمت شود تا لوازم جان نثاری بتقدیم رسانم — پادشاه جهت رفاهیت خلایق فرامین منع زکوة بکل قلمرو مرسول داشت — فریق من الجنة و فریق من النار — مرض اشتداد یافت و معالجہ خلاف مدعا نتیجہ میداد — با مخالفان قتال نمود کہ ناسخ داستان اسفندیار و افراسیاب گردید — فردوس مکانی در عین شدت سرما کہ قطرات باران میان زمین و آسمان منجمد میگشت و مرغابی خود را با مرغ کباب در سیخ میکشید متوجہ بآن طرف شد — درین ایام حاکم چندیری کہ اباً عن جد مطیع و منقاد سلاطین مالوه بود بنابر ضعف حال سلطان محمود مالوہی

فتور مملکت او بوسیلهٔ ارسال تحف
بپادشاه متوسل شد

8. What is the meaning of the words بابر and تیمور? 12

Trace the pedigree of the latter from the former How was امیر تیمور related to چنگیزخان? Who was آلان قو? Give a short account of her, and mention some other personages in the world's history with whom she can be compared.

9 Give a short account of the character of بابر. Mention 8

the dates and results of his expeditions to India and give a brief account of his last invasion

10 Translate into English :— 21

(a) نهاینش چنانکه عادت مالوف گیتی است
که از عطیه و پرورش خویش پشیمان میشود
درین وقت بادشاه را بمرض نامرضی گرفتار
ساخت و هر چند از روی غیرت خیالی
بخود راه نداده بهمان حالت دیوان میداشت
و سواری میکرد اما رفته رفته کار بجائی
رسید که لقمه بگلو نرفته راه نفس بسته شد
و روز یکشنبه هفتم ماه ذیقعدة الحرام سنه
۹۳۳ بدارالسرور تشریف برد

قطعه

ساقیانند درین بزم بدین بیرحمی
که چوهنگام طرب جام مزور گیرند
کاس عشرت زگل وخاک سکندر سازند
بادهٔ عیش ز خون دل سنجر گیرند

(b) چون سه چهار ماه بدینمنوال گذشت و شیبانی خان زیاده از حد در تضئیق محصوران کوشید بلاء قحط وغلا شیوع یافت وآتش جوع بکانون درونیان تافته غیراز قرص سپید خورشید که هر صبح از تنور فلک برمی آمد بچشم مردم گردهٔ نانی درنمی آمد و در هیچ خانه کاه و دانه موجود نبود مگر در مجره وسنبله که دست کس بان نمیرسید ماورایش روغن مانند کبریت احمر ناپیدا گشت و گربه و سگ بدل مایتحلل شده کار ازاین وآن درگذشت وجهت اسپان چون برگ درختان نماند چو بهای خشک را رنده کرده وتراشیده

و تراشه را ساعتی در آب گذاشته بدل
علیق باسپان میدادند

(c) عمرخان شروانی که منصب وزارت
داشت بواسطه بی شعوری بادشاه صاحب
اختیار ملک و مال شده بود بر کنکاش امرا
واقف گشته باستصواب مادر سلطان سکندر
که دران سفر همراه بود معتمدی مخفی
بدهلی فرستاده سلطان سکندر را از صورت
حال آگاه ساخت و پیغام نمود که سبب
طلب حبس و قید است در آمدن تعلل و
اهمال را مستصوب دانند سلطان سکندر
مدتی با امروز و فردا گذرانید وامرای مخالف
فرصت دیده مخالفت او بعرض رسانیدند
بادشاه در قهر شده به پسر نوشت اگر تو
نمی آئی من می آیم سلطان سکندر سراسیمه
گشته در پی رفتن شد

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.—PAPER II.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SADY—*Odes 101—150.*

1. (*a*) Give a brief account of the life of سعدی giving names (in Persian) of the principal rulers, poets and men of learning who were contemporaneous with him. 12

(*b*) How many varieties of poetic compositions did سعدی try and in which of them did he excel other poets? In what class of writing is he still unsurpassed?

(*c*) What is meant by a مسمط? Give an example of a مسط occurring in your text.

2. (*a*) How can a change be introduced in a رکن سالم? 8
Distinguish between—

خرم — زحاف — علل

(*b*) Give the Persian terms for—

(1) Metres that are hexametres in nature.
(2) Metres common to Arabic and Persian.
(3) The various feet contained in a بیت

3. Explain in their rhetorical sense and give examples of.— 8

اضمار قبل الذکر — تجنیس مرکب — تنسیق الصفات — اشتقاق

4. Quote lines from سعدی in your text analogous 10 to—

(*a*) To err is human, to forgive divine.

(*b*) To build castles in the air.

(*c*) To carry coals to Newcastle.

(*d*) An ass is still an ass though clad in a lion's skin.

Why is the epithet آزاد applied to سرو according to سعدی in one of his Gazals? Give your answer in the poet's own words.

5. Scan and name the metres of—

(*a*) در نیابد حال پخته هیچ خام
پس سخن کوتاه باید والسلام

(*b*) روشنی طلعت تو ماه ندارد
پیش تو گل رونق گیاه ندارد

(*c*) نگفتمت که بترکان نظر مکن سعدی
چو ترک ترک نگفتی تحملت باید

(*d*) دوست نباشد بحقیقت که او
دوست فراموش کند در بلا

6. Give the meanings and derivations of— 10

دیرباز — خوارق عادات — طویله — تباشیر
مصطفی — بوتیمار — لاابالی — جلاب —
خاتم — رمضان

7. Translate and annotate where necessary— 17

زندگانی چیست مردن پیش دوست
کاین گروه زندگان دل مرده اند
سعد یا عقد ثریا مگر امشب بگسیخت
ورنه هر شب بگریبان افق بر می شد
عقل با عشق بر نمی آید
جور مزدور میکشد استاد
ایکه در نعمت و نازی بجهان غره مباش
که محالست درین مرحله امکان خلود
ویکه در شدت فقری و پریشان حالی
صبر کن کین دو سه روزی بسر آید معدود
خاک راهی که برو میگذری ساکن باش
که عیون است وجفون است وخدود است وقدود
دنبال تو بودن گنه از جانب ما نیست
با غمزه بگو تا دل مردم نستاند
هر غمی را فرحی هست ولیکن ترسم
پیش از آنم بکشد زهر که تریاق آید
روی و چشمی دارم اندر مهر او
کین گهر میریزد آن زر میزند

دشمنی کردند با من لیکن از روی قیاس
دوستی باشد که دردم پیش یوسف کرده‌اند
ذکر سودای زلیخا پیش یوسف کرده‌اند
حال سرگردانی آدم برضوان گفته‌اند

آن به که نظر باشد و گفتار نباشد
تا مدعی اندر پس دیوار نباشد
آن بر سر گنج است که چون نقطه بکنجی
بنشیند و سر گشته چون پرکار نباشد

8. Translate into English— 12

نحسن دلبر ما هیچ در نمی آید
جز این دقیقه که با دوستان نمی پاید
حلاوتیست لب لعل آبدارش را
که در حدیث نیاید چو در حدیث آید
بیا که دمبدمت یاد میرود هر چند
که یاد آب بجز تشنگی نیفزاید
امیدوار تو جمعی که روی بنمائی
اگرچه فتنه نشاید که روی بنماید

کنند هر یکی از حضرتت تمنای
خلاف همت من کز توام تو میباید
شکر بدست ترشروی خادمم مفرست
وگر بدست خودم ز هر میدهی شاید
تو همچو کعبه عزیز افتادهٔ در اصل
که هرکه وصل تو خواهد جهان بر پیماید
من آنقیاس نکردم که زور بازوی عشق
عنان عقل ز دست حکیم بر باید
نگفتمت که بترکان نظر مکن سعدی
چو ترک ترک نگفتی تحملت باید

9. Translate into Persian— 15

The Raja of Bijanugur, notwithstanding his vast army, consisting of thirty thousand cavalry besides infantry, was so alarmed that he sent off his treasure and elephants towards his capital the next morning, preparatory to engaging or retreating, as he might deem most advisable. The night being stormy and heavy rain falling, the elephants and other beasts of burden stuck frequently in the mud, and were unable to advance above four miles from the camp. Mahomed Shah, hearing of the movement of the Hindoos, immediately marched against them, leaving his tents standing. Towards the dawn he arrived at the Raja's camp; and the alarm being given, so great was the confusion and consternation, that the infidels fled, with the utmost precipitation, to Adony, leaving everything behind them. Mahomed Shah fell in with that part of the camp composing their market and baggage, and put to death without distinction men, women, and children, free and slave, to the number of seventy thousand souls.

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that the circumferences of circles vary as their radii. To what measurement of angles does this properly lead? What is the unit of that measurement and why? 8

If an isosceles triangle be inscribed in a circle, on a side of a regular inscribed heptagon, find the angles.

2. Show that as the angle θ increases, $\tan\theta$ changes sign, whenever it passes through the value 0 or ∞, and for no other value. 6

3. Investigate a general formula for all values of A, which satisfy the equation $\tan A = -1$; and for those which satisfy the equation $\tan A = \pm 1$. 8

4. Prove that— 12

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}+\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}-\frac{\theta}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta.$$

Eliminate θ between the equations :—

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\operatorname{cosec}\theta-\sin\theta&=m\\ \sec\theta-\cos\theta&=n\end{aligned}\right\}.$$

If A and B be two acute angles such that—

$$\left.\begin{aligned}3\sin^2 A+2\sin^2 B&=1\\ 3\sin 2A-2\sin 2B&=0\end{aligned}\right\}$$

prove that $A+2B=90°$.

5. Having given sin A, show how to find $\cos\frac{A}{2}$; and account for all the values that occur. Between what values must $\frac{A}{2}$ lie in order that $\sin\frac{A}{2}+\cos\frac{A}{2}$ and $\sin\frac{A}{2}-\cos\frac{A}{2}$ may both be negative. 10

6. When a body is suspended from a point about which it can swing freely, show that its centre of gravity will be in a certain line. 12

A straight uniform wire is bent at B so that $ABC = a$ and is then suspended by a string from a point A: show that it will rest with BC horizontal if—

$$BC^2 = (AB^2 + 2\,AB.BC)\cos a.$$

7. Explain how the common steelyard is used for weighing goods. Investigate an expression for its sensibility. 5

8. Find the conditions of equilibrium in the case of the First System of Pullies, the number of pullies being n and their weights all different. Also show that if the tensions of the strings increase in geometric progression, so do the weights of the pullies. 10

9. If a weight W be supported on an inclined plane AB by three forces each equal to P, one acting vertically upwards, another parallel to the horizontal line AC, and the third along AB, prove that the inclination of AB to the horizon is $2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{P}{W-P}\right)$. 10

10. Enunciate the laws of friction. 16

A heavy uniform rod of length l rests in limiting equilibrium at an angle of 45° on a rough horizontal plane and against an equally rough vertical wall. It is acted on by a horizontal force equal to its weight. The angle of friction being λ show that the horizontal force must be applied at a distance $l \sin 2\lambda$ or $l \cos 2\lambda$ above the centre of the rod according to the direction of the force.

IV.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	In English.
G. W. Forrest, B.A.	
H. Littledale, B A.	
C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	In Sanskrit.
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A.	
Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, B.A.	
Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, B.A.	
C. W. Chitty, B.A.	In Latin.
H. P. Hodson, M.A.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Sorabji Manikji Kanga, M.A., LL.B.	In Persian.
Najmudin Tyabji, Esq.	
M. Macmillan, B.A.	In History and Political Economy and in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
J. DeC. Atkins, B.A., C.S.	
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	In Mathematics.
T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B.	
Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev F. Dreckmann, S.J. ...	In Experimental Physics.
Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph. D., F.C.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.	
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	
Surgeon R. Baker, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.	In Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology and Systematic Botany, and in Botany.
G. W. Woodrow, Esq.	
G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L..R.C.P.E. ...	In Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc. ...	

(*c*) यद्यप्यर्थक्रियाकारितया प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तियोग्या व्यक्तिरेव तथाप्यानन्त्याद्व्यभिचाराच्च तत्र संकेतः कर्तुं न युज्यते गौः शुक्लश्चलोडित्थ इत्यादीनां विषयविभागश्च न प्राप्नोति।

(*d*) अनयोर्लक्ष्यस्य लक्षकस्य च न भेदरूपं ताटस्थ्यं तटादीनां गङ्गादिशब्दैः प्रतिपादने तत्त्वप्रतिपादने तत्त्वप्रतिपत्तौ हि प्रतिपिपादयिषितप्रयोजनसंप्रत्ययः गङ्गासंबन्धमात्रप्रतीतौ तु गङ्गातटे घोष इति मुख्यशब्दाभिधानाल्लक्षणायाः को भेदः।

(*e*) योऽलंकारो यदाश्रितः स तदलंकार इत्यपि कल्पनायामन्वयव्यतिरेकावेव समाश्रयितव्यौ तदाश्रयणमन्तरेण विशिष्टस्याश्रयाश्रयिभावस्याभावात्।

(*f*) अपवादविषयपरिहारेणोत्सर्गस्य व्यवस्थितेः।

2. As containing instances of what Alamkâra is the following verse given by Mammata :— 6

कमलमनम्भसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायाम्।
सा च सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरपरा केयम्।

Show to what kind of *Lakshanâ* the above *Alamkâra* has a close resemblance? Explain clearly whether it would or would not be correct to regard the instances of that *Alamkâra* in the above passage as so many instances of that *Lakshanâ*.

3. (*a*) Explain the nature of the distinction between *Arthâpatti* and *Srautârthâpatti*. 5

(*b*) Clearly explain what is meant by *Anvitâbhidhâna-vâda* and *Abhihitânvayavâda*.

4. (*a*) Give and criticise the views mentioned by Mammata as to the nature of the *lakshita* sense in the case of a *Gaunî Lakshanâ*. 8

(*b*) Of what kind of *Lakshanâ* is. गौरयं given as an instance in the Kâvyaprakâs'a? Can it be regarded as an instance of गौणी सारोपा? If it can be, show how the words can be an instance of both.

(*c*) Give an instance of सारोपा उपादानलक्षणा and explain its meaning.

5. What would be the Alamkâra in the following if the speaker be a courtier and what if an ascetic? 4

रूढमूलः फलभरैः पुष्णन्नतिश्रमार्थिनः।
सान्द्रच्छायो महावृक्षः सोयमासादितो मया॥

Give reasons.

6. Mention all the *Alamkâras* which depend upon an apparent violation of the relation of cause and effect and state in each case in what respect that relation is violated. 6

7. Give the arguments by which Mammata tries to prove that the *Prayojana* of a *Lakshanâ* is in no way *Lakshita*? 5

SECTION II.

8. Translate into English— 14

(*a*) तृष्णातोये मदनपवनोद्भूतमोहोर्मिमाले
दारावर्ते सहजतनयग्राहसंघाकुले च।
संसाराख्ये महति जलधौ मज्जतां नस्त्रिधाम
न्पादाम्भोजे वरद भवतो भक्तिनावे प्रसीद॥

(*b*) ननु भोक्तृकत्वयोग्यता हि पुरुषस्ये चतन्यैमि-

युक्तं तथा सति चैतन्यधर्मा पुरुषः कथं विगलितभोग्यवासनो भवेदिति चेदुच्यते। नह्युक्तलक्षणं चैतन्यं वासनां प्रसूते किंतु क्लेशसलिलावसक्तायां बुद्धिभूमौ निपतितानि कर्मबीजानि वासनाङ्कुरान्प्रसुवते। यदा-तुत्रैगुण्यातीतोऽहमिति विवेकज्ञानमुत्पद्यते तदा तत्त्व-ज्ञाननिदाघनिपीतसकलक्लेशसलिलायामूषरायां तस्यां दग्धानां कर्मबीजानां कुतः पुनर्वासनाङ्कुरप्रसव इति।

9. (*a*) Distinguish प्रतिवस्तूपमा from दृष्टान्त and उपमा; and व्याजोक्ति from अपन्हुति. 12

(*b*) Compare the following definition of निदर्शना with that given by Mammata.—

प्रकृतोपात्तयोरर्थयोरर्थाभेद औपम्यपर्यवसायी निद-र्शना.

(*c*) Determine the *Alamkâras* in the following—

(1) नेदमिन्दुरनङ्कुत्वात्किंत्विदं मुकुरो रतेः।

(2) सताडिच्छरदम्भोदः स्मरया मस्तापशान्तये।

(3) अवितृप्ततया तथापि मे हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति। अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं न विधेयेषु विशेष-संपदः॥

10. (*a*) Correct the following sentences— 8

त्वया प्रात एव गां पयो दोग्धव्यमिति तमादिशन्रा-माऽत्रागतवान्।

त्वामत्रानुस्थातुं कथमहमनुमनिष्ये।

(*b*) Illustrate by examples the different uses of the Imperative (लोट्).

(*c*) Name the following grammatical forms :—

अबोधि, अवामनः, अवगम्यमानम्, वित्त.

(*d*) Give the Benedictive 3rd pers. sing. of गम् with सम्; the Potential and Aorist 3rd per. sing. of मृ; Passive Future in स्य 3rd pers. dual of the causal of हृ

11. Translate into Sanskrit :— 16

A jackdaw sat chattering upon the back of a sheep. "Peace, you noisy thing," says the sheep, "if I were a dog, you durst not serve me so." "That is true enough," replies the jackdaw, "I know well with whom I am dealing. I never meddle with the surly and the revengeful, but love to plague those who cannot retaliate."

Many people are of the temper of this jackdaw who do mischief for mischief's sake, and at the same time are never so well pleased as when they do it to the innocent and the undeserving. How inconsistent are their proceedings with honor and generosity! How opposite to the character of a great and good man!

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE :—*Epistolæ.*

1. Translate, with marginal notes on the words in italics :— 42

(*a*) Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui nisi paret
Imperat; hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.
Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister
Ire viam qua monstret eques; venaticus, ex quo

Tempore *cervinam pellem* latravit in aula,
Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adbibe puro
Pectore verba, puer, nunc te melioribus offer.
Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem
Testa diu. Quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis,
Nec tardum opperior nec præcedentibus insto.

(*b*) Non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor
Impensis coenarum et tritæ munere vestis;
Non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor et *ultor*,
Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor:
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. Spissis indigna theatris
Scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus,
Si dixi: Rides, ait, et Jovis auribus ista
Servas; fidis enim manare poetica mella
Te solum, tibi pulcher. Ad haec ego *naribus uti*
Formido et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,
Displicet iste locus, clamo, et *diludia* posco.
Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,
Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.

Explain and illustrate the force of the perfect 'genuit.

(*c*) Si proprium est quod quis *libra mercatur et aere*,
Quædam, si credis consultis, *mancipat usus!*
Qui te pascit ager, tuus est, et vilicus Orbi,
Cum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
Te dominum sentit. Dasi nummos, accipis uvam,
Pullos, ova, cadum temet: nempe modo isto
Paulatim mercaris agrum fortasse *trecentis*
Aut etiam supra *nummorum milibus* emptum.
Quid refert, vivas numerato nuper an olim?

2. Write notes on the *Grammar* of:— 9

(*a*) Quo mihi *fortunam* si non conceditur uti?
(*b*) Atqui rerum caput hoc *erat*.
(*c*) Sunt qui non *habeant*, est qui non *curat* habere.

3. Translate with *full explanatory notes*:— 14

(*a*) Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus.
(*b*) Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum.
(*c*) Utor permisso caudaeque pilos ut equinæ
Paulatim vello et demo unum, demo et item unum.
Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi.
(*d*) Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes
In tulit agresti Latio.
(*e*) Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos.
(*f*) Meo sum pauper in aere.
(*g*) Discedo Alcæus puncto illius.

4. Translate into Latin Prose :— 35

'The great field of local public business has been made your own to occupy and possess. Reflect on the problem connected with the growth of population under the Roman peace of this Empire. How shall these multiplying millions be sustained? By what resources of agricultural science may the land through higher cultivation be made to support a greater number? What products can be grown for export which will bring wealth in return from other lands? What alternative industries can be set on foot for the employment of the surplus population? With all these interesting subjects and pursuits opening and expanding before us, and with freedom of speech and thought, one is disposed to envy the young scholar of India his free and various opportunities for usefulness and activity in civil and political life.'

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many decrees were there given by the kings of Persia? What were those about? Name the kings by whom those were given. 8

2. Give the dates of the following events:— 6

(*a*) Decree of the rebuilding of the Temple.
(*b*) Dedication of the Temple.
(*c*) Ezra's journey to Jerusalem.

3. What were the great political events by which the Aramaic supplanted the Hebrew? 8

4. (*a*) What different names are given to Chaldee in the Bible? Properly speaking, those are the names of the languages of what different countries? 6

(*b*) What are the chief points of disagreement between Hebrew and Chaldee?

5. (*a*) Give the Chaldee personal pronouns in all their different forms. 9

(*b*) Give the names of all unusual conjugations.

(*c*) Attach Chaldee pronominal affixes to the noun

and to the preposition

6. Translate the following verse :— 6

(a) וְיִסְּדוּ הַבֹּנִים אֶת הֵיכַל יְיָ וַיַּעֲמִידוּ
הַכֹּהֲנִים מְלֻבָּשִׁים בַּחֲצֹצְרוֹת וְהַלְוִיִּם
בְּנֵי אָסָף בַּמְצִלְתַּיִם לְהַלֵּל אֶת יְיָ עַל
יְדֵי דָּוִיד מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל :

(b) Explain the phrase : מְלֻבָּשִׁים בַּחֲצֹצְרוֹת

(c) Correct the grammatical inconsistency in the above verse, giving your reason for it.

7. Translate the following verses into English :— 10

(a) אֱדַיִן כְּנֵמָא אֲמַרְנָא לְהֹם מַן אִנּוּן שְׁמָהַת
גֻּבְרַיָּא דִּי דְנָה בְּנִינָא בָּנַיִן :

(b) וּכְנֵמָא פִּתְגָמָא הֲתִיבוּנָא לְמֵמַר אֲנַחְנָא
הִמּוֹ עַבְדוֹהִי דִּי אֱלָהּ שְׁמַיָּא וְאַרְעָא
וּבָנַיִן בַּיְתָא דִּי הֲוָא בְּנֵה מִקַּדְמַת דְּנָה
שְׁנִין שַׂגִּיאָן וּמֶלֶךְ לְיִשְׂרָאֵל רַב בְּנָהִי
וְשַׁכְלְלֵהּ :

(c) Give the sense in which the pronouns אִנּוּן and הִמּוֹ are used in the above verses.

8. Translate the following phrases into Chaldee :— 15

(a) Then ceased the work of the house of God which is at Jerusalem.

(b) Who commanded you to build this house?

(c) Take these vessels, go, carry them into the temple.

(d) Let the expenses be given out of the king's house.

(e) And they prospered through the prophecy of Haggai the prophet.

9. Paraphrase the following passage into Hebrew :— 12

פִּתְגָמָא שְׁלַח מַלְכָא עַל רְחוּם בְּעֵל טְעֵם

וּשִׁמְשַׁי סָפְרָא וּשְׁאָר כְּנָוָתְהוֹן דִּי יָתְבִין בְּשָׁמְרָיִן
וּשְׁאָר עֲבַר נַהֲנָה שְׁלָם וּכְעֶת : נִשְׁתְּוָנָא דִּי
שְׁלַחְתּוּן עֲלֶינָא מְפָרַשׁ קֳרִי קֳדָמַי : וּמִנִּי שִׂים
טְעֵם וּבַקָּרוּ וְהַשְׁכַּחוּ דִּי קִרְיְתָא דָךְ מִן יוֹמָת
עָלְמָא עַל מַלְכִין מִתְנַשְׂאָה וּמְרַד יְאֶשְׁתַּדּוּר
מִתְעֲבֶד בַּהּ :

10. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

וּמִנִּי שִׂים טְעֵם לְמָא דִי תַעַבְדוּן עִם שָׂבִי
יְהוּדָיֵא אִלֵּךְ לְמִבְנֵי בֵּית אֱלָהָא דֵךְ וּמִנִּכְסֵי
מַלְכָא דִּי מִדַּת עֲבַר נַהֲרָה אָסְפַּרְנָא נִפְקְתָא
תְּהֱוֵא מִתְיַהֲבָא לְגִבְרַיָּא אִלֵּךְ דִּי לָא לְבַטָּלָא :
וּמָה חַשְׁחָן וּבְנֵי תוֹרִין וְדִכְרִין וְאִמְּרִין לַעֲלָוָן
לֶאֱלָהּ שְׁמַיָּא חִנְטִין מְלָח חֲמַר וּמְשַׁח כְּמֵאמַר
כַּהֲנַיָּא דִי בִירוּשְׁלֶם לֶהֱוֵא מִתְיְהֵב לְהֹם יוֹם
בְּיוֹם דִּי לָא שָׁלוּ : דִּי לֶהֱוֹן מְהַקְרְבִין נִיחוֹחִין
לֶאֱלָהּ שְׁמַיָּא וּמְצַלַּיִן לְחַיֵּי מַלְכָא וּבְנוֹהִי :
וּמִנִּי שִׂים טְעֵם דִּי כָל אֱנָשׁ דִּי יְהַשְׁנֵא פִּתְגָמָא
דְנָה יִתְנְסַח אַע מִן בַּיְתֵהּ וּזְקִיף יִתְמְחֵא עֲלֹהִי
וּבַיְתֵהּ נְוָלוּ יִתְעֲבֵד עַל דְּנָהּ : וֵאלָהָא דִי שַׁכִּן
שְׁמֵהּ תַּמָּה יְמַגַּר כָּל מֶלֶךְ וְעַם דִּי יִשְׁלַח יְדֵהּ
לְהַשְׁנַיָּא לְחַבָּלָה בֵּית אֱלָהָא דֵךְ דִּי בִירוּשֶׁלֶם
אֲנָא דָרְיָוֶשׁ שָׂמֶת טְעֵם אָסְפַּרְנָא יִתְעֲבֵד :

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A. LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—*Life of Mahommed, pages 1—81. (Book III. of the First Vol.)*

1. Give instances with their meanings of— 5

(*a*) Words formed on the analogy of تکبیر =saying الله اکبر

(*b*) Names of persons formed after the names of animals *e. g.* کلاب

(*c*) Names of countries formed in the manner of گرگان

2. Mention (giving meanings of the terms) the different classes into which prophets can be divided according to their dignity. Name the prophets who belong to the highest class. 5

3. Mention some of the صفاتی names of the prophet محمد and give their meanings. 5

4. Trace the pedigree of the prophet as far as عبد مناف and state the position, social and religious, which the forefathers of the prophet up to عبد مناف occupied, giving a brief account of each. 10

5. Give a short account of the following— 10

چاه. زمزم — امہات مومنین — شق صدر — حجۃ الوداع

6. Explain and annotate :— 15

عشیرۂ عرفہ - شعب ابو طالب - ائمۂ اثنا عشری - علماء کتاب وسنت - رفع عیسیٰ - ایام تشریق -

شیخ نجد-ازلام-غسیل الملایکہ-نماز خوف-
اصحاب صفہ- فار قلیط - جمع میان روایت -
خون گرفتہ-سریہ-غزوہ-عام الفیل-بعثت

7. When and under what circumstances did the following events take place :— 6

(*a*) Veil enjoined to Mahomedan women.

(*b*) Mahomed poisoned.

(*c*) Ayesha's misadventure.

8. Describe in short the siege of Madina and the battle of the خندق How did the siege end? What Jewish tribe fell off from the Prophet at this time? What was its fate? 6

9. Explain— 6

وہاب بی منت مرزمہ امید اورا از رشحات
سحاب عنایت نضارت بخشید-تزلزلی ببنیان
عزیمت او راہ یافت - پرتو شعور آنحضرت
براین عزیمت افتاد - اعراض از موانست
جنس انس و اغماض از مصاحبت معشر بشر
بر ضمیر انور آنسرور مستولی گردید - قامت
قابلیت آن مقتدای اخیار را بخلعت فاخرۂ
ختمیت مشرف گردانید— مومنان بجہت
احرا ز مثوبت و کافران بنابر تعصب
و حمیت کمر موافقت بر میان بستند - لحظۂ
از مراقبت حال او ذاہل نبود —

نادیده ان مردم دیدهٔ آفرینش را دوست گرفتند

آفتاب عالمتاب بفضاء سپهر خضرا خرامید و بر ماح خطی خطوط شعاعی جنود نجوم را منهزم و منکوب گردانید و نقش وجود مواکب کواکب را از صفحهٔ نمایش محو کرده بنهان خانهٔ فنا رسانید

10. Translate into English— 17

(a) وهمدرین سال بواسطهٔ قلت بارندگی وکثرت عسرت حضرت رسالت پناه با اصحاب سعادت انتساب بصحرا رفته بعد از اداء دو رکعت نماز دعاء باران کرد وهمان لحظه رشحات سحاب عنایت رب الارباب فایض گشت و مدت هفت شبانروز باران فراوان بارید و روایت دیگر انکه بروز جمعه برمنبر مسجد مدینه حضرت خیرالبریة بقراءت خطبه اشتغال داشت که اعرابی بمسجد در آمده در برابر منبر ایستاد و از قلت بارندگی وهلاکت مواشی وتخریب حرث استغاثه نمود

آنحضرت دست بدعا برآورده فرمود که اللهم اسقنا
اللهم اسقنا همان زمان ابر در آسمان پیدا شده
چندان باران بارید که هنوز رسول ص بر بالای
منبر بود که آب از سقف مسجد درامده بر
محاسن مبارکش چکید و یک هفته علی الاتصال
غمام الهی فایض بود و جمعه دیگر
در همان وقت باز همان عرب بنزدیک
منبر آمده از هلاکت مواشی و انقطاع سبل
بجهت کثرت امطار شکایت کرد و آنحضرت
از سرعت ملال و انتقال بنی آدم از حالی
بحال تعجب نموده و تبسم فرموده روی
بقبله دعا آورد و فرمود اللهم حوالینا ولا علینا
و همان زمان سحاب متلاشی گشته درحوالی
آن بلده طیبه باران می بارید و درنفس
شهر قطرهٔ نمیچکید

(b) بدست ستم خسرو بد نهاد
بدرید مکتوب خیر العباد

نشد محو از صفحهٔ روزگار
رقمهای آن نامه نامدار
ولی طی شدش نامه زندگی
نبردند نامش بفرخندگی

(c) سپر در زمان قتال و جدال
بیفتاد از دست شاه رجال
برآشفت ان شاه عالی اثر
در قلعه را کند و کردش سپر
بنزدیک آندست با اقتدار
که گوید زوزن در آنحصار
که گردست بردی بسوی سپهر
سپهرش سپر بودی و قبه مهر

(d) چو چشم نصاری و اهل عناد
بران پنج عالی گهر اوفتاد
چنین گفت اسقف که این پنج فرق
که مانند شان نیست در غرب وشرق
چو خواهند از کردگار جهان
که این کوه را بر کند از مکان

شود در زمان آن دعا مستجاب
ز نفرین ایشان کنید اجتناب
شنیدم که در گرد آن پنج شمع
که در سایه پرورده بودند جمع
چو پروانه میگشت روح الامین
که ای پادشاهان دنیا و دین
درین سایه گر جای باشد مرا
کنم سرفرازی بهر دو سرا

N.B.—State to what incidents do (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) relate.

11. Translate into Persian— 15

In the reign of this prince, deservedly surnamed the Just, Mahomed was born. He was the last king of Persia who deserved the throne, which after him was almost perpetually contended for, till subverted by the Arabs. His son Hormûz lost the love of his subjects by his excessive cruelty; having had his eyes put out by his wife's brothers, he was obliged to resign the crown to his son Khosru Parviz, who at the instigation of Beherâm Chubin had rebelled against him, and was afterwards strangled. Parviz was soon obliged to quit the throne to Beherâm; but obtaining succours of the Greek emperor Maurice, he recovered the crown: yet towards the latter end of a long reign he grew so tyrannical and hateful to his subjects, that they held private correspondence with the Arabs; and he was at length deposed, imprisoned and slain by his son Sirûyeh. After Parviz no less than six princes possessed the throne in less than six years. These domestic broils effectually brought ruin upon the Persians; for though they did, rather by the weakness of the Greeks than their own force, ravage Syria, and sack Jerusalem and Damascus under Khosru Parviz, yet when attacked by the Greeks under Heraclius, they not only lost their new conquests but part of their own dominions; and no sooner were the Arabs united by Mahomedanism, than they beat them in every battle, and in a few years totally subdued them.

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

POPE: *Moral Essays ad Satires.*

1. Discuss the relative merits of poetry and prose as vehicles for (*a*) moral exposition and (*b*) satiric expression. 15

2. Enumerate the leading characteristics of Pope's moral and satiric writings, with *appropriate* illustrative quotations. 10

3 Pope, like Milton, proposes to "vindicate the ways of God to man." Compare these two poets as regards their methods of doing this, and the measures of success they may be said to have respectively achieved. 15

4. "All the good that individuals find" lies in "three words." Give the substance of the passage that follows. 10

5. Explain— 20

(*a*) "His Principle of action once explore,
That instant 'tis his Principle no more"

(*b*) "Strike off his pension, by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone."

(*c*) "Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it,
If folly grows romantic I must paint it."

(*d*) "Helluo, late Dictator of y'r feast,
The nose of Hautgout and the tip of Taste."

(*e*) "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?"

(*f*) "The crown of Poland, venal twice an age,
To just three millions stinted modest Gage."

(*g*) "A Light, which in y'rself you must perceive
Jones and Le Notre have it not to give."

(*h*) "Point she to Priest or Elder, Whig or Tory,
Or round a Quaker's Beaver cast a glory."

(*i*) "Not Waller's Wreath can hide the Nation's scar,
Nor Boileau turn the feather to a star."

(*j*) "On each enervate string they taught the note
To pant, or tremble through an Eunuch's throat."

6. Consider Pope's estimate of Women, illustrating your criticism with quotations whenever appropriate. 10

7. Paraphrase and annotate— 20

"Proud as *Apollo* on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown *Bufo* puff'd by every quill;
Fed with soft dedication all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.
His Library (where busts of poets dead
And a true *Pindar* stood without a head),
Received of wits an undistinguished race,
Who first his judgment asked, and then a place;
Much they extolled his pictures, much his seat,
And flattered every day, and some days eat;
Till grown more frugal in his riper days
He paid some bards with port, and some with praise.
To some a dry rehearsal was assigned,
And others (harder still) he paid in kind.
Dryden alone (what wonder?) came not nigh,
Dryden alone escaped this judging eye;
But still the *Great* have kindness in reserve;
He helped to bury whom he helped to starve

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;
H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "He is justly to be called, at any rate, a man of letters of the first class, and the greatest power in English letters during the eighteenth century." Who were the other powers? Mention some of their works, and discuss Johnson's claim to be considered the chief power. 15

2. "In Johnson's prose the words are often ponderous, but the structure is always plain and modern." Discuss this remark and illustrate it by quotations. 10

3. State Johnson's criticism on the characters in Paradise Lost. 10

4. State Johnson's criticism on Absalom and Achitophel, and illustrate his remarks by any lines you may remember. 12

5. What distinction does Johnson draw between a simile and an exemplification, and how does he illustrate the distinction? 5

6. Mention Johnson's remarks regarding the style of Swift. 8

7. State the comparison which Johnson draws between Pope and Dryden. 10

8. "The churchyard abounds with images which find a *mirrour* in every mind and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo." Discuss this remark and illustrate it by quotations. 10

9. Explain the following passages— 20

(*a*) In the Annus Mirabilis he returned to the quatrain.

(*b*) What had the Guardian of the Lizards to do with clubs of tall or of little men, with nests of ants, or with Strada's prolusions?

(*c*) Talks by the way of the Nicene Fathers, and at last declares herself to be of the Catholic Church.

(*d*) He was a Lion that had no skill in dandling the Kid.

(*e*) The story of Lodona is told with sweetness, but a new metamorphosis is a ready and puerile expedient.

(*f*) The Tatler and Spectator adjusted, like Casa, the unsettled practice of daily intercourse by propriety and politeness.

(*g*) It might have been said of him as of Pindar that when he lay in his cradle the bees swarmed about his mouth

(*h*) An Epithet or Metaphor drawn from Nature ennobles Art; an Epithet or Metaphor drawn from Art degrades Nature.

(*i*) Hannibal, says Juvenal, did not perish by a javelin or a sword; the slaughters of Cannæ were revenged by a ring.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;

SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.;

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;

MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

I. Translate, giving the context :— 18

(*a*) ननु धर्म इव ब्रह्मण्यनपेक्ष आगमो भवितुमर्हतीति । भवेदयमवष्टम्भो यदि प्रमाणान्तरानवगाह्यागममात्रप्रमेयोऽयमर्थः स्यादनुष्ठेयरूप इव धर्मः । परिनिष्पन्नरूपं तु ब्रह्मावगम्यते ।

(*b*) सन्ति हि दृष्टान्ता यथाकारणमापिगच्छत्कार्यं कारणमात्मीयेन धर्मेण न दूषयति ।

(*c*) वाचारम्भणं विकारो नामधेयं मृत्तिकेत्येव सत्यम् ।

(*d*) नहि परिणामवत्त्वमात्मनः फलं स्यादिति वक्तुं युक्तं कूटस्थनित्यत्वान्मोक्षस्य ।

(*e*) नहि बहुत्वं समस्तेष्वाश्रयेषु वर्तमानं व्यस्ताश्रयग्रहणेन गृह्यते ।

(*f*) यदि च वन्ध्यापुत्रः कारकव्यापारादूर्ध्वं मभविष्यत्तत इदमप्युपपत्स्यत कार्याभावोऽपि कारकव्यापारादूर्ध्वं भविष्यतीति ।

(*g*) आदिमत्त्वे हि संसारस्याकस्मादुद्भूतेर्मुक्तानामपि पुनः संसारोद्भूतिप्रसङ्गोऽकृताभ्यागमप्रसङ्गश्च सुखदुःखादिवैषम्यस्य निर्निमित्तत्वाच्च ।

2 Explain fully the following *Sûtras* — 10

(*a*) न विलक्षणत्वादस्य तथात्वं च शब्दादिति ।

(*b*) तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथानुमेयमिति चेदेवमप्यविमोक्षप्रसङ्गः ।

(*c*) भावे चोपलब्धेः ।

What difference does another reading noticed by S'amkarâchârya make in the meaning of this *S'utra* ?

3 Quote the *S'ruti* which permits the use of ratiocination in acquiring the use of the knowledge of *Brahman?* With what limitations does S'amkarâchârya accept it ? 6

4 Explain the meaning of the following :— 8

स्मृति, अपीति, असत्कार्यवाद, अनवस्था, अचेतनकारणवाद, अभ्युपगमकोप.

5. Notice the arguments based on the mental state of dreams both for and against the Vedantic doctrine. 8

SECTION II.

6 Translate and explain— 20

(*a*) नहि कश्चिदुपलब्धिमेवस्तभः कुड्य चेत्युपलभते उपलब्धिविषयत्वेनैव तु स्तम्भकुड्यादीन् सर्वे लौकिका उपलभन्ते अतश्चैवमेव सर्वे लौकिका उपलभन्ते य-

त्प्रत्याचक्षाणा अपि बाह्यमर्थमेवमाचक्षते यदन्तर्ज्ञेयरूपं तद्बाहिर्वेदवभासत इति। ते हि सर्वलोकप्रसिद्धां बाहिरवभासां संविदं प्रतिलभमानाः प्रत्याख्यातुकामाश्च बाह्यमर्थं बहिर्वेदिति वत्कारं कुर्वन्ति।

(*b*) न ह्यौष्ण्यप्रकाशधर्मकस्य प्रदीपस्य तदवस्थस्यैव ताभ्यां निर्मोक्ष उपपद्यते। योपि जलवीचीतरङ्गफेनाद्युपन्यासस्तत्रापि जलात्मन एकस्य वीच्यादयो विशेषा आविर्भवतिरोभावरूपेण नित्या एवेति समानो जलात्मनो वीच्यादिभिरनिर्मोक्षः। प्रसिद्धश्चायं तप्यतापकयोर्जात्यन्तरभावो लोके। तथार्थी चार्थश्चान्योन्यभिन्नौ लक्ष्येते। यदार्थिनः स्वतोन्योर्थो न स्यादस्यार्थिनो यद्विषयमार्थित्वं स तस्यार्थो नित्यसिद्ध एवेति तस्य तद्विषयमार्थित्वं न स्यात्। तथार्थस्याप्यर्थत्वं न स्यादादि स्यात् स्वार्थत्वमेव स्यान्नचैतदस्ति।

(*c*) अथ मन्यसे विरोधिना परिमाणान्तरेणाक्रान्तं कार्यद्रव्य द्व्यणुकादीत्यतो नारम्भकाणि कारणगतानि पारिमाण्डल्यादीनित्युपगच्छामि न तु चेतनाविरोधिनागुणान्तरेण जगत आक्रान्तत्वमस्ति येन कारणगता चेतना कार्ये चेतनान्तरमारभेत। नह्यचेतना नाम चेतनाविरोधी कश्चिद्गुणोस्ति चेतनाप्रतिषेधमात्रत्वात्। तस्मात्प्राप्नोति चेतनाया आरम्भकत्वमिति मैवं मंस्थाः।

7. In what connection does the second of the above passages occur? In what way does S'amkarâchârya refute the objection brought there against his own system? 5

8. What are the several Buddhistic schools mentioned by S'amkarâchârya? Give their doctrines as detailed by him, shortly explaining the technical terms you might mention. 10

9 What is an *Adhikarana?* State what are the several parts of the first *Adhikarana* of Chap. II., Pâda ii. of the Bhâshya. Give a substance of it (in Sanskrit, if possible). 10

10 What is the objection brought under पत्युरसाम ञ्जस्यात् against the system of the Theistic Schools that S'amkarâchârya criticises? Has the same objection been brought against S'amkarâchârya's own system? If it has been, how does he explain it away? State with reasons whether the same explanation will not do in the case of the others 5

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

VASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;

SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.;

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;

MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English— 9

(α) हर्षोन्मुक्तामृताद्रिद्रुसदनसुमनोदामसंपर्कजीव-
न्मद्वाणक्षुण्णवीराण्यनणुरणमहारम्भनर्मायितानि ।
वर्तन्तां नव्यपत्युत्सुकविबुधवधूवाञ्छितच्छेदखेद-

व्याधूताविद्धपाणिप्रविचलवलयास्फालकोलाहलानि ॥

(*b*) सुभटसमाकृष्टकोदण्डदण्डं निहतवानराच्छभल्लभल्लं रभसनिक्षिप्तभिन्दिपालमालं वेगप्रवर्तितचक्रचक्रं खण्डितविपक्षशक्ति शक्तिनिर्दारितपरशुकपरशुकं कुवलयवनध्वमनिपातितिसितशकुन्तकुन्तं परहृदयप्रकम्पनं द्वेधाकृतकरीन्द्रकरालकरवालं समरप्रचारचतुराङ्गचतुरङ्गं निर्मर्यादप्रसृतमातङ्गमातङ्गं योधजयैकस्पन्दनस्यन्दनं समासादितविपत्तिनिर्भरं प्रवृत्तमेव व्रणितसकलानीकसमनीकम् ॥

2. Write short notes explanatory and critical on the following :— 6

सट्टक, कषाय, अन्तर्वत्नी, छेकोक्ति, सब्रह्मचारी, शंशमीति, अरण्यानी, कचाकचि, किलाकिञ्चित, पुष्पमाथ ममाथ.

3. Translate, giving a very brief but clear explanation of each of the words underlined — 6

वाग्वैदर्भी मधुरिमगुणं स्यन्दते श्रोत्रलेह्यम्
वस्तुन्यासो हरति हृदयं सूक्तिमुद्रानिवेद्यः।
सद्यः सूते रसमनुपमप्रौढिजन्मा प्रसादः
संदर्भश्रीरिति कृतधियां धाम गीर्देवतायाः ॥

4. Explain carefully— 10

(*a*) आधारनिबन्धनो यदाधेयस्य गुणाध्यारोपः

(*b*) कस्य पुनः प्रत्यक्षपराङ्मुखस्य मतिमतः सतोऽनुमाने बहुमानः ॥

(*c*) एतस्मिंश्चिरजीविभिः परिगतं दिव्यौषधीसेवनात् कन्दर्पस्य वपुष्मतश्च चरितं राजन्ननङ्गस्यच ॥

(*d*) एक दिसारम्मेणवि अलं सिणेहेण सिहिदल-च्छाविणा ।

थुणिमो समदोवासं पेच्छं अ पिच्छोवमं पेम्मम ॥

(*e*) कौशल्या—हा रामभद्द केणउण दिणअरकुलकुमारएण भविअ विंझगिरिवासदुःखं अणुभूदम् ॥

कैकेयी—सहि कोसल्ले ण सव्वो रामभद्दो ॥

कौशल्या—णअरे णअरे कैकेयी ॥

(*f*) अहो बालिबालवयस्य पौलस्त्य भवादृशेभ्यो वीरवरपरिभाषाः प्रवर्तन्ते तत् किमिदं नाम यदन्यः प्रतिपक्षोऽन्यस्मै कुप्यते ॥

(*g*) आर्षं हि वचन विमिभवक्तृकमपि न विसंवदति यदगस्त्यवाचा भगवान् वसिष्ठोपि ब्रूते।

5. Give an account of Râjas'ekhara, comparing him with Bhavabhûti ; 6

or (2) discuss the position "The Râmâyana is an imitation of the Iliad ; or an allegory describing the spread of Aryan civilization over Southern India" ;

or (3) give the topography of the places occurring in the Bâlarâmâyana.

6. (*a*) What is an आमुख? Do you make any difference in kind between the आमुख of the principal piece and the आमुख of the अन्तर्नाटक in the third Act of the same? 6

(*b*) Name all the plays you know to be based on the Râmâyana. What does the poet mean when he puts the words नजाने वा कोऽस्मिन् रघुकुलकलङ्के कविरभूत in the mouth of Das'aratha?

7. What relation do the *Prâkritas* bear to Sanskrita and to the modern vernaculars? How many kinds of *Prâkrita* are there? Can you say why the number of inflected cases is smaller in the vernaculars than in Sanskrit? Connect, if possible, the terminations of the Instrumental and the Genetive in your vernacular with those in Sanskrit. 7

SECTION II.

8. Remarking on the comparative merits of Bhavabhûti and Kâlidâsa, Prof. Wilson has the following:—'There is more passion in the thoughts of Bhavabhûti than in those of Kâlidâsa, but less fancy. There are few of the elegant similitudes in which the latter is so rich, and there is more that is common-place and much that is strained and obscure. In none of his dramas does Bhavabhûti make any attempt at wit. On the other hand he expatiates more largely in the description of picturesque scenery and in the representation of human conditions and is perhaps entitled to even a higher place than his rival as a poet.' Discuss this remark with particular reference to the Mâlati Mâdhava, giving quotations from the play to illustrate your answer. 14

9. Give the context of the following verses— 6

(1) 'अभिनवरागरसोयं भवतोः कृतकौतुकः परिष्वङ्गः।
लवली लवङ्गयो रिव' etc.

(2) 'प्रियो मित्रं बन्धुता वा समग्रा सर्वे कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा' etc.

(3) 'प्रियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मर्म तत्रैव संभवः।
भूयादमुष्य भूयोपि भूयासमनुसंचरः॥'

10. Explain the following fully :— 10

विहस्तीकृत, हस्तीकृत, आकेकराक्षं दृष्टम्, वैचित्य, ऐदंपर्यम्, तटस्थ, पिण्डपातवेला, पूर्णपात्रवृत्ति, बाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतन्त्राणि, अहो नु खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम, तारामैत्रकम्, ऐरेयदर्प, धमधमायमानहृदया, कूटपाकलः, रणरणकः, इष्टाय कर्मणे, पूर्ताय कर्मणे, रमणीयडामरत्वम्, कान्तनक्षत्रमालाभरणधारिणीं करेणुरजनीम्

11. Translate into English :— 10

षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा
हृदि विनिहितरूपः सिद्धिदस्तद्विदां यः।
अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः
स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः॥१॥
नित्यन्यस्तषडङ्गचक्रनिहितं हृत्पद्ममध्योदितं
पश्यन्ती शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता।
नाडीनामुदयक्रमेण जगतः पञ्चामृताकर्षणा-
दप्राप्तोत्पतनश्रमा विघटयन्त्यग्रे नभोम्भोमुचः॥२॥

12. Which of the following sets of readings do you prefer? Assign reasons for your choice :— 10

(a) नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा
मूर्ध्निस्थितिर्न चरणै रवताडनानि।

v. l. मुसलै रव

(*b*) एवमहं तु सर्वाकारत्वदयंगमायाः संभाव्यमान-
स्नेहरसेनाभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोपि.

v. l. विधाकृतोऽपि

or विषयीकृतोपि

(*l*) सुहृदिव प्रकटय्य सुखप्रदः प्रथममेकरसामनुकूलताम् ।

v. l. प्रकटोप्यसुखप्रदः

पुनरकाण्डविवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनष्टि विधिर्मनसो रुजम् ॥

v. l. विधिरहो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजम् ॥

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER I.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE—*Satires.*

1. (*a*) Give the origin and meaning of the word 'satire.' 23

(*b*) Criticise the following by an enumeration of the Roman Satirists together with a summary of their several styles:—

"The Roman *Satura* in general was not properly a fixed species of art, but only indicated negatively the fact that the 'multifarious poem' was not to be included under any of the recognized forms of art; and accordingly *the 'Satura' poetry assumed in the hands of every gifted poet a different and peculiar character.*"

(*c*) Criticise by reference to Roman and English literature—

'Satirical poetry always arises when natural passion in poetry decays.'

(*d*) "I first adventurer, follow me who list,
"And be the second English Satirist."

Who makes this claim and with what justice? Who might make a similar claim in Roman satire?

2. (*a*) What metre is commonly used in (i) Latin and (ii) English satire? Who was the first to adopt each? 12

(*b*) Scan and comment on the metre of—

(i) Usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche, modo summa
(ii) Si quid sit vitium non fastidire: strabonem.
(iii) Me capitolinus convectore usus amicoque A puero.
(iv) Si me amas, inquit, paulum hic ades, Inteream si.

3. Explain fully— 24

(i) Qui nisi, quum tristes misero venere Kalendæ,
Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, amaras
Porrecto jugulo historias captivus ut audit.
(ii) Ad unguem factus homo.
(iii) Campanus morbus.
(iv) Fallacem circum.
(v) Heredes monumentum ne sequeretur.
(vi) Pollio regum Facta canit pede ter percusso.
(vii) Sæpe stilum vertas.
(viii) Solventur risu tabulæ.
(ix) Repotia.
(x) Chrysippi porticus.
(xi) Intestabilis et sacer.
(xii) Anyti reum.

4. Quote and criticise the variant readings for :— 12

(i) Cum tua *pervideas* oculis male lippus inunctis.
(ii) Carne tamen, quamvis distat nil, hac magis *illam* Imparibus formis deceptum te *petere*.
(iii) *Nequaquam satis est in re* consumere curam.
(iv) Sparge subinde et, si paulum potes, *illacrimare*; est Gaudia prodentem voltum celare.

5. Discuss and attribute to their proper schools the following 'dicta':— 10

(*a*) Paria esse peccata.
(*b*) Deos didici securum agere aevum.
(*c*) Divinæ particulam auræ.
(*d*) Insanire omnes.
(*e*) Faba cognata.

6. Explain the reference in— 3

'Molle atque facetum
Vergilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camœnæ'

7. Translate with notes— 16

(*a*) Fugit improbus ac me
Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi
Adversarius et 'quo tu turpissime?' magna

Inclamat voce ; et ' Licet antestari ?' Ego vero
Oppono auriculam. Rapit in jus ; clamor utrinque,
Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

(*b*) Tune mihi dominus, rerum imperiis hominumque
Tot tantisque minor, quem ter vindicta quaterque
Imposita haud unquam misera formidine privet ?
Sive vicarius est, qui servo paret, uti mos
Vester ait, seu conservus ; tibi quid sum ego ? Nempe
Tu, mihi qui imperitas, alii servis miser atque
Duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum.
Quisne igitur liber ? Sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus,
Quem neque pauperies neque mors neque vincula terrent,
Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores
Fortis, et in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus,
Externi ne quid valeat per leve morari,
In quem manca ruit semper fortuna ?

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER II.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A. ; H. P. HODSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE—*Odes III.*

1. Translate with short explanatory notes on the words in Italics :— 30

(*a*) *Martiis* caelebs quid agam *calendis*,
Quid velint flores et acerra turis
Plena, *miraris*, positusque carbo in
Caespite vivo,

Docte sermones *utriusque linguæ ?*
Voveram dulcis epulas et album
Libero caprum prope *funeratus*
Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus
Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
Amphoræ *fumum bibere institutæ*
Consule Tullo.

Sume, Maecenas, cyathos *amici*
Sospitis centum et vigiles lucernas
Perfer in lucem : procul omnis esto
Clamor et ira.

Mitte civilis super urbe curas:
Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen,
Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
Dissidet armis,

Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ
Cantaber Sera domitus catena,
Iam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu
Cedere campis.

Neglegens nequa populus laboret,
Parce privatus nimium *cavere:*
Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ et
Linque severa.

(*b*) Aeli *vetusto* nobilis ab *Lamo* 18
Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
Denominatos et nepotum
Per *memores* genus omne *fastus*

Auctore ab illo ducit originem,
Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur
Princeps et innantem Maricæ
Litoribus tenuisse Lirim

Late tyrannus: cras foliis nemus
Multis et alga litus inutili
Demissa tempestas ab euro
Sternet, aquæ nisi fallit augur

Annosa cornix. Dum potis, aridum
Compone lignum: cras *genium* mero
Curabis et porco bimenstri
Cum famulis *operum solutis.*

(*c*) Impios parræ recinentis omen 25
Ducat et prægnans canis aut ab agro
Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino,
Fetaque volpes.

Rumpit et serpens iter institutum,
Si per obliquum similis sagittæ
Terruit mannos: ego cui timebo
Providus auspex,

Antequam stantis repetat paludes
Imbrium divina avis inminentum,
Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
Solis ab ortu.

Sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis,
Et memor nostri Galatea vivas;
Teque nec *lævus* vetat ire *picus*
Nec vaga cornix.

Sed vides quanto trepidet tumultu
Pronus Orion. Ego quid sit ater
Hadriæ novi sinus et quid *albus*
Peccet iapyx.

Hostium uxores puerique cæcos
Sentiant motus orientis austri et
Æquoris nigri fremitum et trementis
Verbere ripas.

Sic et Europe niveum doloso
Credidit tauro latus et scatentem
Beluis pontum *mediasque fraudes*
Palluit audax.

2. Translate and comment fully on the following 27 passages :—

(*a*) Me Fabulosæ Vulture in Apulo
Altricis extra limen Apuliæ
Ludo fatigatumque somno
Fronde nova puerum palumbes
Texere.

(*b*) Non me Philippis versa acies retro,
Devota non extinxit arbos,
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

(*c*) Si non periret immiserabilis
Captiva pubes.

(*d*) Fertur pudicæ conjugis osculum
Parvosque notos ut capitis minor
Ab se removisse.

(*e*) I pete unguentum puer et coronas
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli
Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

(*f*) Da lunæ propere novæ
Da noctis mediæ, da puer auguris Murenæ.

(*g*) O nata mecum consule Manlio.

(*h*) Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farre pio et Saliente mica.

(*i*) Abstineto,
Dixit, irarum calidæque rixæ,
Cum tibi invisus laceranda reddet
Cornua taurus.
Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—*History of Bany Omaya, pages* 1—54.

1. (*a*) How many Kálifs were there of the line of بنی امیہ ? Who was the first and who the last of them; and for how many years did they altogether reign? 30

(*b*) Give Moavia's pedigree up to where his and the Prophet's lines meet.

(*c*) Give a short account of the battles of صفین and عین الورد

(*d*) Who were—

مختار — محمد بن حنفیہ — ابراہم ابن مالک الاشتر and حجاج بن یوسف

Give some account of their doings.

2. Explain the following lines, naming the persons and describing the events referred to :— 15

داستان پسر ہند مگر نشنیدی
کہ ازووزسر کس اوپیمبرچہ رسید
پدر او لب و دندان پیمبر بشکست
مادر او جگر عم پیمبر بمکید

او بناحق حق داماد پیمبر بگرفت
پسر او سر فرزند پیمبر ببرید
برچنین قوم تولعنت نکنی شرمت باد
لعنة الله یزیدا و علی آل یزید

3. Explain and give the meanings of 10

مباهات — دهاة — کالا — سعایت — بیعت الرضوان — متفق اللفظ والمعنی — تکنیر — طلس — سالما غانما — وساده — فهوالمرام — مخدرات سرا پرده نبوت — تحنک — ذات النطاقین — مزاح — بر تقدیر شق اول — و عدو و عید — مروزی

4. Translate— 22

کرایم محامد و اثنیر سزاوار ساحت عزت آفرید کاریست که ذوات و صفات طوایف انسانی را مختلف و متفاوت آفرید و واردات افعال و صادرات اعمال سالکان مسالک حکومت و جهانبانی را متباین و متناقض مخلوق گردانید — دست از تمشیت مهام خلافت باز داشت — وشناعت آن حکایت تاقیام قیامت برالسنه وافواه مردم آگاه مذکور خواهد بود — خونش هدرباشد —

اکابر صحابہ را عملہا فرمودہ ہموارہ در مقام
استرضاء ایشان میبود — مغیرہ باصابت رای
اتصاف داشت — چون دیدۂ بصیرتش نیز صفت
بینائی نداشت بخاطر معاویہ در سب
امیرالمومنین علی مبالغہ می نمود — بجوار
مغفرت رب جلیل منتقل شد — و قبس در
اکثر معارک ملازم رکاب ہدایت انتساب
حضرت ولایت مآب می بود — و تو و اہل
بیت تو ازین سمات حسنہ عاری و عاطلید
— و سر رشتہ بی از انکہ دست در گردن
مقصود حمائل کند برگشت — در تبجیل
او دقیقۂ نامرعی نگذاشت — در یکی از
ضیاع خود انزوا فرمود — بعذاب عاجل
و آجل مبتلا گشت — عبیداللہ سوگند یاد کرد
کہ این سخن را از سر جد میگویم — بعلت
فجاۃ درگذشت — قاصدی بر جناح استعجال
پیش او فرستاد — ترک جنگجوی فلک را
بر کشتگان معرکہ دل میسوخت — عاقبت
چارہ منحصر در فرار دانستند — پیرامن تعرض

ایشان نمیگشت — نایرہ قتال درمیان ابطال رجال ملتہب شد — باستمالت مخالفان مامور شد

5. By what line of Kálifs were the بنی امیہ succeeded? State briefly how and by whom was the change brought about. 5

6. Mention the peculiarities of the Arabic infinitives of the measures of انفعال and مفاعلت — استفعال giving examples of each. 6

7. Translate— 12

و چون عمر بن عبد العزیز رحمة الله علیہ بر جادۂ محبت اہل بیت رسول ص ثابت قدم بود در ایام ایالت خویش مزرعہ فدک را بسادات باز گذاشتہ منتسبان دودمان شاہ مردانرا رعایتہا فرمود و بخلاف آباء و اقرباء خویش حطبارا از لعن امیرالمومنین علی و اولاد امجاد آنحضرت منع نمود و آنچہ خلفاء سابق و عظماء بنی امیہ بظلم و تعدی از مردم گرفتہ بودند ہمہ را بصاحبانش رد فرمود و عمر رح در ایام خلافت از بیت المال روزی زیادہ از دو درم تصرف نکردی و در دیوان مظالم بر خاک

نشستم جامه بتکلف نپوشیدی در روضة الصفا
از صاحب مناقب ومفاخر امام محمد الباقر
رضوان الله علیه مرویست که فرمود که
درمیان هر قومی مردی صالح نیکو کردار
می باشد وبهترین بنی امیه عمر بن عبدالعزیز
است وفاطمه بنت الحسین بن علی پیوسته
زبان بستایش عمر کشادی وگفتی که اگر
او زنده بودی ما را بهیچ کس حاجت
نبودی —

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ATESHKADA—*From Mazandran (page 155) to Shiraz.*

1. (*a*) Give a short account of آتشکده with an explanation of the arrangement of its materials. Name its author and give a brief sketch of his life. Explain the meaning of the term آتشکده and state why it is so called. 15

(*b*) How many biographies of poets existed before the آتشکده and by whom were they written? How does آتشکده differ from them?

State briefly the merits and defects of the book.

2. Give a brief account of each of the following places as given in your text, their situation and other particulars, explaining the meanings of the words— 10

ساوه — ری — قزوین — کاشان

3. Give a short biographical sketch of— 10

اثیرالدین اومانی — کمال الدین اسمعیل — شیخ نظامی — ضمیری

4. State what you know of— 9

شاه طهماسپ صفوی — ابو علی سینا — فرقه اسماعیلیه

5. Give the derivations of the following :— 6

آذربایجان — اتابک قزل ارسلان — تبریز - ایل خان — شاپور ذوالاکتاف — دیوان — خلیفه — دیار — تسبیح

6. Translate, mentioning the metres and explaining the allusions underlined— 40

(a) یوسف رخ و هارون سخن وخضر علومست
موسیِ کف وعیسیِ دم وادریس مکان است
حاتم کف و جم خاتم و بهرام سپاه است
رستم دل و سهراب تن و کیوسنان است

(b) جهان بحکم تو راضی زمان بعهد تو خرم
طرب ببزم تو شامل ظفر برزم تو ملحق

فلک زعدل تو شاکر ملک بذکر تو ذاکر
سخا بدست تو فاخر کرم ز طبع تو مشتق
شمایل تو حمیده خصایل تو گزیده
مخالف تو معذب موافق تو موفق

(c) نه از مستی است مایل هر طرف قد همچو شمشادش
گرانی میکند از بار دلها سرو آزادش

(d) شاد باش ای بسخن قدوهٔ ارباب سخن
که حرامست بجز بر قلمت سحر حلال
گر کسی شعر تو بر صورت بیجان خواند
جانور گردد از خاصیت او تمثال
تا فرو رفت بگنج سخنت پای نظر
مردم چشم غنی گشت ز بس عقد لآل

(e) چه تخمهای برومند را بباغ وجود
زمانه کشته و بس نا رسیده بد رودهٔ
چه شمعهای دلفروز را بباد اجل
جهان بکشته و اندوده بر رخش دودهٔ
کجا شدند سلاطین که چرخ با عظمت
غبار در گهشان جز بدیده نی سودهٔ

سر عنان یکی روی مه خراشیده
سم سمند یکی پشت گاو فرسوده
چنان بخواب عدم در شدند ناگاهان
که شد ز هستی ایشان وجود پالوده
چه کرد آنهمه سیم بغارت آورده
که خورد آنهمه زر بزور بر بوده

(f) سه شعر رسم بود شاعران طامع را
یکی مدیح و دوم قطعهٔ تقاضای
اگر بداد سوم شکر و رنداد هجا
ازین سه من دو بگفتم دگر چه فرمائی

(g) گل خواست که چون رخش نکو باشدونیست
چون دلبر من بر نگ و بو باشد و نیست
صد روی فراهم آورد هر سالی
باشد که یکی چو روی او باشد و نیست

(h) هر شب مه نوسوی فزونی تازد
تا همچو جمال تو جمالی سازد
در چاردهم شب چو بخود پردازد
بیتو چو تو نیست خود ز غم بگدازد

(i) بر من کسی بگزیده تو بر تو کسی نگزیده من
ای همچو من پر دیده تو وی همچو تو کم دیده من
تو قد نباز افراخته من تن بعجز انداخته
مانند سرو و فاخته بالیده تو نالیده من

(j) تا چند هوای جمالت زآب چشم
بر چهره لاله کارم و بر زعفران دهد
خود دل کرا دهد که دهد دل به بیوفا
باری چو دل دهد بهه مهربان دهد
چشمت بخنجر مژه عالم خراب کرد
کس خنجر کشیده بمستی چنان دهد
مشکل رسد بخاک درت چشمهٔ حیات
ور خود باین امید همه عمر جان دهد

(k) در جام فلک می وفا نیست
در دیدهٔ اخترش حیا نیست
این کاسه اگرچه سرنگون است
غافل نشوي که پر ز خون است

(l) صبح برآمد ز کوه خنجر زر در برش
گشته روان برافق خون زسر خنجرش

صورت دنبال گرگ نقش علم ساخته
گشته رمان چون رمه خیل نجوم از برش
صبح مشعبد صفت حقهٔ زرین بکف
مهرهٔ گریزان شده ازکف بازیگرش
مهر سکندر صفت از ظلمات آمده
صبح چو پیری بشکل پیشرو لشکرش
صبح چو بازارکان بر سر چه بارسن
مهر چو یوسف دران دست بدلواندرش
صبح چو یوسف زچاه آمده بر تخت زر
مه چو برادر به پیش مهر چوصاع زرش

(m) بگمان زرشک میرم که بود در انتظارش
بسر رهش سواری چو عنان کشیده بینم
حسدم کشد که ترسم ز پیش دویده باشد
برهش بروی هرکس چو عرق دویده بینم

(n) آن دانهٔ در ایصنم حور نژاد
کز درج تو بر بود زمانه بکه داد
ما نا که ببرد پیش دریا بنهاد
بنمود باو که در چنین باید زاد

(o) ماندہ سنگی کہ ایجاد مگر در گل تو
کہ سراپای تو نازک بود الا دل تو

7 Translate— 10

دہندۂ کہ بگل نگہت و بگل جان داد
بہر کہ ہرچہ سزا بود حکمنش آن داد
بعرش رتبۂ عالی بفرش پایۂ پست
زروی مصلحت و رای مصلحت دان داد
دو کشتی متساوی اساس را در بحر
یکی رساند بساحل یکی بطوفان داد
دو سالک متشابہ سلوک را در عشق
یکی نوید بوصل و یکی بہجران داد
بقد سرو روان داد جنبشی تعلیم
کہ خجلت قد رعنای سروبستان داد
ز باغ حسن سبہ نرگسی چو چشم انگیخت
بآن بلای سبہ خنجری چو مژگان داد
بچشمہای سبہ شیوۂ ز ناز آموخت
کہ ہرکہ خواست بآن شیوہ دل دہد جان داد

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group B.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How does Adam Smith prove— 12

(1) that the Colonial trade of Great Britain towards the end of the eighteenth century was advantageous to the mother country;

(2) that it was advantageous not by means of the monopoly but in spite of the monopoly.

2. Show how the military expenditure of a State varies with the progress of civilisation, and prove that in spite of apparent exceptions a standing army is a far more powerful instrument of war than an ordinary militia. 12

3. Trace the steps by which the town population of Europe increased their power and wealth. How was the progress of the town population a benefit to the country? 13

4. Illustrate by modern and ancient historical instances the frequent violation of correct principles of taxation. 13

5. Enumerate the chief causes of the depreciation of silver. What effects have been produced in India already and are likely to be produced in the future by the change in the relative value of silver and gold? 13

6. Show the utility of Political Economy by pointing out the advantages that India would derive from a more extensive knowledge of the science among the people. 12

7. State and estimate the chief objections that can be brought against an income-tax whether graduated or not. Upon whom does the incidence of this tax fall? 12

8. Show that the nationalisation of the land and other socialistic schemes "possess this fatal defect that they would spread among the people the belief that they could with comparative impunity disregard prudence, self-denial, and other most essential virtues." 19

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF INDIA.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a summary of Mill's reasons for thinking that Lord Mornington was not justified in declaring war against Tippoo. 14

2. Sketch the career of Chin Kilich Khán. 12

3. What were the circumstances which led to (1) the flight of the emperor Humáyún, (2) his subsequent restoration to the throne? 12

4. Why did the Nizam dismiss his English troops and engage French troops in their stead in Sir John Shore's time? How does Mill attempt to defend Sir John Shore's conduct? 12

5. When and why was the Supreme Court established in Calcutta, and what were its powers? 12

6. Give a brief account of the struggle between the Maráthás and the Nabob of Oude in 1773, and show how the English became involved in it. 12

7. Describe Akbar's operations against the Rajputs. 12

8. Criticise the peace of Surat between the English and the Maráthás. 14

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE OR ENGLAND.

(Political).

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Show the connection between the domestic and the foreign policy of the last two Stuart Kings. 15

2. Give an account of the riots of 1780. 10

3. Under what circumstances was the battle of Navarino fought? What was the effect of it on European powers and on the ministry in England? 10

4. How was it that England, which had previously been in alliance with Austria against Prussia, changed sides when the Seven Years' War broke out? 10

5. Give an account of the ministries of the two Pelhams. 10

6. "The Triple Bond bore within it the germs of that grand alliance which at last saved Europe." Write a brief essay on this statement. 15

7. Explain the connection of the House of Orange with the Exclusion Bill. 10

8. Give a concise account of the state of Ireland during the last ten years of the 18th century. 10

9. Sketch the careers of Danby, Godolphin, Rockingham, and Walpole. 10

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Show how the state of affairs in Greece and particularly at Athens was affected by the death of Alexander the Great. 14

2. Give an account of the military operations of Conon. 12

3. Criticize the peace of Antalcidas. 12

4. Sketch the rise and fall of the Spartan maritime empire after the Peloponnesian war. 12

5. Estimate the character of Phocion. 12

6. Show how the warning of the oracle "Beware of a lame reign" proved a true one. 12

7. Sketch the history of the more important islands of the Archipelago between 500 and 400 B. C., and draw a map showing their relative positions. 14

8. How did the expedition described in the Anabasis affect the subsequent history of Asia (1) immediately, (2) eventually. 12

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. What was the incident dealt with in Cicero's speech *pro Milone?* Show how it was typical of the state of affairs at Rome at that time. 12

2. How far can Sylla be said to have turned the Roman democracy into an oligarchy? 12

3. "The blood of the Gracchi was the seed sown and Marius was the fruit." Write a brief essay on this epigram. 14

4. Give an account of Hannibal's march from Spain to Italy, and draw a map to illustrate it. 12

5. What was the power of the Senate in foreign affairs at the time of the 2nd Punic War? 12

6. Describe the political character of Cicero. 12

7. Give a brief account (with dates) of the various conflicts between the Romans and the Parthians up to the close of the republic. 12

8. "The foreign element in the (Roman) commonwealth determined the whole course of its history which in all its stages is little more than a narrative of conflicts between a stubborn nationality and an alien population." Show the truth of this statement. 14

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE OR ENGLAND.

(Institutions, Literature, &c.)

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Explain the effect of the alteration in the mode of granting the supplies effected at the Revolution. 12

2. Show the value of Pepys' diary and give some account of it and of Pepys himself. 12

3. Under what circumstances were Drapier's letters published? Give an account of them. 12

4. Why and when did Lord North become Prime Minister? Show that a great constitutional struggle then came to an end. 14

5. "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." Describe at length the circumstances which gave rise to this famous election cry. 14

6. What were Dunning's resolutions? 12

7. Give the provisions of the Bill of Rights and compare it with the Declaration of Rights and the Act of Settlement. 12

8. Sketch the history of political pamphlet-writing in Anne's reign. 12

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. "To us the fact that the Comedy of the Knights was brought on the Athenian stage with success is far more important than the fact that the Athenian phalanx was defeated at Delium." Comment on this. 14

2. Show the effect of the Persian War on the Athenian constitution. 12

3. What was the Spartan form of Government at the time of the Peloponnesian War? 12

4. How did the Greeks found colonies, and how did they treat them? 12

5. Show the influence of Pericles on Athenian civilization. 12

6. What were the functions of the Chorus in Greek tragedy? 12

7. How was a judicial trial conducted in Athens at the time of the Peloponnesian War? By what laws were the courts bound, and how far were they bound by them? 14

8. Give an account of the "Crown" speech of Demosthenes and of the circumstances which led to its delivery. Review Demosthenes' life up to that time. 12

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. How did the Romans manage conquered countries? 12

2. Give an account of the Via Appia, and mention the towns through which it passed. 10

3. Describe briefly the Roman system of taxation in the second century B.C. 14

4. Sum up the history of the *intercessio?* 14

5. Who was the Prætor Peregrinus? When and why was he first appointed? What were his duties? 14

6. Give an account of the relations of Patron and Client. 12

7. For what are Ennius and Polybius celebrated in literature? What part did the latter take in politics? 12

8. Give a brief history of the *Mime.* 12

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group C.)

LOGIC—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How does Mill distinguish (1) between positive and negative names, (2) between relative and non-relative names? Point out any difficulties in the principles of division given. 12

2. What is meant by the statement that all attributes of bodies and minds are grounded on states of consciousness. Illustrate the meaning by analysing the following propositions: — 14

Men with very small skulls are deficient in reasoning powers.

Debtors dread the day of payment.

What difference is there between the attributes of bodies and of minds?

3. "The discoveries which change the method of a science from experimental to deductive, mostly consist in establishing, either by deduction or by direct experiment, that the varieties of a particular phenomenon uniformly accompany the varieties of some other phenomenon better known." Explain and illustrate this. 12

4. How far does inconceivability depend upon experience? 14

5. Show how many kinds of fallacies are due to ambiguity of language. 9

6. In what forms does Mill enunciate the fundamental axioms of the syllogism? Show that you understand their meaning by applying them to the syllogism— 15

No happy men are vicious.
All tyrants are vicious.
No tyrants are happy.

Does Mill succeed in showing the superiority of his syllogistic axioms over the *dictum de omni et nullo?*

7. Explain by reference to the syllogism given in the above question Mill's theory of the relation of the major premiss to the conclusion and of the advantages of coming to conclusions by the syllogistic route. What objections may be urged against Mill's theory? 13

8. "Herbert Spencer teaches us, 'that feeling and nervous action are the inner and outer faces of the same change'; and 'having contemplated these changes on their outsides,' as chemical disturbances propagated through any series of molecules in the substance of the nerves, 'we have to contemplate them from their insides' as emotions and other states of consciousness. As one argument to support this broad conclusion, he cites the surprising fact, 'that as nervous action occupies appreciable time, so feeling occupies appreciable time'; though the same analogy would prove that trundling a wheelbarrow does not differ from reading an epic poem." Bowen 11

Put in logical form the argument here attributed to Herbert Spencer, and explain clearly the logical process used to refute it. Assuming that Spencer's views are correctly given, is the refutation perfectly convincing?

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P M]

(Group C.)

LOGIC—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Examine the theory that "Mind, or, to speak more precisely, Will, is the only cause of phenomena" What are Mill's references to the theories of Leibnitz, the Cartesians, and various Greek philosophers intended to prove in the discussion of the theory? Give Mill's own view of Volition as a cause. 14

2. Discuss the various theories as to the origin of our belief in the Law of Causation, and the Uniformity of Nature 12

3. Supposing a veracious and disinterested witness were to assert that he had seen (1) a winged horse, (2) a solid piece of iron floating in water, and (3) motion not caused by impact, heat, or any other cause, on what grounds would you determine to believe or disbelieve his statements? 14

4. Show in what respects the Method of Residues differs from the Method of Difference. On what grounds may it be said to be to a certain extent a Deductive Method? Are the conclusions it affords ever absolutely certain? 12

5. Illustrate (1) the mutual action and re-action of cause and effect, (2) the three stages of the Deductive Method, and (3) the disturbing influence of the intermixture of effects in experimental inquiry. (Do not give more than two examples of each, and if possible, let one of the two examples be taken from Indian Sociological or other phenomena.) 14

6. Explain the following propositions:— 12

(*a*) Every event is in itself certain, not probable.

(*b*) When Newton proves the existence of a central force deflecting the planets from the rectilineal course which they would otherwise describe and making them describe curves round the sun, by showing that no other supposition would account for the fact that their radii vectores describe equal areas in equal times, he is employing the Method of Difference.

7. Show that all inductions whether strong or weak, which can be connected by ratiocination, are confirmatory of each other. 12

8. "I took," says Franklin, "a number of little square pieces of broadcloth from a tailor's pattern card, of various colours. They were black, deep blue, lighter blue, green, purple, red, yellow, white, and other colours and shades of colour. I laid them all out upon the snow on a bright sunshiny morning. In a few hours the black, being most warmed by the sun, was sunk so low as to be below the stroke of the sun's rays; the dark blue was almost as low; the lighter blue not quite so much as the dark; the other colours less as they were lighter. The white remained on the surface of the snow, not having entered it at all.' What conclusion is suggested by this experiment, and what method or methods may be employed to prove it? Do you consider that any conclusion is firmly established by the experiment? 10

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J. DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Discuss from a purely Utilitarian point of view the present movement for reform in Hindu Marriage Customs. 12

2. If a person who formerly believed in Free Will becomes a Determinist, how will his change of opinion affect his conduct and moral feelings? 12

3. Consider the possibility of making Egoism mainly deductive by means of general laws as to the invariable antecedents or concomitants of pleasure and pain. 14

4. Show that principles which appear certain and self-evident because they are substantially tautological have played a prominent part in the history of Moral Philosophy. 12

5. Can the view that the complete attainment of freedom is the complete realization of justice be regarded as a scientific intuition? 12

6. Examine the chief points in which Utilitarianism has been supposed to be at variance with Common Sense Morality. What reason does Sidgwick give us to believe that the agreement between Common Sense and Utilitarianism is not perfect? 14

7. Explain shortly— 12

(*a*) In Egoism in the strictest sense of the term "the distinctions of *quality* that Mill and others urge can only be admitted as grounds of preference, if and so far as they can be resolved into distinctions of *quantity*."

(*b*) "Though the modern mind seems to have no serious difficulty in admitting the conception of deliberate irrationality of conduct, still such a notion is unfamiliar in comparison with those of (1) impulsive irrationality, (2) mistaken choice of bad for good."

8. Show that the positive conclusions arrived at by Sidgwick in his chapters on Philosophical Intuitionism are not entirely novel, but are more or less in agreement with the views of certain eminent philosophers. 12

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; J.DEC. ATKINS, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Sidgwick remarks that "Butler's express statement of the duality of the regulative principles in human nature constitutes an important step in ethical speculation." Show the importance of the step. What does Butler say about the position held by these two principles (conscience and self-love) in man's inward constitution, and the course to be followed if they should conflict? 14

2. What considerations are brought forward in the Analogy and Sermons to show that the two principles mentioned in the previous question as a matter of fact do not conflict? 14

3. How does Butler show that the teleological argument (1) leads to our obeying conscience, and (2) does not lead to our following the inward principle that happens to be strongest? Does the argument carry conviction? 14

4. Is the Standard of Morality clearly and consistently laid down in the Sermons? Can Butler be said to give us an entirely satisfactory rule to guide our conduct? 14

5. How does Butler reconcile his statement that "no passion God hath endued us with can be in itself evil" with the existence of hatred, malice, and revenge? What is the final cause of resentment, and what are the limits beyond which this passion cannot reasonably be followed? 12

6. What is Butler's general attitude towards Necessarianism? How does he treat the Necessarian objection against the credibility of the Moral Government of the World? 10

7. To whom is the first part of the Analogy addressed, and what is the conclusion it is intended to prove? Distinguish between the questions treated in the various chapters, and show their connection with one another and with the main line of argument. 12

8. How does Butler answer the objections against regarding this life as a means of moral discipline and improvement? 10

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M]

(Group D.)

CONIC SECTIONS.

The Rev D. MACKICHAN, M.A , D D. ; T S. TAIT, M A., B Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If PG the normal at P of a conic meet the axis in G then $SG \cdot SP = SA \cdot AX$. 8

If normals be drawn at the ends of any focal chord of a conic, show that a line through their intersection parallel to the axis will bisect the chord.

2 Define a parabola and by means of your definition show how to trace the curve. 10

If the tangent at P meet the directrix in Z and ZS produced meet the normal at P in Q prove that the distance of Q from the directrix is $2\,SP$.

3 If in an ellipse the normal at P meet the axis in G and q, and the diameter parallel to the tangent at P in F, then $PF \cdot PG = BC^2$ and $PF \cdot Pq = AC^2$. 10

If PM be the perpendicular on the directrix show that MS and the normal at P intersect each other on the minor axis.

4. The products of segments of chords of an ellipse through a fixed point are proportional to the squares of the parallel diameters 10

If AB, CD be two chords of an ellipse equally inclined to the major axis but not parallel, prove that AC, BD and also AD, BC are equally inclined to the axis.

5. If PN be the ordinate of a point P of an hyperbola and ACA' the transverse axis, then PN^2 is to $AN \cdot NA'$ in a constant ratio. 12

AC is a fixed diameter of a circle and BD is any chord perpendicular to it, find the locus of the intersection of AB and DC and sketch it.

6. Find the equation to a line in terms of its intercepts on rectangular axis. 8

If a straight line move in such a manner that the difference of the intercepts is always proportional to the area it encloses, show that the line always passes through a fixed point.

7. Find the polar equation to a circle in its most general form. 8

Prove that the equation of the normal drawn to the circle $r = 2a\cos\theta$ at the point where $\theta = \alpha$ is $r \sin(2\alpha - \theta) = a \sin 2\alpha$.

8. Find the equation to the normal of a parabola in the form $y = mx - 2am - am^3$. 12

Normals at points P, Q of a parabola intersect in O. If PQ be fixed in direction prove that the locus of O is a straight line which is also a normal.

9. Find the equation to a normal of the ellipse— 12

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

Prove that the locus of the intersection of the normal at a point P on the ellipse with the diameter conjugate to that through P is—

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) = \frac{x^2y^2}{a^2b^2}(a^2 - b^2)^2.$$

10. Find equation to the tangent at any point of an hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes. 10

Hence show that the portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.; CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *function*, *independent* and *dependent variable*, *differential co-efficient*. 9

From your definition deduce the differential co-efficient of $\sin\theta$ and $\sin^{-1}\theta$.

Show how to obtain the same results by geometrical construction.

4. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in the following— 10

$$y = \tan^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a}}{1-\sqrt{ax}}\ ;\quad y = \log\left(\sqrt{x-a}+\sqrt{x-b}\right)$$

$$x\sqrt{1+y}+y\sqrt{1+x}=0 \qquad x=e^{\frac{x-y}{y}}$$

3. Show that if $u = xy$, $\frac{d^n u}{dx^n} = x\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + n\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}$ 10

if $y = \cot^{-1}x$, $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = (-1)^n \lfloor n-1 \sin^n y \sin ny$.

if $y = \tan^{-1}x$, $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = (-1)^{n-1} \lfloor n-1 \sin^n y \sin ny$.

4. If $f(x+h)+f(x-h) = f(x)f(h)$ for all values of x and h, prove that— 12

$$\frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f^{IV}(x)}{f''(x)} = \&c. = \text{constant}$$

and show that when $\frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} = -a^2$, $f(x) = 2\cos ax$.

5. Find the limiting value of $\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{\phi(x)-\phi(a)}$ when $x=a$ 8

Prove that the limit of $x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$ when x tends to unity, is ϵ^{-1}; and that of $(\cos x)^{\cot^2 x}$ when x tends to zero, is $\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

6. Determine the greatest rectangle which can be inscribed in a given isosceles triangle. 10

7. Interpret the expression $-\int_a^b f'(x)\,dx$ and show 9

that it is equal to $f(b)-f(a)$

Show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x\,dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x\,dx.$

8. Integrate by parts $\int_\epsilon^x x^2 dx$ and $\int x^3 \sin x$. 10

Prove that if $f(x)$ is a rational algebraic function of the nth degree $\int_{-1}^{+1} f(x)\frac{d^{n+1}(x^2-1)^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}}\,dx = 0.$

9. Perform the integrations— 10

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}; \quad \int_a^b \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}\,dx$$

and $\int \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x)(1-x^2)}\,dx.$

10. Obtain a formula of reduction for $\int \tan^n \theta\,d\theta$ 12

Hence obtain the integral $\int \tan^4 \theta\,d\theta$,

Shew that $\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n = \frac{2.4.6.\ldots\ldots 2n}{3.5.7.\ldots\ldots 2n+1}.$

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DYNAMICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how the velocity of a moving point is measured when it is (1) uniform, (2) variable. 10

Two men whose heights are respectively 6 feet and 5½ feet are walking at night in a straight line towards each other, each at the rate of 4 miles an hour. The taller man carries a lamp, holding it on a level with the top of his head; find the velocity of the extremity of the shadow of the other man.

2. Give the usual algebraical proof of the formula $s = \frac{1}{2} f t^2$. 6

3. Find the straight line of quickest descent from a given circle to another given circle without it, the motion taking place in a vertical plane. 12

If the radius of each circle be a, the distance between the centres c, and the centres in the same horizontal line, prove that the time of shortest descent is—

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{g} \cdot \frac{c^2 - 4a^2}{2a}}.$$

4. The velocity of a projectile at any point of its path is that which would be acquired in falling from the directrix to that point. 10

A particle is projected so that its distance from the directrix when it has been going for ⅓rd of its whole time of flight is ⅓rd of the initial distance from the directrix. What is the angle of projection?

5. Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley, find the acceleration, also the tension of the string. If the sum of the weights is constant, show that the greater the tension the less is the acceleration. 10

6 Two perfectly elastic balls moving with given velocities impinge directly upon each other find the velocity of each after impact 10

A perfectly elastic ball M_1 impinges directly upon another M_2 and this upon another M_3, compare the velocity communicated to M_3 with that which would have been communicated if the first had impinged upon it

7 A ball impinges obliquely upon a fixed smooth plane, find the motion of the ball after impact 12

An elastic ball is projected from a suitable point in one side of a square billiard table so as to describe an inscribed square prove that the time of describing the square is to the time of describing the first side as $1 - e^2 \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e^2$

8 What is a simple pendulum, and on what does its time of oscillation depend? 10

How high must a seconds pendulum be carried above the level of the sea so that it may vibrate 598 times in 10 minutes, the radius of the earth being 3,958 miles?

9 A stone is whirled round horizontally by a string 2 yards long prove that the time of one revolution when the tension of the string is 4 times the weight of the stone is $\pi \sqrt{\frac{6}{g}}$. 8

10 What is meant by kinetic energy? Compare the energies of two bodies having equal momentum A ball projected with a velocity v can penetrate into a block of wood m feet. It can also pass through a board n feet thick, the resistance being uniform Show that in the latter case the loss of velocity is $v\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{n}{m}}\right)$ 12

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

HYDROSTATICS.

The Rev D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.; T. S. TAIT, M.A B.Sc; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.; CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Explain the convention with regard to the units in $W = g\rho V$ and $W = SV$. 8

If the unit of weight be the same, find the unit of time in order that the standard may be the same in both formulæ, the unit of length being one foot in both.

2. Explain the difference between whole pressure and Resultant pressure 15

If a cubical vessel be filled, half with mercury and half with water, compare the pressure on the sides with the pressure on the base, which is horizontal; ρ and σ being the densities of water and mercury respectively.

A hemisphere is immersed in a fluid, density ρ, with its base coincident with the surface, divide it by horizontal planes into 4 parts, so that the pressures on all the convex surfaces may be equal

3 Define "centre of pressure," and show that its depth below the free surface $= \frac{\Sigma mh^2}{\Sigma mh}$ where m and h represent the areas and the depths of the centres of gravities of the various parts respectively. 10

Find the centre of pressure of a triangular plane, whose vertex is on the surface of the fluid, and base parallel to the surface.

4 Find the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. 8

A cylinder, height h, placed with its axis vertical in a fluid rests with an mth part immersed; when placed in another fluid, it rests with the nth part immersed; to what depth will it sink in a mixture composed of equal quantities of these fluids?

5. Define the metacentre; and explain when equilibrium is stable, unstable, or neutral; when is the position of the metacentre obvious? 10

A small iron nail is driven into a wooden sphere, and the weight of the sphere is then half of an equal volume of water; find its positions of equilibrium in water, and examine the stability of the equilibrium.

6. Show that the elasticity of a fluid varies inversely as the space occupied

If a cylindrical vessel 20 feet long be half filled with water, and then inverted in a basin of water, find the altitude at which the water will stand.

7. Enunciate Boyle and Marriotte's law. 10

If a cubic foot of air at 20° C. weigh ·078 lbs. when the height of the barometer is 30 inches, find the weight of a cubic foot at 10° C., the height of the barometer being 28 inches

$$\left(\text{Co efficient of expansion} = \frac{1}{273}\right).$$

8 Describe the condenser and the gauge of a condenser. 10

If the capacity of the receiver be 40 times that of the barrel, and the length of the horizontal gauge be 25 inches, determine the position of the globule after 15 strokes

9. If a liquid contained in a vessel which rotates uniformly about a vertical axis, rotate uniformly with the vessel, prove that its surface is a paraboloid 10

10. Find the tension at any point of a spherical vessel, containing gas at a given pressure; and find its ratio to that of a cylindrical one of the same material and radius. 10

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that the component of the Centrifugal Force diminishing gravity varies as the square of the cosine of the latitude, and that bodies at the Equator would have no weight, if the day should be $\frac{1}{17}$th part of its present length. 10

2. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of an air thermometer. Why is the scale of the air thermometer considered to be of great importance? State some of the considerations upon which it is based. 8

3. How will you determine the co-efficient of cubic expansion of a solid by knowing its S. G. at two different temperatures ? 8

The S. G. of a solid at 5°C. was 7·788 and at 20°C. was 7·784, find the co-efficient of expansion of the solid.

4. Explain the accumulation of heat in glass houses and apply your knowledge to explain the influence of the Earth's atmosphere upon the temperature of the Earth. 8

5. What distinct relations has Heat to Frictional and Voltaic Electricity and to Magnetism ? 7

6. Find the work done by the conversion of a pound of water into steam at the ordinary atmospheric pressure. 8

7. Define accurately the term *Co-efficient of Thermal Conductivity*. 84 grammes of ice are melted in a minute by the heat passing from an iron plate 4 C.M. square and $2\frac{1}{2}$ C.M. thick, which formed part of a vessel containing boiling water at 100°C. and rested on the ice. Find the thermal conductivity of iron. 10

8. Describe clearly the different corrections required in delicate weighings made for physical experiments. 10

When weighing with brass (S. G. = 8·4) weights in air, what weight is apparently lost by weights per gramme.

9. State the chief principles of the Science of Energetics and show how the important Physical Axiom of the Conservation of Energy leads to the statement that *Perpetual Motion is impossible.* 11

A ball of 1,000 pounds moving with a velocity of 1,500 feet per second strikes a fixed target, in which it penetrates 2 feet, find the resistance of the target.

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group C.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how the velocity of light was determined from observations of the occultations of Jupiter's satellites. 7

2. State the laws of reflection of light, and show how to prove them experimentally. 9

A B C is a triangle the interior of the sides of which reflects light. In the side A B are two small holes at D and E: find by construction the position of a luminous point outside the triangle such that a ray of light proceeding from it so as to enter through D may be reflected so as to pass out through E.

3. What changes does a ray of light undergo by passing through a prism? What do you understand by the irrationality of dispersion? 10

Investigate the conditions under which a ray of light entering the prism on one side will emerge from the other.

4. Describe the measures that must be taken to obtain a pure spectrum, and explain why the spectral colours of the rainbow are not pure. 8

5. Describe the phenomenon of diffraction and show how it may serve for the determination of the wave-length of light. 9

6. Describe the tangent-galvanometer, and show that the strength of the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection. Show how to compare a tangent galvanometer with a voltameter. 10

7. Show how the heating effect of an electric discharge may be measured. 9

A condenser whose capacity is 10,000 charged to potential 14 is partially discharged so that its potential falls to 5. Find the amount of heat produced by the discharge on the supposition that all the energy of the charge is converted into heat.

8. State Ohm's law and show that the maximum effect of a battery is obtained when internal and external resistances are equal. 9

9. Describe Gramme's ring armature and explain its action. 9

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe how you would ascertain the errors of a thermometer. Explain what is meant by the "exposure correction." 8

2. What is the weight of a dozen litres of hydric chloride at 15°C. and 720 mm.? 8

3. Show, from the kinetic theory of gases, that *the kinetic energy of the molecules* is proportional to the temperature of the gas. 14

4. Describe how the equivalents of tin and copper are ascertained. 8

5. Describe the various methods employed for the determination of atomic weight, explaining also the nature of the *checks* employed. 12

6. Write a short account of the chemistry of selemum and tellurium, pointing out their relations to other elements. 17

7. Describe the compounds of arsenic and antimony. Why are they usually classed with Metalloids? 16

8. How are nitrates and nitrites distinguished from one another? What inference would you draw from the presence of nitrites in well-water? 17

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is microcosmic salt? How is it prepared? What occurs when heat is applied to it, and what is it principally used for in the laboratory? 10

2. Name two soluble salts of barium, and describe them. How are they prepared from the principal ores of the metal? 12

3. How is metallic magnesium prepared? Mention the properties and uses of the metal. 10

4. Describe the oxides of copper. Name some of the oxysalts corresponding to the oxides. 12

5. Give the chemical and physical properties of the chlorides of platinum and the methods of preparing them. 13

6. In what forms does tin occur in nature? How is metallic tin extracted from its ores? Describe its oxides. 18

7. What is Pyrolusite? What does the commercial value of this mineral depend upon? How would you proceed to determine it? 14

8. Name the chromates of potassium, giving their chemical composition, methods of preparation, and properties. 11

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;
G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what condition is the food of plants taken up? 20

2. What conditions favour and what are adverse to assimilation? 20

3. What are the general characters and *properties* of Cruciferæ and Cucurbitaceæ? 20

4. Give an account of the arrangement of the parts of a pea flower. 10

5. Describe the kinds of inflorescence called the spike, cyme and corymb, giving examples. 15

6. Describe the chief types of placentation, with examples. 15

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER II.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;
G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What conditions favour the germination of seeds, and what conditions assist in retaining dormant vitality? 20

2. What changes take place in the preparation of malt? 20

3. Show in what a pea differs from a grain of wheat. 20

4. Describe the structure and function of pollen. 20

5. Compare the stem of a sugarcane with a rose tree or any other dicotyledon. 20

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the structures passed through in a transverse section of the ray of Uraster Rubens, near the disc; also their arrangement. 20

2. Draw a diagram of a typical somite of the Lobster and its appendages, naming its elements Show how any two segments of the head proper may be reduced to this type. 20

3. Give a short account of the formation of the blastoderm in the Vertebrata. Name the different systems and organs produced from each of its germinal layers. 20

4. How are the Lacertilia and Batrachia distinguished? Compare their osseous and circulatory systems. 20

5 Describe the digestive system in the specimen placed before you. 20

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P E.;

W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe what is meant by *inhibition* and *acceleration* of the heart's action, and mention the agency by which each is accomplished. 20

2. Give the function of the Cerebellum. 20

3. Describe reflex action, giving an instance, and mention the centres existing in the lumbar region of the Spinal Chord. 20

4. Give the minute structure of human skin, and its functions. 20

5. Identify specimens 1, 2 and 3 under the microscopes. 20

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc. ... ... Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B. ... Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
The Rev. F Dreckmann, S.J. ... ... Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph. D., F.C.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.	In Experimental Physics.
Surgeon R. Baker, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc. ... ... G. M. Woodrow, Esq....	In Biology.

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination: see page cxi.*]

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination: see page cxii.*]

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the term Diffusion of Gases? What law does it obey? How is it distinguished from the apparently similar process called Osmose? 6

2. How is Hydrogen Peroxide prepared? What are its properties? 6

3. How would you proceed to show the percentage of Oxygen present in atmospheric air by means of an Endiometer? State clearly all the steps of the procedure, and work out an example in illustration. 10

4. Why is the Radicle Ammonium supposed to be a metal? What facts are for and against this theory? 10

5. How is Iodine separated from the Mother Liquor of Kelp? Express what occurs by an equation? 10

6. How is Carbon Bisulphide prepared? What are its properties? In what points does it resemble Carbon Dioxide 10

7. How are the soluble and insoluble varieties of Silicic Oxide prepared? 10

8. What is Phosphoretted Hydrogen? How is it prepared. What are its properties and in what chemical relations does it resemble Ammonia gas? 12

9. How does the vapour of Phosphorus form an exception to the Law of Combination by Volume? Explain the law and the exception. 13

10 Give a succinct account of the Kinetic theory of gases. 13

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What use is Metallic Sodium applied to in the Arts? How is it prepared? 6

2. Write the chemical constitution of an "Alum" in symbols? How is "Ammonia-alum" prepared, and for what purposes is it largely used? 10

3. Describe the compounds of Cadmium. What salts of Cadmium are used in the Arts and for what purposes? How s the metal obtained? 10

4. How is Bismuth obtained? What compounds of this metal are used in the Arts? How are they prepared? 10

5. Describe the sources, and the chief compounds, of Platinum and their uses. 14

6. Explain how Nickel is separated from Cobalt in qualitative analysis. 14

7. Describe the ores of Manganese, mentioning the uses to which any of them are applied. 10

8. Explain the chemical changes which take place in the blast furnace for smelting iron ores. 15

9. Describe the action of Nitric Acid on each of the following metals :—Tin, Antimony, Lead, Copper and Gold. How, with Nitric Acid, can gold be separated from silver? 11

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how to prove by Atmoad's Machine the formula :— 12

$$v = gt.$$

A stone is thrown vertically upwards with an initial velocity of 100 metres; after x seconds a second stone is thrown up with the same velocity and meets the first one 8·7 seconds afterwards. Find x.

2. State the principle of Archimedes and give an experimental proof of it. 12

A piece of ice is placed in a vessel full of water and the overflowing water removed; the ice floats in the water with 10 cubic centimetres of it standing out: as it gradually melts, how much more of the water, if any, will flow over?

3. What is a stationary wave? In what does it differ from an ordinary wave, and how is it produced? How would you show that sound is produced by a wave-motion? 12

4. State and explain Doppler's principle. At a railway station a note is sounded making 272 vibrations per second: how is the pitch of this note (in wave-lengths) altered to a passenger in a train on entering and leaving the station, supposing the train to pass through it at a rate of 20 metres a second. 14

Velocity of sound = 340 metres.

5. Explain fully how you would test a new thermometer. 12

6. How high must the mercury stand in the glass vessel of a mercurial seconds-pendulum, the rod of which is also made of glass? 12

Co-efficient of expansion of glass = $\frac{1}{116640}$

" " apparent expansion of mercury = $\frac{1}{6480}$.

Length of seconds-pendulum = 0·9936 metres.

7. What is the difference between a gas and a vapour? State and explain how the pressure of a cubic metre of a non-saturated vapour is changed as the volume is gradually reduced by external pressure without change of temperature. Explain how the quantity of moisture present in the atmosphere may be determined from an observation of the dew-point. 12

8. Define Latent Heat and Specific Heat. The latent heat of water is 79·5; the specific gravity of ice with reference to water at 0° is 0·917. 10 grammes of a certain metal at 100° are immersed in a mixture of ice and water and the volume of the mixture is found to be reduced by 125 cubic centimeters without change of temperature. Find the specific heat of the metal. 14

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.;
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Specific Inductive Capacity of a substance and Faraday's mode of determining it. Which has greater specific inductive capacity,—air, glass or shell-lac? What do you understand by the term *reduced thickness* of a dielectric? 10

2. What conditions should a good Voltaic battery fulfill? How may the internal resistance of a battery be diminished and the electro-motive force increased? Prove that in a battery the best results can be obtained by so arranging it, that the internal and external resistances are equal. 14

3. Describe any one method of comparing the E.M.F. of 2 cells or batteries. What do you mean by the *reduction factor* of a Galvanometer? 13

Compare the strengths of 2 currents sent through an interpolar of 60 Ohm. resistance by a battery of 20 cells and by a battery of 6 cells. For each cell E = 2 and R = 1·5.

4. Describe briefly some of the different methods for producing electricity except friction. How is the identity of Frictional and Dynamical Electricity proved? 10

5. Give a brief sketch of what is known regarding the Magnetism of the Earth, the position of its poles, the direction of Terrestrial Magnetism and the variations it has been proved to undergo. 14

A magnet needle under the influence of the Earth's magnetism makes 50 oscillations per minute, the torsion co-efficient of the suspending wire being $\frac{1}{50}$, how many oscillations will it make, the torsion of the thread being neglected.

6. What is the difference in behaviour of soft iron and steel in respect to magnetism? How would you increase or decrease these different effects? 6

7. State the fundamental laws of Illumination. How would you compare the intensities of 2 lights? 10

Given the intensities of 2 lights, find in the line joining them the point of equal illumination between them.

8. State the laws of Refraction of light and explain the physical meaning of the term *Index of Refraction*. What effect has density upon refractive power, and what has been observed in regard to inflammable substances as regards their refractive power. 13

Define Critical Angle, and state the circumstances under which Total Reflection occurs.

9. Give a formula for finding the focal length of a thin lens. The focal length of a double convex lens in air is 5 feet. Find its focal length when placed in water, the refractive indices of glass and water with reference to air being $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$. 10

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER I.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;
W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.; G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a White Blood corpuscle, showing how it differs from the Red. Compare it with an amœba. 20

2. Enumerate the sense-organs in the Mussel and the Lobster, indicating their anatomical position. 15

3. Give the minute structure of a medullated nerve fibre and of a nerve cell. 20

4. "Respiration is a physico-chemical process." Show, by reference to the Tadpole and the Frog, what parts of the process are due to physical, or to chemical, action, respectively. 25

5. Write an account of the contents of the pallial chamber of the Mussel, and describe in detail the structure of the gills. 20

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER II.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S I., L.M.;
W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc; G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Describe a living vegetable cell and state in what parts of the plant such are to be found. 15

2 Mention the analogies which occur between any Leguminosæ and any Filicineæ; name the plants you select. 15

3 Compare fully Torula and Penicillium. 15

4 Describe in detail the process of fertilization in a Phanerogamous plant; name the plant you select. 20

5. Give the histological structure of any leaf you have examined; name the plant 15

6 Describe the formation and use of stomates 10

7 State what you know regarding Chlorophyll 10

VI.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. ..	In Mathematics.
T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc. .. .	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B. ..	
Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.	In Experimental Physics.
Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph. D., F.C.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.	
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Chemistry.
Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	
W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc.	In Zoology.
G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.	In Animal Physiology.
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Physical Geography and Geology
Surgeon R. Baker, B.A , M.B., L.R.C S.I., L.M.	In Botany
G. W. Woodrow, Esq	

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.; CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how to express a given integer number in any proposed scale. 8

Transform $43t2tt$ (where t represents 10) from a scale in which eleven is the radix to one in which nine is the radix.

2. Find an expression for the general term in the expansion of $(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \ldots\ldots)^n$. 8

Find the co-efficient of x^5 in $(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2)^n$.

3. Enunciate the *logarithmic series* and thence deduce series for calculating the usual table of the logarithms of numbers. 10

Show that $\left(\frac{2x+1}{2x}\right)^{x+1} = \left(1 + \frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{x}\right)\sqrt{e}$ nearly, if x be large.

4. Name and prove some method for ascertaining whether a series is convergent or divergent. 10

Show that $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{3^{\frac{4}{3}}} + \frac{1}{4^{\frac{5}{4}}} + \frac{1}{5^{\frac{6}{5}}} + \ldots\ldots$ is convergent.

5. Find an expression for the radius of an escribed circle. If O be the centre of the inscribed circle of a triangle and P, Q, R the centres of the escribed circles, prove that— 10

$$OP^2 + QR^2 = OQ^2 + RP^2 = OR^2 + PQ^2.$$

6. Enunciate *De Moivre's Theorem* and prove it when n is a positive integer. 8

Find the values of $(-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

7. Find the sum of the sines of a series of angles in A.P. and from the result deduce the sum of the cosines of the same angles. 8

8. State the value of $\cos A$ in terms of the sines and cosines of the sides, and thence prove that the sines of the angles of a spherical triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides. Deduce the corresponding proposition for a plane triangle. 13

9. Enunciate *Delambre's* (otherwise called *Gauss's*) analogies. 13

In a spherical triangle $A = B + C$; prove that—

$$\sin^2 \frac{a}{2} = \sin^2 \frac{b}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{c}{2}.$$

10. Having given two sides (a and b) and the angle A of a spherical triangle, solve the triangle. Show that the solution will be ambiguous, and investigate the case when $b = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 12

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOMETRICAL CONICS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.; CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*The same as for the Second B.A. Examination : see page clxix.*]

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *function*, *independent* and *dependent variable*, *differential co-efficient*. 9

From your definition deduce the differential co-efficient of $\sin\theta$ and $\sin^{-1}\theta$. Show how to obtain the same result by geometrical construction.

2. Show that if $u = xy$, $\frac{d^n u}{dx^n} = x\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + n\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}$; 10

if $y = \cot^{-1} x$, $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = (-1)^n \underline{|n-1} \sin^n y \sin ny$;

if $y = \tan^{-1} x$, $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = (-1)^{n-1} \underline{|n-1} \sin^n y \sin ny$.

3. If $f(x+h) + f(x-h) = f(x) f(h)$ for all values of x and h, prove that $\frac{f^{II}(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f^{IV}(x)}{f^{II}(x)} = \&c. = \text{constant}$, 12

and show that when $\frac{f^{II}(x)}{fx} = -a^2$, $f(x) = 2\cos ax$.

4. Determine the greatest rectangle that can be inscribed in a given isosceles triangle. 10

5. Investigate the equation to the tangent to the curve whose equation is $xy^2 = a^2(a - x)$, and find at what point the subtangent is a maximum. 9

6. Obtain an expression for the polar subtangent and subnormal of a curve. 9

Show that in the curve $r = a\theta$, the polar subnormal is constant, and that the tangents to the logarithmic spiral $r = a\theta$ makes a constant angle with the radius vector.

7. Integrate by parts $\int ex\, x^2\, dx$ and $\int x^3 \sin x$. 10

Prove that if $f(x)$ is a rational algebraic function of the nth degree $\int_{-1}^{+1} f(x)\, \frac{d^{n+1}(x^2-1)^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}}\, dx = 0$.

8. Obtain a formula of reduction for $\int \tan^n \theta d\theta$. Hence 12 obtain the integral $\int \tan^4 \theta d\theta$.

Show that $\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n\, dx = \frac{2, 4, 6 \ldots\ldots \ldots 2n}{3, 5, 7 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots 2n+1}$.

9. Show that in the logarithmic spiral the length of any arc is proportional to the difference between the vectors of its extremities. 8

10. Investigate an expression for the area of curve in terms of rectangular co-ordinates and explain the method of determining the limits in the case of a closed curve. 11

Find the whole area of the curve $y = \frac{4x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$ and the area of one loop of the curve $r = a \sin \theta$.

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER I.

W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a Sclerodermic Coral. How is it distinguished from a Sclerobasic? 15

2. Give the general characteristics of the Quadrumana and their affinities to the Bimana? 20

3. Compare the pectoral fin of a fish and the "flipper" of a whale. 20

4. Contrast the digestive system of a Beetle and the common Fowl; giving diagrams? 20

5. Briefly summarise and criticise Darwin's theory of the "Origin of Species." 25

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOZY—PAPER II.

W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the minute structure of a Sponge. What reasons are there for referring it to the Cœlenterata rather than to the Protozoa? 20

2. Describe an Ascidian. What points of connection are alleged to exist between its larval form and the Vertebrata? 20

3. Write an account of the structure of the Pearly Nautilus? 20

4. Give a complete description of the anatomy of the Polyzoa and the Hydrazoa. 20

5. Explain the terms homologous and analogous, and give examples, either in the same or in different animals of organs, (1) both homologous and analogous, (2) analogous but not homologous, (3) homologous but not analogous. 20

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER I.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. ;

G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what you know regarding the composition and growth of the cell-wall. 20

2. Give the characters, properties and geographical distribution of the Natural Order Scitamineæ. 15

3. Give the characters which distinguish Angiospermæ from Gymnospermæ. 20

4. How do you account for the accumulation of carbon in plants. 15

5. What rays of the solar spectrum are most active in assimilation. 10

6. What do you understand by parasitic and by epiphytic plants ; give examples of each from the Bombay flora. 20

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER II.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. ;

G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the chief means which aid or prevent cross fertilization, and state what you know regarding hypogeal flowers. 20

2. Explain what leads to the fall of the leaf. 13

3. Why do the leaves of plants become white if light is shut out it. 10

4. How do you account for the presence of sugar in plants. 10

5. Show the principles on which plants are systematically arranged, taking any of the chief groups as illustrations. 25

6. Give the Botanical name and Natural order of the plants which yield Quinine, Black Pepper, Turmeric, Ginger, Gum Arabic, Senna, Logwood, Jalap, Coriander, 20

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the secretion of urine. 25

2. Describe the changes which attend muscular contraction? 25

3. Explain what is meant by *conduction*, *transference* and *reflex action* respectively as belonging to the nervous system, giving instances of each? 25

4. Give the forces concerned in ordinary tranquil respiration? 25

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the circulation of the blood, both before and after birth? 25

2. What nerve centres reside in the Medulla and Oblongata? 25

3. State the difference between the mucous membrane of the duodenum and that of the colon. 25

4. Describe insalivation, and state its object. 25

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P. M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws of symmetry in crystallography, mentioning also some of the most conspicuous instances of modified forms amongst common minerals. 12

2. State the laws on which the modern unitary system of chemistry is based. 8

3. Explain the origin of the nitric acid found in atmospheric air. What effect do you suppose it to have on the fertility of the soil? Offer a chemical explanation of the low productive power of Indian soils. 12

4. Give the average composition of sea-water, and explain how bromine is prepared from sea-water. What bromides are in common use? 8

5. Describe the methods of preparation and the properties of silicon chloroform. 10

6. State how you would proceed to ascertain the composition of a sample of iron ore, assuming it to be a mixture of oxides. 10

7. Describe how you would make an assay of a commercial sample of silver. 10

8. Describe the pigmental compounds of bismuth arsenic, lead and zinc. 10

9. Classify the acid radicles for the purposes of analysis; and give the distinguishing tests for the following acid bodies:—Oxalic, phosphoric and boracic acids. 14

10. What is the chemical composition of kaolin? What is its origin? What are the useful purposes to which it is applied in the arts? 6

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;

MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the action of fixed alkaline hydrates on organic bodies. How is it in the case of nitrogenised bodies taken advantage of in estimating the amount of nitrogen present. Describe clearly the different steps of this operation. 14

2. Describe the chief types of molecular groupings according to which the constitutions of nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous organic bodies are explained. 14

3. Define a glycol. What is ethylene glycol? How is it related to oxalic acid? How can the latter be obtained from the former? 14

4. What are ethylamines? Describe the chemical reactions by which they can successively be obtained from ammonia. Why are these compounds regarded as compound ammonias? 18

5. How is benzoic acid prepared? Give its properties and trace its relationship to benzene. 10

6. What is aniline? How is it prepared from nitrobenzene? Express its composition in symbols on the ammonia type. How are the so-called aniline colors related to it? 15

7. How is potassium sulphocyanate prepared? Give its properties. What occurs when chlorine gas is passed through a solution of this substance? 15

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the technical terms:—Fauna, Flora, Drift, Boulder-clay, Iceberg, Glacier, Moraine Roche, Moutonnée, Province, Horizon. 10

2. Give a brief account of the boundaries, depths, and general form of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. What is the prevailing rule with respect to the relative positions of deep seas and high mountain ranges? 15

3. Describe some mineral deposit which may be said to have been formed by marine organisms. 10

4. Describe the conditions favorable to a large annual rainfall. 10

5. Describe the cretaceous formation of India, and indicate the probable physical conditions under which it was laid down. 25

6. Give a short account of the earliest known forms of life on the earth. 15

7. State all the known arguments for proving the rotation of the earth, and explain what is meant by the nutation of the earth's axis. 15

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give Darwin's explanation of the phenomena attending the conversion of a fringing coral reef into a barrier reef and ultimately into an Atoll, with the necessary sketches in illustration. 15

2. Give Mallet's definition of an "earthquake," and state the laws of earthquake motion as deduced by him. 20

3. What are Professor Thomson's arguments against the theory of the internal fluidity of the earth? 15

4. Give sketches illustrating the physical appearances of granite, trap, and limestone quarries respectively. 15

5. Describe the accidental minerals found in granitic, schistose, and calcareous rocks, respectively. 10

6. Describe the ordinary modes of occurrence of the metals —gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron. 10

7. Describe the fossils of the Triassic and Permian formations. 15

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P. M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS— PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D.,
F.C.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How will you experimentally determine the torsion of a wire? Give an expression denoting Coulomb's laws of torsion, explaining clearly the meaning of the symbols used. 10

2. State the laws of thermodynamics, and explain what is meant by Carnot's function and reversible engine. Under what conditions is an engine completely reversible? 12

3. State very briefly the methods employed for determining the mean density of the earth, giving some of the facts and experiments by the help of which this has been done. 15

4. Mention any experiments which show that the effect produced by magnetising a steel bar is molecular. In what way did Wertheim confirm the hypothesis of molecular movement in iron wires at the moment of their magnetisation and demagnetisation. 12

5. What corrections are needed to barometric observations, and what is the reason of each correction, and how are they made? 10

6. State the circumstances which influence the conductivity of sound in solid bodies, and explain the general principles of wave interference and the theory of beats in sound. 13

7. State the laws of transverse vibrations of strings, and describe the nature of the transverse vibrations of an elastic rod, showing in what respects they differ from the vibrations of a stretched string. 13

A wire of steel (S. G=7·8) 1 metre long and 1·2 m m thick is stretched by the weight of 40 kilogrammes and set in transverse vibration; find the vibration frequency of its fundamental note.

8. What do you understand by the sharp or flat of any note? What numerical ratio converts a note into its sharp or flat? Explain what is meant by key note, and the effect on the scale of changing the key note which necessitates the use of flats and sharps. 14

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D.,

F.C.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What relation exists between the centres of oscillation and suspension in a compound pendulum? Find the distance between the centres of oscillation and suspension in a compound pendulum, the time of its oscillation being 1½ seconds. 7

2. Define moment of inertia, and give an experimental mode of determining the moment of inertia of bodies which can be hung by a thread so as to turn about a vertical axis. 8

3. By what methods did Pictet and Cailletet succeed in liquefying hydrogen? Give a short account of the previous unsuccessful attempts to effect the result 9

4. Distinguish between *calorific power* and *calorific intensity*. 9

Find the *calorific intensity* of hydrogen burning in air, the calorific power being 34462; Sp. Ht. of steam = 48 and Sp Ht. of Nitrogen = ·24.

5. Write a short account of the kinetic theory of heat, giving a brief historical sketch of the researches which resulted in establishing it. 14

6. State the course of reasoning by which Professor J Tompson explained the effect of pressure upon lowering the freezing point of ice. 14

Given the latent heat of water 80°C, Sp gravity of ice = 92 and Joule's equivalent 424 killogram metres, find what the lowering of the freezing point, for an increase of one atmospheric pressure, will be.

7. State what you know of the absorption of gases by porous solids and the circumstances which influence it. Give the results of Graham's experiments on liquid diffusion and osmotic action. 12

8. How is the low conductivity of gases for heat proved? Describe an experiment which proves hydrogen to be a marked exception 9

9. What do you understand by "*Dissipation of Energy*"? Give illustrations of this in light, heat, electricity, and sound, pointing out the sense in which the term is used 8

10 State what you know of the relations existing between light, heat, and electricity. What do you mean by "*Correlation of forces*," and give a brief history of the progress of these ideas in physical science. 10

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER III.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain why up to now it has been found impossible to form a perfectly achromatic combination of lenses or prisms. 12

Give an accurate description of Huyghens' eye-piece and account for its achromatism; why is it called a negative eye-piece?

2. Give a full and clear statement of what you suppose to be the cause of the light and colour of the sky. Cite definite experiments as the basis of your explanation, and state what is known to you about the polarization of sky-light. 12

3. What is the difference between circular and rotatory polarization, and how is the latter one produced? 14

State and explain, as far as you are able, the circumstances in which the rotation of the plane of polarization by quartz differs from that produced by a strong magnetic field in Faraday's experiment.

4. Give a short sketch of the advancement, within the last seventy years, of our knowledge of solar physics by means of the spectroscope. 12

5. Supposing the earth's magnetism to be due to electric currents, in what direction must these currents circulate? Is there any proof of the existence of such currents, and to what cause are they due? 14

Show that the true inclination d of a place may be found from the relation $\cot d = \cot d_1 + \cot d_2$, where d_1 and d_2 are the apparent inclinations observed in any two planes at right angles to each other.

6 Describe the chemical process going on in a Planté's accumulator during charge and discharge. 12

7. The conductivity of metals diminishes, while that of electrolytes increases with increasing temperature. Explain this with reference to Faraday's law that conduction takes place in electrolytes only by electrolysis and Clausius' theory of electrolysis. 12

8. Give the theory of Wheatstone's bridge, and show how to find the resistance of a galvanometer by its own deflection. 12

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

EXAMINERS.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, LATIN AND PERSIAN).

The Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, C.S. C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.	In English.
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B. SHIVRAM BAPUJI PARANJAPYE, B.A. .	In Sanskrit.
C. W. CHITTY, B.A. ... . The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.	In Latin.
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B. NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.	In Persian.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ... . M. MACMILLAN, B.A....	In History and Philosophy.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ... T. C. LEWIS, Esq.	In Mathematics.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ... W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc. —	In Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. G. M. WOODROW, Esq.	In Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ... Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L. C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.	In Chemical Physics.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.. MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Geology and in Meteorology and Physical Geography.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

The Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, C.S.;
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

SHAKESPEARE; *The Tempest*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Hamlet*;
WORDSWORTH; *Selections by Matthew Arnold.*

1. Compare Brutus and Hamlet.

2. Describe clearly the central idea of—

(*a*) The Tempest, or

(*b*) Hamlet.

3. Taking '*Julius Cæsar*' as your theme, show Shakespeare's method as a play-wright—

(*a*) in the treatment of his materials;

(*b*) in the development of character.

4. What *internal* evidence do you find in *The Tempest* for the conclusion that it was one of the latest plays of Shakespeare?

5. (*a*) Quote from your plays six sentences in which Shakespeare's grammar differs from that of to-day, and trace the growth of the change.

(*b*) Quote from '*Hamlet*' six sentences that have become 'familiar in their mouths as household words.' State the connection in which they occur in the play, and show how they may be used proverbially in common speech.

6. Paraphrase and annotate:—

(*a*) Hold, my hands
Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest.

(*b*) Our arms in strength of malice, and our hearts
Of brothers' temper do receive you in
With all kind love, good thoughts and reverence.

(*c*) the dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a dout
To his own scandal.

(*d*) That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat,
Of habits devil, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good
He likewise gives a frock or livery,
That aptly is put on.

(*e*) He being thus lorded,
Not only with what my revenue yielded
But what my power might else exact,—like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie.

7. (*a*) Why has Wordsworth been called the "Priest of Nature"?

May he be styled a pantheist, or a metaphysician? Give reasons for your answer.

(*b*) Trace in the "Lines on revisiting the Wye" the various stages of Wordsworth's love of nature.

8. State clearly but briefly the substance and purpose of—

(*a*) The Leech Gatherer, *or*

(*b*) Ruth, *or*

(*c*) Laodameia.

9. (*a*) State Wordsworth's *dictum* on poetic diction; and show by examples that he was never more truly poetical than when he disobeyed his own rules.

(*b*) Criticize the philosophy of the "Ode on Intimations of Immortality."

10. Show by quotation from '*The Happy Warrior*' that it is an apt description of Nelson.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

The Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, C.S.;
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

SPENSER—*Faery Queene, Book I.*

CARLYLE—*French Revolution.*

SIR THOMAS BROWNE—*Religio Medici.*

1. Write a short account of Sir Thomas Browne's life previous to the publication of the *Religio Medici*, with illustrations from that work of his pursuits and accomplishments.

2. Give the substance of his statements about the form of religion which he professed and his tolerance of other religious practices.

3. State briefly his opinions regarding either—

(*a*) the cessation of miracles; or

(*b*) the creation, existence and destiny of the soul.

4. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) To see ourselves again, we need not look for Plato's year every man is not only himself; there have been many Diogeneses.

(*b*) He knoweth all things because he made them all: but his greatest knowledge is in comprehending that he made not, that is, himself. And this is also the greatest knowledge in man. For this do I honour my own profession, and embrace the counsel even of the Devil himself: had he read such a lecture in Paradise as he did at Delphos, we had better known ourselves; nor had we stood in fear to know him. I know God is wise in all; wonderful in what we conceive, but far more in what we comprehend not: for we behold him but asquint upon reflex or shadow; our understanding is dimmer than Moses's eye; we are ignorant of the back parts or lower side of his divinity.

(*c*) I would not omit a copy of Enoch's pillar.

(*d*) This frame we look upon, hath been upon our trenchers; in brief, we have devoured ourselves.

(*e*) The toll of a passing bell.

5. Describe the construction of the *Fairie Queene* and the intention of the two allegories underlying the tale, giving your authorities and illustrations from Book I.

6. "*The Fairie Queene* was enthusiastically received. It could scarcely, indeed, be otherwise, considering how well it was adapted to the court and times of the Virgin Queen."

State the causes of the immediate popularity of the poem.

7. Write notes on the grammar of the following:—

(*a*) And with his *trenchand* blade her boldly kept
From turning backe.

(*b*) *Him booteth* not resist, nor succour call.

(*c*) His ruffin raiment all was stained with blood
Which he had spilt, and all to rags *yrent*;
Through unadvized rashnesse *woxen wood*.

(*d*) It rightly *hot*
The well of life.

8. Annotate—

(*a*) Her vomit full of bookes and papers was,
With loathly frogs and toades.

(*b*) What voice of damned Ghost from Limbo lake.

(*c*) And her to serve sixe years in warlike wize,
Gainst that proud Paynim king that works her teene.

(*d*) The housling fire.

9. Write notes on the following words:—

Caytive, miscreant, persaunt, bewaile, ymp, rather, unbid, sam, eyas, gossib, german, cordwainer.

10. Sum up the arguments used by Despair in favour of suicide.

11 "Almost every page of Spenser bears witness to his intimate acquaintance with Ariosto and with his own contemporary, Tasso."

"He introduces words purely Italian"

English, Past and Present.

Give some examples in proof of the above.

12. Give some account of the—

(*a*) Oath of the Tennis Court.

(*b*) Law of the Suspect.

13. Explain the following passages :—

(*a*) So thousandfold complex a Society, ready to burst up from its infinite depths; and these men, its rulers and healers, without life—rule for themselves—other life-rule than a Gospel according to Jean Jacques! To the wisest of them, what we must call the wisest, man is properly an Accident under the sky: man is without duty round him except it be 'to make the Constitution.' He is without Heaven above him, or Hell beneath him: he has no God in the world.

What further or better belief can be said to exist in these Twelve Hundred? Belief in high-plumed hats of a feudal cut; in heraldic scutcheons; in the divine right of kings, in the divine right of Game-destroyers. Belief, or what is still worse, canting half-belief; or worst of all, mere Macchiavellic pretence-of-belief,—in consecrated dough-wafers, and the godhood of a poor old Italian Man. Nevertheless in that immeasurable confusion and corruption, which struggles there so blindly to become less confused and corrupt, there is, as we said, this one salient point of a New Life discernible; the deep fixed determination to have done with shams.

(*b*) In these very days we, by Act of Assembly 'naturalise' the chief Foreign Friends of Humanity: Priestley, burnt out for us in Birmingham.

(*c*) This is the Cannonade of Valmy; wherein the World-Poet experimented on the cannon fever.

(*d*) The nobles in like manner have nearly ceased either to guide or misguide; and are now, as their master is, little more than ornamental figures. * * Ever since that period of the *Fronde* the Noble has changed his fighting sword into a Court rapier: and now loyally attends his King as ministering satellite; divides the spoil, not now by violence and murder, but by soliciting and finesse.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, C.S ;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

Write an Essay on one of the following subjects :—

1. The marks of true civilization.

2. Compare the dramatist, the moralist, and the poet as teachers of mankind.

3. Describe your own education, pointing out its merits and demerits.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;

SHIVRAM BAPUJI PARANJAPYE, B.A.

1. Translate into English :—

(1) प्रोथ॒दश्वो॒ न यव॑सेवि॒ष्यन्य॒दा म॒हः सं॒वर॑णा॒द्व्यस्था॑त् ! आद॑स्य॒ वातो॒ अनु॑ वाति शो॒चिरध॑ स्म ते॒ व्रज॑न कृ॒ष्णम॑स्ति ॥

(2) दु॒रा॒ध्यो॒ ३॒॑ अदि॑तिं॒ स्रेव॑यंतोचे॒तसो॒ वि ज॑गृभ्रे॒ परु॑ष्णीं । म॒न्हा॒[illegible]क्पृथि॒वीं पत्य॑मानः प॒शष्क॒विर॑शय॒च्चाय॑मानः ॥

(3) अभि॒ यं दे॒वा निर्ऋ॑तिश्चि॒दीशे॒ नक्ष॑न्त॒ इंद्रं॑ श॒रदः॑ सु॒पृक्षः॑ । उप॑ त्रिब॒धुर्ज॒रेदाष्टिमे॒त्य स्व॑वेशं॒ यं कृणव॑तं मर्ताः॥

(4) स हि क्षये॑ण॒ क्षम्य॑स्य॒ जन्म॑नः॒ साम्रा॑ज्येन दि॒व्यस्य॒ चेत॑ति । अव॒न्नव॑ती॒रुप॑ नो॒ दुर॑श्चरानमी॒वो रु॑द्र॒ जासु॑ नो भव ॥

(5) ताँ आ रु॒द्रस्य॑ मीळ्हुषो॑ विवासे कु॒विन्नंस॑ते म॒रुतः॑ पुन॑र्नः ! यत्स॒स्वर्ता॑ जिहीळि॒रे यदा॒विरव॒तदेन॑ इमहे तु॒राणां॑ ॥

(6) यु॒वो रा॒ष्टं बृ॒हदि॑न्वति॒ द्यौर्यौ से॒तृभि॑र॒रज्जुभिः॑ सिनीथः ! परि॑ नो॒ हेळो॒ वरु॑णस्य वृज्या उ॒रु न॒ इन्द्रः॑ कृणवदु लो॒कं ॥

(7) प्र क्षोद॑सा॒ धाय॑सा सस्र ए॒षा सर॑स्वती ध॒रुण॒ मायसी॒ पूः । प्र॒बाब॑धाना र॒थ्ये॑व याति॒ विश्वा॒ अपो॒ महि॒ना सिंधुर॑न्याः ॥

(8) स्त॒रीरु॑ त्व॒द्भव॑ति॒ सूत॑ उ त्वद्यथावशं॒ त॒न्वं॑ चक्र ए॒षः । पि॒तुः पय॒; प्रति॑ गृभ्णाति मा॒ता तेन॒ पि॒ता व॑र्धते॒ तेन॑ पुत्रः ॥

(9) इंद्रा॑सोमा व॒र्तयं॑तं दि॒वस्प॑र्यग्नित॒प्तेभि॑र्यु॒वमश्महन्मभिः । तपु॑वर्धेभिर॒जरे॑भिर॒त्रिणो॒ नि पर्शा॑ने विध्यतं॒ यंतु॑ निस्व॒रं ॥

2. (*a*) Give the Padas of the following verses :—

स नः स्तोमानामस्य श्रुधी धाद्विश्वेभिः पातु पायुभिर्नि सूरीन् ।

एष स्तोमो मह उग्राय वाहे धुरीव वात्यो न वाजयन्नधायि ।

(*b*) Name the principal deities of the Mandala in the order of the hymns.

(*c*) Quote stanzas in the following metres:—

(1) उपरिष्टाद्बृहती; (2) प्रस्तारपंक्ति; (3) पुरउष्णिक् ।

3. Cite instances from the 7th Mandala to show that Western Aryan languages prove a great help in interpreting the Vedas.

4. What information do we gather from the Mandala about Vasishtha and his family. Quote passages to illustrate your answer.

5. (*a*) Write a brief historical notice of the Daśagranthas of the Aśvaláyanas.

(*b*) How do you distinguish the different Śákhas of the Yajus extant at present in this part of India.

SANSKRIT—SECTION II.

1. Translate the following :—

(*a*) पद्दवसं गावः पध्यदनमवते गत्यर्थस्यासो नामकरणस्तस्मान्नावगृह्णन्ति ।

(*b*) सक्तमिव तितउना पुनन्तो यत्र धीरा मनसा वाच मकत । अत्रा सखायः सख्यानि जानते भद्रैषां लक्ष्मीर्निहिताधिवाचि ॥

(*c*) तिरः सत इति प्राप्तस्य तिरस्तीर्णंभवति सतः संसृतं भवति ।

(*d*) अथानन्वितेऽर्थेऽप्रादेशिके विकारे पदेभ्यः पदेतरार्थान्संचस्कार शाकटायन एतःकारितं च यकारादिंचान्त करणमस्तेः शुद्धं च सकारादिंच। अथापि सत्त्वपूर्वो भव इत्याहुरपरस्माद्भावात्पूर्वस्थ प्रदेशोनोपपद्यत इति तदेतन्नोपपद्यते

2. What is the view of Yáska as regards the composition of Vedic hymns? Support your answer by quotations.

3. (*a*) Derive the following words:—

पुराण, जठर, लक्ष्मी, बहु, ह्रस्व, सत्य, मेघ.

(*b*) Give the Vedic synonyms of the following words:—

स्वपिति, पुराण, स्तेन, सत्य.

4 Give the meanings of the following words, with their derivations as given by Yáska —

बट्, दमूनाः, अश्वः, आ, विष्णुः, दुरितम्, वृकः

उपलप्रक्षिणी, जोषवाकम्,

5 State the grammatical terms used by Yáska, and compare them with those used by Pánini.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;

SHIVRAM BAPUJI PARANJAPYE, B.A.

VEDANTA—SECTION I.

1. Give a brief sketch of the contents of the भाष्य. How are the topics ब्रह्मविद्याधिकार, and भक्ष्याभक्ष्यविचार, introduced? Name the Sádhanas mentioned in the फलाध्याय.

2. Explain, giving the context:

(1) लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यम्।

(2) नैकस्मिन्नसंभवात् ।

(3) रूपादिमत्वाच्च विपर्ययो दर्शनात् ।

(4) नात्मा श्रुतेर्नित्यत्वाच्च ताभ्यः ।

(5) व्यतिरेकानवस्थितेश्चानपेक्षत्वात् ।

(6) अनुज्ञापरिहारौ देहसंबन्धाज्ज्योतिरादिवत् ।

(7) न भावोनुपलब्धेः ।

(8) प्रकाशवच्चावैयर्थ्यात् ।

(9) अन्तराचापि तु तदृष्टेः ।

(10) अनाविष्कुर्वन्नन्वयात्

3. State the points on which जैमिनि and बादरायण differ. Give reasons for the difference.

4. How does the भाष्य explain the problem of 'the origin of evil'? How does it prove that the soul is different from the body?

5. (*a*) Mention the Nyáyas occurring in the भाष्य, noticing the points they elucidate.

(*b*) Explain the meaning of

संप्रसाद, अनुशय, पारिप्लव, आतिवाहिक, प्रतिसंख्या अप्यय, सांपराय, संपत्ति, भाक्त,

SECTION II.

6. 'Some of the Upanishads, the chief source of the Vedanta doctrine, do without any qualification declare that sin and virtue are alike to one who knows Brahma, and the system is therefore rightly charged with immorality.' What passage in the Vedántasára is the above remark of Major Jacob based on, and how far is it justifiable?

7. Translate the following, giving the context:—

(*a*) नन्वेवमपि स्वकीयधर्माधर्मौ वर्तमानौ यदा

शब्दादिना ज्ञायेते तदा तादृशशाब्दज्ञानादावतिव्याप्तिः । तत्र धर्माद्यवच्छिन्नतत्तुल्यवच्छिन्नचैतन्ययोरेकत्वादितिचेन्न योग्यत्वस्यापि विषयविशेषणत्वात् ।

(*b*) नचान्तः करणतद्धर्मादीनां वृत्तिविषयत्वाभ्युपगमे केवलसाक्षिविषयत्वाभ्युपगमविरोधइतिवाच्यम् । नहि वृत्तिं-विना साक्षिविषयत्वं केवलसाक्षिवेद्यत्वं किंतु इन्द्रियानुमानादिप्रमाणमन्तरेण साक्षिविषयत्वम् । .....अत्तएव प्राति भासिकरजतस्थले रजताकाराऽविद्यावृत्तिःसांप्रदायिकै-रङ्गीकृता ।

(*c*) अतएवानुमानस्य नान्वय व्यतिरेकिरूपत्वं व्यतिरे-कव्याप्तिज्ञानस्यानुभित्यहेतुत्वात् ।

(*d*) लक्षणा चन पदमात्रवृत्तिः किंतु वाक्य वृत्तिरपि ।

Give an example.

8. Note the principal points of difference between the doctrines of Nyáya and Vedánta mentioned in the Vedánta-paribháshá.

9. Write full notes on the following words :—

अध्यारोप, अपवाद, पञ्चीकरण, भागलक्षणा, प्रत्याहार.—

10 State and criticize the doctrines of Nyáya, Mimámsá, and Vedánta on the question of the origin of the Vedas.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
SHIVRAM BAPUJI PARANJAPYE, B.A.

(*a*) यस्त्वा स्वश्वः सुहिरण्यो अग्न उपयाति वसुमता रथेन। तस्य त्राता भवसि तस्य सखा यस्ते आतिथ्यमानुषक् जुजोषत्। महो रुजामि बन्धुता वचोभि स्तन्मा पितुर्गोतमाद-न्वियाय। त्वन्नो अस्य वचसश्चिकिद्धि होतर्यविष्ठ सुक्रतो दमूनाः। अस्वप्नजस्तरणयः सुशेवा अतन्द्रासोवृका अश्रे-मिष्ठाः। ते पायवः सध्र्यञ्चो निषद्याग्ने तव नः पान्वमूर। ये पायवो मामतेयं ते अग्ने पश्यन्तो अन्ध दुरितादरक्षन्। ररक्ष तान् सुकृतो विश्ववेदा दिप्सन्त इद्रिपवो ना ह देभुः त्वया वयꣳ सधन्यस्त्वोतास्तव प्रणीत्यश्याम वाजान्। उभा शꣳसा सूदय सत्यतातेनुष्टुया कृणुह्यह्रयाण। अया ते अग्ने समिधा विधेम प्रति स्तोमꣳ शस्यमानं गृभाय दहाशसो रक्षसः पाह्यस्मान् द्रुहो निदो मित्रमहो अवद्यात्। रक्षोहणं वाजिनमाजिघर्मि मित्रं प्रथिष्ठमुपयामि शर्म। शिशानो अग्निः क्रतुभिः समिद्धः स नो दिवा स रिषः पातु नक्तं। वि ज्योतिषा बृहता भात्यग्निराविर्विश्वानि कृणुते महित्वा। प्रादेवीर्मायाः सहते दुरेवाः शिशीते शृङ्गे रक्षसे विनिक्षे।

(*b*) उपगुर्वै सौश्रवसः कुत्सस्यौरवस्य पुरोहित आसीत् सकुत्सः पर्यशपद्य इंद्रं यजाता इति स इंद्रः सुश्रव समुपेत्याब्रवीद्यजस्व माशनयामि वा इति तमयजत स इंद्रः पुरोडाशहस्तः कुत्समुपेत्याब्रवीदयक्षत माक्व ते परिशत्पमभूदिति कस्त्वायष्टेति सुश्रवा इतिस कुत्स औरव उपगोः सौश्रवसस्योद्गायत औदुंवर्याशिरोच्छिनत्स सुश्रवा इंद्रमब्रवीत् त्वतनाद्वै मेदमीदृगुपागादिति तमेतेन साम्ना समैरयत्त व्दाव स तर्ह्येकामयत कामसनि साम सौश्रवसं कामभेवैते नावरुंधे ॥

(*c*) वामदेवादिर्मुक्तोस्ति तथापीदानीं बन्धःस्वस्मिन्नुभव सिद्धः । अतोनाखण्डात्माद्वैतम् । स चापि जातिस्मरणान्नबोधस्तत्रैवजन्मन्यपवर्गमापेत्यादिवाक्यशतविरोधश्च । न चैवं बंधमोक्षावुपाधेरेवेत्यवगन्तव्यम् । श्रुतिस्मृतिसिद्धान्तविरोधात् । दुःखं मा भुञ्जीयेति कामनादर्शनेनपुरुषमोक्षस्यैव मोक्षाख्यपरमपुरुषार्थत्वाच्च । उपाधेर्दुःखहानस्य च तादर्थ्येन परम्परयैव पुरुषार्थत्वात् पुत्रादिवदिति । यदप्याधुनिकैर्मायावादिभिरुच्यते अद्वैतश्रुतिविरोधाद् बन्धमोक्षसृष्टिसंहारादिश्रुतयो बाध्यन्त इति । तदप्यसत् । मोक्षाख्यफलस्यापि श्रवणकाल एवाभावनिश्चये श्रवणोत्तरं मननादिविधेरननुष्ठान लक्षणाप्रामाण्यप्रसङ्गात् । प्रपञ्चातर्गतस्य वेदान्तस्याप्यद्वैत श्रुत्या बाधे वेदान्तावगतेप्यद्वैते पुनः संशयापत्तेश्च । स्वप्नवाक्यस्य जाग्रति बाधे तद्वाक्यार्थो पुनः संशयवत् । किंच

मिथ्याबुद्धेर्नास्तिकतेयनुशासनाद्धर्मादिषुस्वापवन् मिथ्यादा-
ष्टयो बौद्धप्रभेदा एव सांवृत्तिकशदेन प्रपञ्चस्याविद्यायाश्च
तैरभ्युपगमात्।

SECTION II.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

(*a*) The lowest condition of life with freedom attending it is better than the most exalted station under a restraint. Æsop, who had tasted the bitter cup of slavery, never slipped an opportunity of expressing his great abhorrence of servitude and his passion for liberty upon any terms whatsoever. Indeed, a state of slavery, with whatever seeming grandeur it may be attended, is so precarious and despicable that he must want sense, honour, courage and all manner of virtue, who can endure to prefer it in his choice. He who can bear to be a slave when he may prevent it, would make no scruple to cut the throats of his fellow creatures, or to do any wickedness that the wanton unbridled will of his tyrannical master might suggest.

(*b*) Fond words have oft been spoken to thee, Sleep!
And thou hast had thy store of tenderest names;
The very sweetest words that fancy frames
When thankfulness of heart is strong and deep!
Dear bosom child we call thee, that dost steep
In rich reward all suffering; balm that tames
All anguish; saint that evil thoughts and aims
Takest away, and into souls dost creep,
Like to a breeze from heaven. Shall I alone—
I, surely not a man ungently made—
Call the worst tyrant by which flesh is crossed?
Perverse, self-willed to own and to disown,
Mere slave of them, who never for thee pray'd,
Still last to come where thou art wanted most!

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. 1. What position does the verse of Lucretius hold in the history of Latin poetry? Contrast his style with that of Virgil. 10

2. Translate :— 20

Illud in his rebus vereor ne forte rearis
Impia te rationis inire elementa viamque
Indugredi sceleris. Quod contra saepius illa
Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta.
Aulide quo pacto Triviai virginis aram
Iphianassai turparunt sanguine foede
Ductores Danaum delecti, prima virorum,
Cui simul infula virgineos circumdata comptus
Ex utraque pari malarum parte profusast.
Et maestum simul ante aras adstare parentem
Sensit et hunc propter ferrum celare ministros
Aspectuque suo lacrimas effundere civis,
Nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat
Quod patrio princeps donarat nomine regem ;
Nam sublata virum manibus tremibundaque ad aras
Deductast, non ut solemni more sacrorum
Perfecto posset claro comitari Hymenaeo,
Sed casta inceste nubendi tempore in ipso
Hostia concideret mactatu maesta parentis,
Exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur.
Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

3. What was the *homoeomeria* of Anaxagoras? How is the theory refuted by Lucretius? 6

4. Translate :— 16

Proinde ubi se videas hominem indignarier ipsum,
Post mortem fore ut aut putescet corpore posto
Aut flammis interfiat malisve ferarum,
Scire licet non sincerum sonere atque subesse
Caecum aliquem cordi stimulum, quamvis neget ipse
Credere se quemquam sibi sensum in morte futurum.
Non, ut opinor, enim dat quod promittit et unde,
Nec radicitus e vita se tollit et eicit,
Sed facit esse sui quiddam super inscius ipse.

Explain fully Lucretius' theory of *animus* and *anima*.

II. 1. Translate :— 20

Nam quod rumores distulerunt malevoli,
Multas contaminasse Graecas, dum fecit
Paucas Latinas : factum hic esse non negat,
Neque se pigere : et deinde facturum autumat.
Habet bonorum exemplum : quo exemplo sibi
Licere id facere, quod illi fecerunt, putat.
Tum quod malevolus vetus poeta dictitat ;
Repente ad studium hunc se applicasse musicum,
Amicum ingenio fretum, haud natura sua :
Arbitrium vestrum, vestra existumatio
Valebit.

Who is the *vetus poëta* above referred to? Discuss the question of the justice or injustice of the accusation against Terence alluded to in the above lines.

2. Translate with short explanatory notes when necessary:— 18

Chr. Nunc cum sine magno intertrimento non potest
Haberi quidvis dari cupis: nam ut tu scias,
Quam ea nunc instructa pulchre ad perniciem siet,
Primum, jam ancillas secum adduxit plus decem,
Oneratas veste atque auro: satrapes si siet
Amator, numquam sufferre ejus sumtus queat,
Nedum tu possis. *Men.* Estne ea intus? *Chr.* Sit rogas?
Sensi: namque ei unam coenam atque ejus comitibus
Dedi: quod si iterum mihi sit danda, actum siet.
Nam, ut alia omittam, pytissando modo mihi
Quid, quid vini absumpsit! sic hoc, dicens, asperum,
Pater, hoc est; aliud lenius sodes vide.
Relevi dolia omnia, omnes scrias;
Omnes solicitós habui: atque haec una nox.
Quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent?
Sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritum'st,
Menedeme, fortunarum. *Men.* Faciat quod lubet:
Sumat, consumat, perdat: decretum'st pati.

3. What are *Synaloipha* and *Synizesis*? Distinguish between them, and give illustrations of each from the play. 4

4. Translate and comment upon:— 8

(*a*) Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.
(*b*) Inscripsi illico aedes mercede.
(*c*) "Nihil" narras? visa vero est quod dici solet aquilae senectus.
(*d*) Ea relicta est huic arrhaboni pro illo argento.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]
LATIN—PAPER II.
C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.
[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. 1. Translate, adding explanatory notes:— 35

Laetari te nostra moderatione et continentia video: tum id magis faceres, si adesses. Atque hoc foro, quod egi ex Idibus Februariis Laodiceae ad Kal. Maias omnium dioecesium praeter Ciliciae, mirabilia quaedam effecimus: ita multae civitates omni aere alieno liberatae, multae valde levatae sunt; omnes suis legibus et judiciis usae, *αὐτονομίαν* adeptae, revixerunt. His ego duobus generibus facultatem ad se aere alieno liberandas aut levandas dedi: uno, quod

omnino nullus in imperio meo sumptus factus est—nullum cum dico non loquor ὑπερβολικῶς—nullus, inquam, ne teruncius quidem. Hac autem re incredibile est, quantum civitates emerserint. Accessit altera. Mira erant in civitatibus ipsorum furta Graecorum, quae magistratus sui fecerant: quaesivi ipse de iis, qui annis decem proximis magistratum gesserant; aperte fatebantur. Itaque sine ulla ignominia suis humeris pecunias populis retulerunt; populi autem nullo gemitu publicanis, quibus hoc ipso lustro nihil solverant, etiam superioris lustri reliqua reddiderunt; itaque publicanis in oculis sumus. "Gratis" inquis "viris!" Sensimus. Tam cetera jurisdictio nec imperita et clemens cum admirabili facilitate; aditus autem ad me minime provinciales; nihil per cubicularium; ante lucem inambulabam domi, ut olim candidatus. Grata haec et magna mihique nondum laboriosa ex illa vetere militia.

2. Write a short sketch of the ife of Atticus. 5

3. Explain the following passages:— 10

(*a*) Bibliothecam mihi tui pinxerunt constrictione et sittybis: eos velim laudes.

(*b*) Cum scies, Romae *intercalatum* sit necne, velim ad me scribas certum, quo die mysteria futura sint.

(*c*) Fenus ex triente Idibus Quinctilibus factum est bessibus.

(*d*) Ego (proficiscens Athenis) aphracta Rhodiorum et dicrota Mytilenaeorum habebam et aliquid *ἐπικώπων*.

(*e*) Habebam *acta urbana* usque ad Nonas Martias, ex quibus intelligebam, etc.

II. (*a*) Translate:— 20

Iam Tiberium corpus, jam vires, nondum dissimulatio deserebat: idem animi rigor: sermone ac vultu intentus quaesita interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem tegebat. Mutatisque saepius locis tandem ad promontorium Miseni consedit in villa, cui L. Lucullus quondam dominus. Illic eum appropinquare supremis tali modo compertum. Erat medicus arte insignis, nomine Charicles, non quidem regere valetudines principis solitus, consilii tamen copiam praebere. Is velut propria ad negotia digrediens et per speciem officii manum complexus pulsum venarum attigit. Neque fefellit: nam Tiberius, incertum an offensus tantoque magis iram premens, instaurari epulas jubet discumbitque ultra solitum, quasi honori abeuntis amici tribueret. Charicles tamen labi spiritum nec ultra biduum duraturum Macroni firmavit. Inde cuncta conloquiis inter

praesentes, nuntiis apud legatos et exercitus festinabantur. Septimum decimum Kal. Aprilis interclusa anima creditus est mortalitatem explevisse; et multo gratantum concursu ad capienda imperii primordia Caius Caesar egrediebatur, cum repente adfertur, redire Tiberio vocem ac visus vocarique qui recreandae defectioni cibum adferrent. Pavor hinc in omnes, et ceteri passim dispergi, se quisque maestum aut nescium fingere; Caesar in silentium fixus a summa spe novissima expectabat.

(*b*) Translate the following passages, and point out which terms and constructions in them are peculiar to the style of Tacitus:— 15

1. Die funeris (Augusti) milites velut praesidio stetere, multum inridentibus qui ipsi viderant quique a parentibus acceperant diem illum crudi adhuc servitii et libertatis inprospere repetitae, cum occisus dictator Caesar aliis pessimum aliis pulcherrimum facinus videretur.

2. Magna eius diei species fuit, quo senatus maiorum beneficia, sociorum pacta, regum etiam qui ante vim Romanam valuerant decreta ipsorumque numinum religiones introspexit, libero, ut quondam, quid firmaret mutaretve.

3. Ingruebat nox nimbo atrox hostisque clamore turbido, modo per vastum silentium, incertos obsessores effecerat, cum Sabinus circumire, hortari, ne ad ambigua sonitus aut simulationem quietis casum insidientibus aperirent.

(*c*) Explain the meaning of the following terms:— 6

Provincia senatoria, provincia imperatoria; census senatorius, census equestris; aerarium, fiscus; potestas tribunicia, potestas censoria, potestas imperatoria; praefectus urbi, praefectus praetorio, praefectus Aegypti.

(*d*) Mention the sources which Tacitus made use of in the Annals. 4

(*e*) Discuss the following remark of Merivale (History of the Romans, Vol. VIII):—"The Annals, the latest of the author's works, the most mature and finished of his productions, is *almost wholly satire*." 5

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English prose:— 40

Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras;

O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrae graviora manent in regna Lavini
Dardanidae venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam;
Sed non et venisse volent Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint, alius Latio jam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Juno
Usquam aberit, cum tu supplex in rebus egenis
Quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Caussa mali tanti conjunx iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami
Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Quam tua te fortuna sinet Via prima salutis
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cymaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit
Obscuris vera involvens ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.

2. Translate into Latin —

(*a*) It is well then, soldiers, with you, the bravest of the brave while you lived, but now sanctified by death For your merit can never lie unsepulchred, either by the oblivion of those who now exist, or the silence of posterity, when the Senate and Roman people have raised, almost with their own hands, an imperishable monument for you There have been many great and noble armies in the Punic, Gallic and Italian wars, but on none has an honour of such kind been bestowed And would that we could do even more for you, since we have received from you the greatest blessings You drove away Anthony in his fury from the city. You repelled him, when he was attempting to return. There shall therefore be raised a memorial building of splendid workmanship and characters shall be engraved on it—as eternal witnesses of your gallantry And never shall the language of gratitude cease with regard to you, either from those who see your monument, or those who hear of it.

(*b*) With what force, my Lord, with what protection are you prepared to meet the united detestation of the people of England? The city of London has given a generous example to the kingdom, in what manner a king of this country ought to be addressed, and I fancy, my Lord, it is not yet in your courage to stand between your Sovereign and the addresses of his subjects. The injuries you have done this country are such as demand not only redress, but vengeance. In vain shall you look for protection to that venal vote,

which you have already paid for—another must be purchased; and to save a minister, the House of Commons must declare themselves not only independant of their constituents, but the determined enemies of the Constitution.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Mention the principal kinds of poetic compositions in Persian. In what particular kinds of poetic compositions did مولانا رومی excel? What do you understand by the poetic composition known as مثنوی? Mention some well-known writers of مثنوی whose poems correspond to what is called in English the Heroic, the Didactic, the Romantic and the Descriptive. 15

(*b*) Mention the metres in which the principal *Masnavis* have been written. What is the metre of the خ دوبي of مولانا رومی? What other *Masnavis* have been written in the same metre and by whom?

2. (*a*) Under what circumstances was the first book of the مثنوی begun? What is the other name of the poem, and why is it so called? Illustrate your answer by quotations. 15

(*b*) Quote the opening lines of the first book of the مثنوی and the last couplet which ends the poet's first day's work.

(*c*) What is the supposed origin of the نی mentioned in the opening lines of the مثنوی?

3 Translate and annotate the following as fully as you can — 17

(a) ای بسا ناورده استثنا بگفت
جان او با جان استثنا است جفت

(b) این جهان را چون رحم دیدم کنون
چون درین آتش بدیدم این سکون

(c) در بیان این سه کم جنبان لبت
از ذهاب و از ذهب و زمذهبت

(d) باده درجوشش گدای جوش ما است
چرخ درگردش اسیر هوش ما است

(e) اسپ تازی بر نشست و شاد تاخت
خونبهای خویش را خلعت شناخت

(f) عشقهای کز پی رنگی بود
عشق نبود عاقبت ننگی بود

(g) خود ثنا گفتن زمن ترک ثنا است
کین دلیل هستی و هستی خطا است

(h) از سبب سازیش من سودائیم
و ز سبب سوزیش سو فسطائیم

(i) صد هزاران طفل کشت ان کینه کش
وانکه او می جست اندر خانه اش

(*j*) گفت پیغمبر باواز بلند
با توکل زانوی اشتر ببند

(*k*) ای بدیده خال بد برروی عم
عکس خال تست آن از عم مرم

(*l*) ای شها کشتیم ما خصم برون
ماند خصمی زان بتر در اندرون

(*m*) کشتن این کار عقل و هوش نیست
شیر باطن سخرهٔ خرگوش نیست

(*n*) آن جماعت را که ایزد مسخ کرد
آیت تصویر شانرا نسخ کرد

(*o*) هر که باشد طالع او زان نجوم
نفس او کفار سوزد در رجوم

(*p*) توصاحب نفسی ای عاقل میان خاک خون می خور
که صاحب دل اگر زهری خورد آن انگبین باشد

4. Give some account of شمس تبریزی and حکیم غزنوی mentioned in the *Masnavi*. In what terms does مولانا رومی speak of the former? Quote some 10

lines of the latter which the author of the *Masnavi* takes as his text to expatiate upon.

5. Describe briefly the rise, progress and downfall of the Sassanian dynasty. 10

6. (*a*) State shortly what you know of— 10

نوش زاد and بهرام چوبین

(*b*) Give an account of—

نعمان بن منذر and نعمان بن امرءالقیس

(*c*) Describe the incident which took place between—

فیروز and خوشنواز

(*d*) What are—

خورنق and سدیر?

Give their etymology.

7. Translate into English— 15

جست عیسی تا رهد از دشمنان
بودش آن جستن بچارم آسمان
باز آمد سوی دام از بهر خور
ساعد شه یافت او با صد خطر

طفل شد مکتب پی کسب هنر
بر امید مرغ با لطف پدر
پس ز مکتب ان یکی صدری شده
ماهیانه داده و بدری شده
آمده عباس حرب از بهر کین
بهر قمع احمد و استیز دین

گشت دین را تا قیامت پشت و رو
در خلافت او و فرزندان او

آمده عمّر بحرب مصطفی
تیغ بر کف بسته بس میثاقها
گشته اندر شرع امیر المومنین
پیشوا و مقتدای اهل دین
آن علف کش سوی ویرانها شده
بیخبر بر گنج ناگه بر زده

بانگ می آید که ای طالب بیا
جود محتاج گدایان چون گدا
جود محتاج است و خواهد طالبی
همچنانکه تو بخواهد تائبی
جود میجوید گدایان و ضعاف
همچو خوبان کآئنه جویند صاف
روی خوبان ز آئینه زیبا شود
روی احسان از گدا پیدا شود

چون گدا آئینهٔ جود است هان
دم بود بر روی آئینه زیان
پس ازین فرمود حق در والضحی
بانگ کم زن ای محمد بر گدا

8. Explain what is meant by— 8

ابدال — ضیاء الحق — جباری —
تفویضی — وحدت وجود — سیمیا —
صاحب تاویل — منکر — احول

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;

NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shahnamah and Akhlak-e-Jalali.

1. Give a short account of the origin of the شاه نامه. 10

Into how many epochs can the ancient history of Persia be divided? To which of the epochs does the history of the Sassanian dynasty belong?

2. How did نوشیروان divide his empire? Give a 10

short account of his internal government, military discipline and character.

3. (*a*) Give a short account of مانی and مزدک contrasting their religious tenets. 10

(*b*) In what words does فردوسی sum up the doctrines of مزدک? With the doctrines of which of the modern religious sects can the doctrines of مزدک be compared?

4. (*a*) How has فلسفہ been defined by the حکمای متقدمین 3

(*b*) Mention the فضایل اربعہ with the corresponding رذایل by افراط and تفریط 8

(*c*) Explain and distinguish between — 19

(1) واجب الوجود and ممکن الوجود (2) نفس مطمئنہ نفس لوامہ and نفس امارہ (3) خلق ملکہ and حال (4) حکمت عملی and حکمت نظری (5) محسوس and معقول (6) اشراقیین مشائین and رواقیین (7) وسط حقیقی and وسط باضافت

5. Explain and illustrate by examples — 6

عکس نقیض — عکس مستوی — براعت استہلال — دفع دخل مقدر

6. What do you understand by — 4

عرض المزاج — صور مموہہ — سلسلۂ ایجاد — عالم مثال — نفس ناطقہ — قرانات مظمی

7. Give the technical terms for the following :— 9
Proposition, syllogism, corollary, fallacy, logical definition, physics, metaphysics, zenith, nadir.

8. Translate — 21

(a) ناوکش راست الغیست درمیان جان اعدا نشستہ پیکانش جوہریست در گنجینۂ سینۂ مخالفان جای گرفتہ خدنگش صفحۂ تیر فلک را ہدف ساختہ رمحش بر سماک رامح بر افراختہ تیر وکمانش منضم باہم الف ونونیست مشدد کہ بر تحقیق اثبات قضیۂ فتح دالست یا بر خلاف اصل مشعر بنفی وزوال دشمن بد افعال درارای افلاک را اگر نہ خوف آن بودی کہ چون لولوی لالا ایشان را بکمترین لالائی بخشد ہر آئینہ در سلک در رخزائنۂ عامرہ منتظم بودندی

(b) و درود بر کاملی کہ بحسب نشاۂ قدسی فاتحۂ کتاب ابداع واختراع وبصورت

انسی دیباچہ مکارم اخلاق و لطائف اصطناع
است مکملی کہ ببدرقۂ آداب شعائر شرعی
و اسرار نوامیس وضعی مسترشدان مسالک
ہدایت را از مہالک غوایت خلاص دادہ
بسر منزل کمال و گم شدگان بوادی
سلوک و متعطشان فیافی طلب را بمطایای
حسن ارشاد بمنہل زلال وصال رسانید

(c) چون معلوم شد کہ تحقق خلافت کہ
غایت ایجاد انسانست بعلم و عمل منوط و
مربوط است پس علمی کہ کافل تحقیق کیفیت
و رسوم طریق تحصیل این سعادت عظمی
باشد اہم علوم و انفع آن تواند بود و ان
حکمت عملی است کہ حکما آنرا طب
روحانی خواندہ اند چہ بمعرفت آن حفظ
اعتدال خلقی بر نفس کاملہ توان نمود کہ
بمنزلۂ حفظ الصحتہ است بدن را و بہمان
رد نفوس ناقصہ باعتدال توان کرد کہ
بمثابۂ دفع مرض است ابدان را چہ ملکات
رذیہ امراض نفسانی اند

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian :— 50

(*a*) By the month of Rajab of the six hundred and second of the Hejera when the sun should have attained to the mansion of its highest sublimity, in Aries at the vernal equinox, and when the hills and plains should have arrayed themselves in nature's loveliest robe, Jenghis Khán had given directions to prepare for a Koreiltai, or general diet of the states of the empire, so called by the Tártars. A prodigious concourse, consisting of his sons and generals, and of the majority of the higher, with many of the lower classes from all parts of the Moghul territory, assembled accordingly, at the appointed period, at the imperial residence. On this occasion, Jenghis, having caused the great white standard of nine degrees (or tails) to be erected, presented himself on a magnificent throne under the shadow of it, and proceeded to extend to every rank of his admiring subjects, the most liberal proofs of his munificence. He was saluted by an universal burst of acclamation and applause, from the whole of the nobility and grandees of the empire; not an individual of the vast assembly omitting, at the same time, to offer before the throne some token of allegiance, together with his vows for the prosperity and happiness of the monarch.

(*b*) Such was the forlorn position of that noble country towards the close of the reign of Louis XIV. The misfortunes which embittered the declining years of the King were, indeed, so serious, that they could not fail to excite our sympathy, if we did not know that they were the result of his own turbulent ambition, and of his insufferable arrogance, but, above all, of a grasping and restless vanity, which, making him eager to concentrate on his single person all the glory of France, gave rise to that insidious policy, which, with gifts, with honours, and with honied words, began by gaining the admiration of the intellectual classes, then made them courtly and time-serving, and ended by

destroying all their boldness, stifling every effort of original thought, and thus postponing for an indefinite period the progress of national civilization.

2. Translate into English:— 50

(a) شاهزاده محمد سلطان خسروی بود بحسن صورت و سیرت و صفاء طبع ونقاء سریرت موصوف و بحلاوت گفتار و محاسن کردار و اخلاق حمیده و اوصاف پسندیده معروف بصحبت علما و فضلا بغایت مایل و همگی همتش مقصور بر تحقیق مسایل در تحصیل فروع و اصول علوم منفرد و در تکمیل فنون معقول و منقول متفرد شرح فضایل عقلا نسبت بکمالات بسیارش رشحی از عمان و وصف مقالات بلغا قیاس بالفاظ آبدارش قطرهٔ از بحر بیکران و آن در برج کامرانی باوجود حصول اسباب جهانبانی و وصول بمراتب کشورستانی در اوقات شباب و ایام جوانی در درس مولانا کمال الدین شیخ حسین شرایط مطالعهٔ کتب متداولهٔ بجای می آورد و از باطن خورشید میامن شاه قاسم نور بخش اقتباس انوار سعادت میکرد

(b) شنیدم که رندی جگر تافته
درستی کهن داشت نو یافته
شنیده ز پیران دینار سنج
که زر زرکشد در جهان گنج گنج
بیازار شد تا بزر زر کشد
بیک مغربی مغربی در کشد
بدکان جوهر فروشی رسید
که زر بیشتر زان بیکجا ندید
فرو ریخته زر یک انبار چست
قراضش قراضه درستش درست
بامید آن گنج دیوار بست
بینداخت دینارخود را ز دست
چو دینارش از دست پرواز کرد
سوی گنج صراف سر باز کرد
فرو ماند مرد از زر انگیختن
وزان یک عدد در صد آمیختن
بزاری نمود از پی زر خروش
بنالید بر مرد گوهر فروش

که از ملک دنیا بچندین درنگ
درستی زر آورده بودم بچنگ
شنیدم نه از زیرکی ز ابلهی
که زر زر کشد چون برابر نهی
بگنجینهٔ این دکان تاختم
زر خود بدین زر بر انداختم
مگر گردد آن زر بدین ریخته
خود این زر بدان زر شد آمیخته
بخندید صراف آزاد مرد
وز آمیزش زر بدو قصه کرد
که بسیار ناید بر اندکی
یکی برصد آیدن صد بر یکی

(c) صبح بر آمد بکوه مهر درخشان
چرخ تهی گشت ازکواکب رخشان
یوسف بیضا برآمد از چه خاور
صبح زلیخا صفت درید گریبان
جادهٔ ظلمات شب رسید بآخر
گشت سحر که پدید چشمهٔ حیوان

چرخ بر آورده زآستین ید بیضا
از در اعجاز همچو موسی عمران
همچو فریدون بکین بیور ظلمت
چرخ زخور برافراشت اختر کاوان
نیّر اعظم کشید تیغ چو رستم
دیو شب از هیبتش گریخت چو اکوان
مهر بر آمد بکوهسار چو گودرز
کرد فلک زوستوه گشت چو پیران
گیو خور از روی کین نژاد فلک را
چاک زد از تیغ نور غیبهٔ خفتان
ماه بناورد گاه چرخ ز خورشید
گشت چو رهام زاشکبوس گریزان
دیدهٔ اسفندیار ماه برآورد
رستم مهر از گزینه بیلک پران
رایت گشاسپ سحر چو عیان شد
زدمجمرهٔ هرشت گشت فروزان

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. What was the constitution and personal composition of the States General which met at Versailles in May 1789? Review its history, and distinguish between what was permanent and what was ephemeral in its work.

2. What impression was produced in England by the triumph of the Jacobin party in France? Trace the working of that impression in the legislation and literature of that period.

3. Relate briefly the course and issue of the first European coalition against France.

4. Point out the effect of the Revolution and the revolutionary wars on the political institutions and the social condition of Germany and Italy. What analogies can you discover in the history of these two countries; and how far can these be traced to a common cause?

5. What were Nelson's principal services to his country; and how did these affect the course of the war, and the international relations of the several States concerned in it?

6. Narrate the events which brought about the alliance between the Spanish patriots and England in the spring of 1808; and the military incidents in the latter half of that year.

7. What were the causes of Napoleon's breach with Russia? What combination of causes brought about the disastrous issue of the Campaign of 1812?

8. Mention the principal provisions of the treaties of 1814-15.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A,

1. What was the internal condition of England at the close of the great war? With what economic and moral difficulties had the Government to contend, and how did it meet them?

2. Trace briefly the history of Catholic Emancipation from the union with Ireland to 1829, and show how it influenced party government in England.

3. Write a short history of the Duke of Wellington's administration, and show what was his success in dealing with the principal difficulties, internal and foreign, of that period.

4. What effect had the Revolution in Greece on the international relations of the leading European States? What was the policy pursued by Russia, and to what did it lead?

5. What were the motives and results of the intervention of the French in Spain in 1823? What influence had this intervention on the foreign policy of the English Government?

6. Review the Pontificate of Pius VII. principally in its relations to the French Empire under Napoleon and the restored Bourbon monarchies.

7. What was the political condition of Italy in 1820, and what important events happened in the peninsula in that year?

8. What general spirit was manifested in European literature at the close of the revolutionary wars? Trace the working of that spirit in the piety, philosophy, and religious movements of the time.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. Define monarchy, and show under what influences this form of government has been enlarged, limited, or abolished in the leading European States.

2. What is the relation of economics to statesmanship? Can you point out how economical causes contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire and the modern French monarchy.

3. Compare the political situation of an ancient Greek colony with those of England in the 18th century. What fundamental political problems were involved in the breach between England and her American colonies?

4. What meaning do you attach to the words a free government?

5. Do aristocratic or democratic governments appear to possess most effectively the fundamental conditions for the maintenance of political stability and the preservation of public spirit? Illustrate your answer by historical examples.

6. What is meant by Imperial Federation? Discuss some of the difficulties which this conception appears to involve.

7. Briefly recapitulate and criticise the political doctrines contained in *one* of the following books the Prince, the Leviathan, the Social Contract.

8. How far have recent explanations of the general law of wages helped to define more exactly the reciprocal interests of employers and employed?

9. Discuss the principle of the limitation of the "laissez-faire" doctrine admitted by recent English economists, and enumerate some of the most important deviations from that doctrine which English legislation during the last quarter of a century has sanctioned.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P M TO 5 P.M]

LOGIC

W WORDSWORTH, B A ; M MACMILLAN, B A.

1. What are the chief objections that have been or can be brought against the rules of inductive inquiry as given by (1) Bacon and (2) Mill ?

2 Is reasoning possible without language?

3 Logically examine any fallacies you remember to have been unintentionally committed by eminent philosophers.

4. How do you know that two straight lines do not enclose a space in the most distant regions of the universe? Trace the origin of this belief to its ultimate foundations in accordance with the views of various philosophers, and show how much is left unexplained about the origin of knowledge in their explanations

5 How far is it possible to draw a hard and fast line between (1) Deductive and Inductive Sciences, (2) between the Inductive and Deductive stages of particular sciences?

6 Is the syllogism a petitio principii?

7 Show the importance of hypotheses in the promotion of discovery What attempts have been made to distinguish between scientific and illegitimate hypotheses?

8 Explain and discuss the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge How can the discussion of this theory naturally find a place in a logical treatise?

9 State and examine the distinctions that have been made between different kinds of causes, How do you distinguish between the relation of Reason and Logical Consequent, and the succession of Cause and Effect?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

W WORDSWORTH, B A ; M MACMILLAN, B A.

1 Give and examine the chief arguments for and against the immortality of the soul to be found in Greek philosophy

2. Describe the original form and subsequent modifications of Stoical Ethics, showing by what course of reasoning Stoicism arrived at its moral principles, and what considerations led to their being afterwards modified.

3. Is Greek philosophy purely original?

4. Give an account of the atomic theory of Epicurus, showing how far it differed from that of Democritus. What are the chief objections urged against the theory of Epicurus in particular, and materialism in general?

5. Explain how so many different philosophies could trace their origin to Socrates.

6. Illustrate from Greek philosophy the misleading influence of words over philosophical theory. How was it that Greek philosophers were peculiarly liable to be so misled?

7. Explain and illustrate Aristotle's doctrine of the Golden Mean, showing to what extent previous philosophers had suggested the idea.

8. Give an account of Plato's idealism, and of the objections urged against the theory by Aristotle.

9. Explain fully the distinctions drawn by Aristotle between form and matter. Does Aristotle attach the same meaning to 'matter,' as is generally given to the term in modern philosophy?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. Compare the philosophy of Descartes with that of Bacon, and estimate the comparative influence of those two philosophers on the subsequent history of philosophy.

2. Explain the principle of sufficient reason, and give the principal deductions made by Leibnitz from that principle.

3. What is Kant's theory about space and time, and by what arguments does he support it?

4. Give an outline of the contents of Locke's Essay on Human Understanding, and a critical estimate of its philosophical value. Show that in the treatment of one important question there is a natural transition from Locke to Berkeley, and from Berkeley to Hume.

5. Give an account of the views held by Leibnitz, Malebranche, and Hume on the subject of causation.

6. Write a short essay on the Moral System of Hobbes *or* Adam Smith.

7. Bacon says of the Scholastic philosophers that "in the inquisition of nature they ever left the oracle of God's works and adored the deceiving and deformed images which the unequal mirror of their own minds or a few received authors or principles did represent unto them." Estimate the justice of this and other similar criticisms made by Bacon upon Scholastic philosophy.

8. Give an account of French philosophy in the eighteenth century, and point out the general features of resemblance between the doctrines of the French philosophers who lived in that century.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Parallelograms and triangles upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

A′, B′, C′ are the middle points of the sides of a triangle ABC, and through B,C are drawn two parallel straight lines meeting C′A′ and A′B′ in b, c respectively; prove that $b\,c$ passes through A.

2. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle will be greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side on which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

If ABCD be a quadrilateral, and P, Q, R, S be the middle points of AB, BC, CD, DA respectively, then twice the square on PR together with the squares on AB and CD will be equal to twice the square on QS together with the squares on BC and DA.

3. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle; and of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote; and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.

Place two parallel chords, at a given distance apart, one in each of two concentric circles, so that their sum shall be the greatest possible.

4. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

If AB, AC be the equal sides of the triangle so described, and D the point of division of AB used in the construction, show that AD, DC are successive sides of an equilateral and equiangular pentagon inscribed in the circle ADC.

5. Two straight lines in space which are each of them parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Draw a plane to cut the four faces of a tetrahedron, so that the section shall be a parallelogram. Determine the angles of this parallelogram, and indicate under what circumstances it is possible to draw a plane cutting the four faces in four lines forming a square.

6. Draw the two tangents to a conic from any external point.

T is a point on the tangent at P such that TK perpendicular to SP is constant; show that the locus of T is a similar and similarly situated concentric conic.

7. If PN be the ordinate at any point P of a parabola, prove that $PN^2 = 4\,AS.\,AN$.

Any diameter QL intersects the double ordinate PP' in L; show that $PL.\,P'L = 4\,AS.\,QL$.

8. Prove, with the usual notation, that in any ellipse $CT.\,CN = CA^2$.

From any point P on an ellipse a line PHK is drawn meeting the major and minor axes in H, K respectively; prove that if PH be half the minor axis, PK will be half the major axis.

9. Show that the portion of the tangent at any point of an hyperbola intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.

Prove that in the rectangular hyperbola, as in the circle, the angle between the tangents at P and Q is equal to the angle PCQ.

10. Prove that the section of a right circular cone by a plane parallel to a generating line is a parabola.

If a series of such parabolas be cut from any cone, show that their foci will all lie on another cone, and that their latera recta will vary as the distance of the focus from the vertex of the cone.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Express a given number, whole or fractional, in any proposed scale of notation.

What is the least integer which expressed in the scale of 3 has zero for its three right hand digits, in the scale of 4 has zero for its two right hand digits, and in the scale of 5 has zero for its extreme right hand digit?

2. Investigate a test for the convergency of an infinite series.

Show that the reciprocal of the base of natural logarithms is a superior limit to the numerical values of x consistent with the convergency of the series

$$x+\frac{2^2 x^2}{\lfloor 2}+\frac{3^3 x^3}{\lfloor 3}+\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$

3. Prove the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction.

Show that the rth convergent to the continued fraction

$$\frac{a^2}{2a}-\frac{a^2}{2a}-\frac{a^2}{2a}-\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$

is $\frac{ra}{r+1}$.

4. State and prove the *Principle of Indeterminate Coefficients.*

Determine a, b, c, d, so that the general term in the expansion of $\frac{a+bx+cx^2+dx^3}{(1-x)^4}$ may be $(n^3-n)\,x^{n-1}$

5. If n be a prime number and N be prime to n, prove that $N^{n-1}-1$ is a multiple of n.

N and n both being primes and different, show that $N^{n-1} + n^{N-1}$ when divided by Nn leaves a remainder unity.

6. Investigate a formula for tan $n\theta$ in terms of the powers of tan θ.

Prove that—

$$\tan\theta + \tan\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{n}\right) + \tan\left(\theta+\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \tan\left(\theta+\frac{n-1}{n}\pi\right)$$

is equal to $n \tan n\theta$ or to $-n \cot n\theta$ according as n is odd or even.

7. Obtain the exponential values of the sine and cosine of an angle.

Given that $\cos^{-1}(\alpha+\beta\sqrt{-1}) = A+B\sqrt{-1}$, show that

$$\alpha^2 \sec^2 A - \beta^2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1.$$

8. Demonstrate the formula

$$\cos n\phi = 2^{n-1} \sin\left(\phi+\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \sin\left(\phi+\frac{3\pi}{2n}\right) \ldots\ldots \ldots\ldots \sin\left(\phi+\frac{2n-1}{2n}\pi\right).$$

Deduce the relation

$$\sin 5\beta \sin 11\beta \sin 17\beta \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \sin(6n-1)\beta = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

where $\beta = \frac{\pi}{6n}$.

9. The spherical excess of the spherical triangle ABC being denoted by E, prove that

$$\cos\frac{E}{2} = \left(\cos\frac{b}{2}\cos\frac{c}{2} + \sin\frac{b}{2}\sin\frac{c}{2}\cos A\right)\sec\frac{a}{2}.$$

If the three angles of a spherical triangle be together equal to four right angles, show that the area of the triangle formed by joining the middle points of its sides is one-eighth of the surface of the sphere.

10. Prove that there can be only five regular polyhedrons.

If every line joining two solid angles which do not lie in the same face be called a diagonal, show that the number of diagonals is $\frac{1}{2}\left\{S^2-(2m+1)S+4m\right\}$, where S is the number of solid angles in the polyhedron and m the number of sides in each face.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA AND ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. State and prove Lemma I.

ABC is a triangle, and through a fixed point O in BC any line PQ is drawn meeting the sides AB, AC in P, Q respectively; find the limiting position of the chord of intersection of the circles ABC and APQ, when P moves up to and ultimately coincides with B.

2. Enunciate and prove Lemma IV.

Find the direction and magnitude of the resultant attraction of a uniform rod at a point without it, every particle of the rod being supposed to attract with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance.

3. State and prove Lemma XI.

Show that if PQ be a small arc of a curve of finite curvature, and QT be perpendicular to the tangent at P, $\frac{PQ^2}{QT}$ will ultimately, when PQ is indefinitely diminished, be equal to the diameter of curvature of the curve at P.

4. Prove that the velocity at any point of a central orbit at which the curvature is finite is that which would be acquired by a fall from rest through a quarter of the chord of curvature drawn in the direction of the force under the action of a constant force equal to the central force at the point considered.

Two equal particles are projected from a given point with a given velocity in a given direction under the action of forces directed to a given centre; if the path of one is a cardioid and of the other an equiangular spiral, the centre being the pole of each curve, then at the commencement of the motion the forces are to one another in the ratio of 3 : 2.

5. If any number of bodies revolve about a common centre, and the centripetal force varies inversely as the square of the distance, the squares of the periodic times are proportional to the cubes of the major axes.

State Kepler's Laws, and give the inferences drawn from each one of them by Newton.

6. Describe briefly some experimental proof of the earth's rotation.

Prove that if a particle be let fall from a height h at the equator, and if t be the time of falling, and ω the angular velocity of the earth, the easterly deviation is $\frac{2}{3}\omega t. h$. How many inches will this be when h is twelve yards?

7. Describe the Transit Instrument. What are its errors?

Find the error in the observed time of transit of a star due to given instrumental errors.

8. Show how to express a mean solar interval as a sidereal interval.

If the earth were to rotate more slowly on its axis than at present, would the ratio of the mean solar and sidereal measures of a given interval be greater or less than at present? And why?

9. Explain how the effect of aberration is produced.

Light takes 16*m*. 36*s*. to travel from apse to apse of the earth's orbit; if the eccentricity be ·01679, find the difference between the greatest and least times required by light to travel from the sun to the earth at different times of the year.

10. Show how to find the sun's declination on a given day.

At what date is the sun's longitude 240°? And what is his declination on that day?

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Investigate the conditions which must be satisfied that the general equation of the second degree

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

may represent (1) an ellipse, (2) an hyperbola.

Water is poured gently into a cylindrical cup of given density and thickness; prove that the locus of the centre of gravity of the water, the cup, and its handle is an hyperbola.

2. The equation to a central conic being $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 1$, find the equation to the axes in the form

$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{a - c} = \frac{xy}{b}$$

and show that the foci are determined by equating each of these ratios to $\frac{1}{b^2 - ac}$.

3. Show that the general equation to any circle may be written in the form

$$a\beta\gamma + b\gamma a + ca\beta + (aa + b\beta + c\gamma)(la + m\beta + n\gamma) = 0.$$

Determine l, m, n, so that this may represent the circle passing through the centres of the escribed circles of the triangle of reference.

4. Explain how the solution of problems in maxima and minima may be facilitated by using indeterminate multipliers.

Prove that of all rectangular parallelopipeds of the same volume the cube has the least surface.

5. The equation to a curve being given in polar co-ordinates, indicate how its asymptotes may be found.

Trace the curve

$$r = \frac{a \sin \theta}{\theta^2 - 1}$$

6. Prove that the locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of curves touches each of the intersecting curves.

Show that the envelop of the chords of intersection of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and its circles of curvature is the curve

$$108 \frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right)\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + 8\right)^2.$$

7. Define a *hypocycloid* and obtain the equation to a four-cusped hypocycloid in the form $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

8. What do you mean by the *intrinsic equation* to a curve? In what kind of investigations is this method of determining a curve specially useful?

Show that the curve $s = a \sin \frac{6\phi}{7}$ consists of twelve equal and similar branches symmetrically disposed in the shape of a star.

9. Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{1+x^r}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{r \sin \frac{s}{r}\pi}$ where $s < r$.

Hence show that the whole area enclosed by the curve $r^3 = a^3 \cot\theta$ is $2\pi a^2$.

10. Define the *mean value* of a series of variables, and indicate how the Integral Calculus may be applied to the solution of problems in mean value.

Find the mean length a of the lines drawn from A to the opposite side BC of a triangle of area S, all inclinations to the side AB being equally probable; and if β, γ be the mean lengths of the lines similarly drawn from B, C to the opposite sides CA, AB respectively, prove that

$$e^{-\frac{aA}{2S}\alpha} + e^{-\frac{bB}{2S}\beta} + e^{-\frac{cC}{2S}\gamma} = 1.$$

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Find the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of an arc of a given curve.

Show that the centre of gravity of the perimeter of the cardioid $r = a(1+\cos\theta)$ is at a distance $\frac{4}{5}a$ from the pole.

2. A particle is constrained to remain on a rough surface: find the condition that it may remain in equilibrium under the action of any forces.

A is the vertex of a rough hemisphere, AS a diameter of the complete sphere; the coefficient of friction at any point P varies as SP, being $\frac{3}{4}$ at A. Prove that if a particle be placed on the hemisphere, and be acted on by a force tending to S, it will remain at rest only if it is placed on that half of the hemisphere remote from S.

3. Find the extension of a uniform heavy elastic string hanging at rest with one end fastened.

A heavy uniform elastic string of weight $2n$ lbs. hangs by one end with a weight of m lbs. attached to the other: find the extension at any point, and show that the whole extension is the same as if the string lay on a smooth table, and were stretched by a force equal to the weight of $m+n$ lbs.

4. Investigate the resultant attraction of a uniform straight rod on an external particle.

A is the centre of a sphere of radius a, B and C are two points on a line through A such that $AB.\ AC = a^2$, B being inside the sphere; from A to B is a rod of linear density $\frac{\mu}{a}$, at B and C are two particles of masses $\frac{\mu a}{AC}$ and μ respectively, the rod attracting and the particles repelling according to the inverse square of the distance; prove that the force at any point of the surface of the sphere is wholly tangential.

5. State and prove the principle of virtual velocities for a system of forces in one plane.

Six equal heavy rods freely hinged at the ends form a regular hexagon ABCDEF, which when hung up by the point A is kept from altering its shape by two light rods BF, CE; prove that the thrusts of the rods B F, C E are as 5 to 1, and find their magnitudes.

6. Explain how dynamical quantities can be expressed in terms of fundamental units, and show how the measure depends on the dimensions of the units involved in the quantity.

A certain physical quantity is represented algebraically by a single term. If the unit of length be doubled, the measure will be $\frac{1}{4}$ of its former value, while, if the units of time and length be both doubled, the measure will also be doubled. If the unit of mass were defined as the mass of unit volume of some substance, then if the unit of length be doubled, the measure is $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$ of its original value. What kind of quantity is it?

7. Find a curve such that a particle will descend under the action of gravity through a vertical space h, starting from the vertex with the velocity due to a height h, in a time independent of h.

If a be the radius of the generating circle of the curve so described, prove that the time of descent will be

$$2\sqrt{\frac{a}{g}}\log(\sqrt{2}+1).$$

8. Define the hodograph of an orbit, and show that the acceleration is proportional to the arc of the hodograph described per unit of time.

The hodograph of an equiangular spiral described under a force to the pole is the inverse of the same spiral turned through an angle equal to that of the spiral; hence prove that the force varies as $\frac{1}{r^3}$.

9. Determine the motion of two smooth hard spheres after direct impact.

Two spheres of elasticity e and radii a and b respectively, whose centres are at a distance d apart, attract one another with a force which varies inversely as the square of the distance; show that after the nth impact their centres will separate to a distance $\frac{d(a+b)}{d-\{d-(a+b)\}e^{2n}}$.

10. Prove that the path of a particle moving freely under the action of a central force μu^n is given by the equation

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{\mu}{h^2} u^{n-2}.$$

Prove that when $n=3$ there cannot be more than one apsidal distance: and that when $n=5$ the velocities at the two apsidal distances are such that the sum of their squares is equal to $\frac{2h^4}{\mu}$.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Investigate the general equation of fluid pressure

$$dp = \rho (X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz).$$

A mass m of elastic fluid, extending through all space, rotates about an axis with constant angular velocity ω and is acted on by an attraction towards a point in that axis equal to μ times

the distance, μ being greater than ω^2; prove that the locus of points at which the density ρ is the same is given by

$$\mu\,(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - \omega^2\,(x^2 + y^2) = k \log \frac{\mu\,(\mu - \omega^2)^2\, m_2}{8\pi^3\, k^3\, \rho^2}.$$

$$\left(\text{Given } \int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 x^2}\, dx = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a}\right).$$

2. Obtain a formula in Cartesian co-ordinates for the determination of the centre of pressure of a plane area exposed to the action of fluid.

Two equal parabolas with the same vertex and their axes at right angles to each other are immersed vertically in a liquid, the axis of one of them coinciding with the free surface; show that the centre of pressure of the area common to both is at a depth $= \frac{4}{7}$ latus-rectum.

3. State the experimental facts from which is obtained the equation connecting the numerical measures of the pressure, density and temperature of a gas; and, assuming those facts, obtain the equation.

If it be assumed that the temperature of the atmosphere in ascending from the earth's surface decreases slowly by an amount which is proportional to the height ascended, prove that the relation connecting the pressure p and the density ρ at any point will be of the form $p \propto \rho^{1+n}$, n being very small.

4. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on the surface of a solid wholly or partially immersed in it.

A hemispherical bowl of radius c is filled to the brim with water, and a uniform rod of length $2a$ specifically heavier than water rests with one end in contact with the concave surface of the bowl and passes over its rim; show that the position of equilibrium is determined by the cubic

$$3c^2 \cos^3\theta - 4\rho ac \cos^2\theta + (\rho a^2 - 2c^2)\cos\theta + 2\rho ac = 0$$

where ρ is the specific gravity of the rod and θ its inclination to the horizon.

5. If fluid at rest under the action of given forces be contained in a cylindrical surface of any form, show that the tension at any point of a section perpendicular to the axis is the same.

Find the equation to the curve formed by pouring liquid upon a rectangular piece of thin cloth, the ends of which are supported horizontally, while the liquid is prevented from escaping at the sides.

6. Investigate the form of a pencil of light after direct reflexion at a plane mirror.

A bright point is placed at the intersection of the diagonals of a quadrilateral, inscribed in a circle, of which the sides are reflective; prove that a circle can be inscribed in the quadrilateral formed by the images, and that the distance between the centres of these two circles is $\sqrt{R2 - Rr}\operatorname{cosec}\theta$, where R, r are the radii of the circles and θ is the angle between the diagonals of the given quadrilateral.

7. Obtain a formula to determine the geometrical focus of a small pencil of rays after direct refraction through a lens of small thickness, both of whose surfaces are spherical; and by known properties of the circle of curvature indicate how the formula may be applied when the surfaces of the lens are generated by the revolution round the axis of any known curves.

The two surfaces of a lens are formed by a concentric and coaxal ellipse and hyperbola of respective eccentricities e and e', which touch one another; show that a small pencil of light diverging from the further focus of the ellipse will converge to a focus of the hyperbola, provided the refractive index of the lens be

$$\frac{ee' - 1}{e' - e}.$$

8. If a ray of light pass in a principal plane through a prism denser than the surrounding medium, show that the deviation is towards the thicker part of the prism.

Two triangular isosceles prisms are placed with two faces in contact and the refracting edges parallel; prove that the deviation of a ray, which in passing through the combination in a principal plane is reflected at each base, is independent of the refractive indices of the prisms and of the angle of incidence.

9. Describe briefly the experiment by which Newton proved the chromatic decomposition of light.

Investigate the condition which must be fulfilled that a combination of two lenses used as an eye-piece may be achromatic, and examine whether this condition is satisfied by Huyghens' and Ramsden's eye-pieces.

10. Indicate how by means of an auxiliary sphere the brightness at any point of a surface illuminated by a given uniformly bright surface may be calculated.

A circular disc, in which the intrinsic illuminating power at a distance r from the centre is Ir, illuminates a small plane area placed at right angles to the line joining it with the centre of the

disc and at a distance = the radius c of the disc, the disc being also at right angles to this line; show that the illumination of the plane is

$$\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) Ic.$$

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

(1). How is nutrition carried on in the Vorticella and the Hydra? 20

(2). Describe the anatomy of the Ophiuroidea. 20

(3). Give an account of the structure of a Barnacle (as Sepas Pectinata) and its developement. What other larval types occur among the Crustacea? 20

(4). Give the characteristics and affinities of the Sirema. What variations occur in the form of the skull in this order? 20

(5). What are the causes of migration among animals? Give illustrations. 20

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P. M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the physiological classification of the various food stuffs. 20

2. How is circulation assisted in the capillaries and veins respectively? 20

3. Describe the minute structure of the lobule of a liver. 20

4. What are the different sources from which carbonic acid gas is produced in the system? 20

5. What is the exact nature of the changes which blood undergoes in the pulmonary capillaries? 20

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;
G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Describe the general appearance presented by the transverse section of a dicotyledonous leaf. 10

2. Mention the modifications of the stamen which occur in Bombay plants. 20

3. Discuss the cause of the impression left on the polished surface of calcareous stone by roots. 15

4. Give a description of the flora of the Island of Bombay or of any district of the Bombay Presidency. 20

5. The cactus which covers large tracts in the Deccan is not a native of India; discuss this assertion, and show how you would prove or disprove it. 15

6. Describe the plants placed before you. 20

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;
G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a botanical description of any five fruits to be found in the Bombay markets. 20

2. Give the characteristics of the chief divisions of Leguminosæ, or Compositæ, or Solanaceæ. 15

3. Name the genera of fresh water plants to be met with near Bombay. 20

4. Mention the different members of a plant which may be modified so as to act as tendrils, with examples from Bombay flora. 15

5. State what you understand by a regular flower, a complete flower, monochlamydeous, gymnospermous, gynandrous, exalbuminous. 10

6. State what you know regarding the following botanical writers:—Cæsalpinius, Linnæus, A. L. de Jussieu, Lindley, and Bentham. 20

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define and explain the terms:—dip, strike, joint, fault, palæozoic, neozoic, palælithic, neolithic, fauna, flora. 10

2. Name and describe the principal rock-forming minerals. What are the three great classes of rocks? 10

3. Explain the use of the terms: lamination, cleavage, foliation, false-bedding, slickensides. 5

4. Give sketches to illustrate the different varieties of faults termed single, compound, step and trough faults; and give the rule as to the "throw" of faults. 20

5. Write a short essay on "Traps" viewed as rock masses, explaining the nature of their effect on the physical features of a country, &c., &c. 15

6. Give a short description of the modes of occurrence and peculiarities of mineral veins, giving explanations of the more common mining terms. 10

7. Give a short account of what you supposed to be the processes which account for the surface outlines of the Deccan. 10

8. State what you know of the lithological composition of rock masses forming the Vindhyan Mountains. Name also some of their mineral products. 20

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the nature and use of fossils. 10

2. Classify animals and plants of the kinds most likely to occur in fossil. 15

3. Show the necessity for settling the chronological classification of each large area separately before forming one for the whole earth. 25

4. State the nature of palæontogical evidences as to former changes of climate. 15

5. Give a chronological tabulation of British sedimentary strata, mentioning also the more important characteristic fossils of the various groups. 20

6. Describe how you would proceed to make a geological survey of an unknown tract of country. 15

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.

1. What relation exists between the centres of oscillation and suspension in a compound pendulum? Find the distance between the centres of oscillation and suspension in a compound pendulum, the time of its oscillation being $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

2. Define moment of inertia, and give an experimental mode of determining the moment of inertia of bodies which can be hung by a thread so as to turn about a vertical axis.

3. By what methods did Pictet and Cailletet succeed in liquefying hydrogen? Give a short account of the previous unsuccessful attempts to effect the result.

4. Distinguish between *calorific power* and *calorific intensity*. Find the *calorific intensity* of hydrogen burning in air, the calorific power being 34,462; specific heat of steam = ·48 and specific heat of nitrogen = ·24.

5. Write a short account of the kinetic theory of heat, giving a brief historical sketch of the researches which resulted in establishing it.

6. State the course of reasoning by which Professor J. Thompson explained the effect of pressure on lowering the freezing point of ice.

Given the latent heat of water 80°c; specific gravity of ice = ·92 and Joule's equivalent 424 kilogramme metres, find what the lowering of the freezing point for an increase of one atmospheric pressure will be?

7. State what you know of the absorption of gases by porous solids, and the circumstances which influence it. Give the results of Graham's experiments on liquid diffusion and osmotic action.

8. How is the low conductivity of gases for heat proved? Describe an experiment which proves hydrogen to be a marked exception.

9. What do you understand by "*Dissipation of energy*"? Give illustrations of this in light, heat, electricity, and sound, pointing out the sense in which the term is used.

10. State what you know of the relations existing between light, heat, and electricity What do you mean by "*correlation of forces*," and give a brief history of the progress of these ideas in physical science.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

1. Explain why up to now it has been found impossible to form a perfectly achromatic combination of lenses or prisms.

Give an accurate description of Huyghens' eye-piece, and account for its achromatism; why is it called a negative eye-piece?

2. Give a clear and full statement of what you suppose to be the cause of the light and colour of the sky. Cite definite experiments as the basis of your explanation and state what is known to you about the polarization of sky-eight.

3. What is the difference between circular and rotatory polarization, and how is the latter one produced?

State and explain, as far as you are able, the circumstances in which the rotation of the plane of polarization by quartz differs from that produced by a strong magnetic field in Faraday's experiment.

4. Give a short sketch of the advancement, within the last twenty years, of our knowledge of solar physics by means of the spectroscope.

5. Supposing the earth's magnetism to be due to electric currents, in what direction must these currents circulate? Is there any proof of the existence of such currents, and to what cause are they due?

Show that the true inclination δ of place may be found from the relation cot. δ = cot. δ_1 + cot δ^2, where δ_1 & δ^2 are the apparent inclinations observed in any two planes at right angles to each other.

6. Describe the chemical process going on in a Planté's accumulator during charge and discharge.

7. The conductivity of metals diminishes while that of electrolytes increases with increasing temperature. Explain this with reference to Faraday's law that conduction takes place in electrolytes only by electrolysis, and Clausius' theory of electrolysis

8. Give the theory of Wheatstone's bridge, and show how to find the resistance of a galvanometer by its own deflection.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What evidences can you adduce to justify the formulation of the hypothesis that all the substances known as elements at present are really different forms of aggregation of one and the same kind of matter. Discuss the new position as fully as you can. 20

2. Describe clearly the preparation and properties of hydrofluosilicic acid. What is its use in the laboratory? 10

3. In what forms does selenium occur naturally? When and how was it first extracted? Compare it in its physical and chemical characters with other elements bearing close analogies to it. 15

4. What processes are recommended for the quantitative estimation of nitrates and nitrites present in potable water? Describe them in detail and give their rationale. 15

5. What is hydrate of chlorine? How is it obtained? How is liquid chlorine prepared from it? 10

6. What is diamond of boron. How is it prepared? In what other forms is boron obtained? 10

7. Deduce a formula for calculating the calorific intensity of a fuel burning in air, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. What circumstances tend in actual practice to give less intensity than the calculated? What portion of loss does Siemen's regenerative furnace seek to avoid? 20

8. Name and describe the hydrated oxides of silicon that appear as the analogues of some of the so-called organic compounds of carbon. 10

9. How would you proceed to ascertain the quantity of combined iodine present in a given sample solution. 10

N.B.—Select questions to aggregate 100 marks.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the methods of classifying the metals (*a*) with a view to qualitative analysis, and (*b*) with a view to quantitative analysis. 12

2. How are metallic hydrates usually obtained. Give the composition of the hydrates of potassium, calcium, and lead, and describe the effects of heat on them. 8

3. What are the present sources of the metals gold, copper and silver? Describe the ordinary methods of assaying these metals. 16

4. Describe the metallic compounds used for pyrotechny. 12

5. Describe the chief metallic compounds employed as pigments. 12

6. Describe the processes employed in the manufacture of the prussiates of potash, giving the re-actions in symbols. 10

7. Calculate the quantities of raw materials required to manufacture a ton of caustic potash, giving full details. 15

8. Give the characters of the several crystalline systems. To what forms are the following bodies referable:—mica, tourmaline, quartz, cupric sulphate, gypsum, oxalic acid, Epsom salt, common salt, chili nitre, and sulphur. 15

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the apparatus employed for observing the amounts of solar and terrestrial radiation. 15

What other sources of radiation affect the quantity of heat gained or lost by the earth?

2. What is a thermograph? Describe some form. 5

3. Describe how the following formulæ are applied in making use of the readings of the "psychrometer": — 15

$$f'' = f' - \frac{t - t'}{87}; \quad f'' = f' - \frac{t - t'}{96}.$$

4. How may atmospheric electricity be collected for experimental purposes?

5. Describe some forms of "Atmometers," and explain the reasons for the absence of preciseness in the observations obtained by their aid. 15

6. Describe some method of estimating the ozone in the atmosphere. 5

7. Define and sketch (in black and white) the various forms of cloud. 20

8. Explain the effects of forest vegetation on the climate of any given region. 10

9. How does the growth of large forests tend to increase the fertility of the soil on which it grows? 10

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the nature of the earth's movements in space, and state the arguments by which they are confirmed. 12

2. Draw an outline map of India, and mark in the river systems and mountain ranges. 10

3. Contrast the climates of Calcutta, Bombay, and Poona, noting the physical causes of their differences. 10

4. Explain what is understood by the geographical range of a species. 8

5. Give a sketch illustrative of a glacier, with lateral, medial, and terminal moraines and "roches moutonnées." 12

6. Describe the position, volume, and temperature of the Gulf Stream. What effects is it supposed to have on the British Isles? 12

7. Explain why modern rock formations are and must continue to be more limy than the older ones. 12

8. Give the reasons why coral reefs are limited to certain regions of the earth. 10

9. Classify the plants occurring in peat, and give your views as to the manner in which you suppose coal may be formed from peat. 16

Where in India do peat formations occur?

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., 1886-87.

EXAMINERS.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.;
MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Roman Civil Law, Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.

1. What rules of International Law were agreed to by the signatories to the Treaty of Paris (1854)? Why did the United States refuse to agree to them? 10

2. Enumerate the sources from which our knowledge of the rules of International Law is derived. Name the principal text-writers on International Law in the 17th century; and state in what respects you consider them defective. 10

3. What was the rule of 1756? Discuss shortly the policy of such restrictions on trade. 10

4. How does Kent distinguish between Intervention and Interposition? Under which head would you put the action of the powers at the time of the Revolution in Belgium in 1830? Give a short account of that occurrence. 10

5. Define Blockade. What are the principal rules as to (1) valid blockades, (2) violation of blockades. 10

6. Trace briefly the progress of Contract Law in Roman Jurisprudence. 10

7. Name the elements composing the status of a Roman citizen. What was meant by *capitis diminutio?* 10

8. In what ways could *Patria Potestas* arise? Explain fully what was essential to *Justæ Nuptiæ?* 10

9. What different kinds of theft were there in Roman Law? Who could bring the *actio furti?* 19

10. Enumerate the contracts made by delivery of the thing (contracts *re*). By what actions could they be enforced? 10

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.

1. Define the terms "Will," "Codicil," "Probate," "Executor," and "Administrator." 5

2. What is the widow of an intestate entitled to (1) under the Indian Succession Act, (2) under the Mahomedan Law, and (3) under the Párasi Succession Act? 12

3. What are the rights of a Hindu widow as to succession to her husband's estate and to the estate of collaterals of the husband under the Bengal School and under the Mitáxara? 8

4. Who are excluded from inheritance under (1) the Hindu Law, and (2) under the Mahomedan Law? 10

5. What are the different sorts of sons under the Hindu Law; which of them are now recognized? Who can adopt? Who cannot be adopted? 10

6. What is the testamentary power of a Hindu (1) in Bengal, and (2) in Western India? What estates can a Hindu create by will? 10

7. What is the Increase and the Return under the Mahomedan Law, and when does each take place? 10

8. A dies leaving behind him (1) a son, (2) the widow of a predeceased son, (3) a son and a daughter of another predeceased son, and (4) a sister. How will the estate be divided (*a*) if A was a Hindu; (*b*) if he was a Mahomedan; (*c*) if he was a Párasi. 15

9. What are the restrictions upon the estate which female heirs, viz. a widow, a daughter, and a sister, take under the Hindu Law in Bengal and in Bombay? 10

10. What was the liability of a son to pay his father's or grandfather's debts under the Hindu Law formerly? How far is it limited now? Are debts a charge upon the estate of a Hindu in the hands of his son or of other co-parceners? 10

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LLB.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Contracts and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

1. Define "Contingent Contract," "Insolvency," "Contract of Indemnity," "Partnership," "Firm," "Sub-agent." 5

2. What is the obligation of parties to Contracts? In what cases is performance of promises excused under the Contract Act? 10

3. What is the surety's liability? When is a surety discharged altogether or as to some transactions, and when not? 10

4. Give briefly the history of the doctrine of consideration. 5

5. What are artificial persons? What are the artificial persons recognized by English Law? Are there any analogous instances to be found in India? 8

6. What are Bottomry and Respondentia? How do they differ from a common loan? Who can enter into these cantracts, and what are the rights of the lender in each case? 10

7. What is a lien? How is it acquired and how lost? Give instances. 12

8. What is rent? How is it reserved, and to whom must it be reserved? 8

A lets his field to B, stipulating that B is to pay to C, A's nephew, Rs. 20 per annum. B fails to pay the rent; can C sue B for it?

9. What covenants and agreements are implied in the case of a lease for a term of years by the lessor and the lessee, and what not? 12

10. Define "Moveable Property," "Immoveable Propery." 12

(1) A mortgages his land to B for Rs. 250 in 1878 by a registered mortgage. A's son C in 1879 borrows Rs. 40 from B, and in the document that he passes recites the fact of the mortgage by A, and says that he will repay the 40 rupees and what is due by A on the mortgage in 1880.

(2) A agrees with B by a document that he will let B cut grass in his grass land for 5 years on payment of Rs. 120 every year.

(3) A obtains a decree against B upon a mortgage for recovering the amount due by sale of the property mortgaged. Afterwards A passes a document to B by which he agrees not to execute the decree for 2 years.

Which of these documents must be registered, and which not?

11. Where must every document to be registered be presented for registration? Who must present it? 10

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other Securities for money, and Specific Relief.

1. In what ways are charitable trusts favoured by the law? 10

2. What is a resulting trust? When is the presumption in favour of the purchaser lost? 10

3. Give reasons for, and illustrations of, the rule that a trustee may not purchase the trust estate. Can a trustee ever, and if so when, purchase from his *cestuis qui* trust? To what other classes of persons does this rule apply? 10

4. What is the measure of a trustee's liability for trust property in his possession? 10

An executor is directed by the will to convert at all convenient speed. He declines, though requested to do so by his co-executor, to sell certain bonds till 18 months after the testator's death. Is he liable for a consequent loss to the estate?

5. What is the meaning of the term consolidation of mortgages? How does consolidation differ from tacking? 10

6. A, the defendant, advanced money to B on mortgage and obtained a conveyance of the legal estate then outstanding in a mortgagee whose debt had been satisfied. B, the mortgagor, was in possession under a will which turned out to be forged. The plaintiff, the heir-at-law, claimed the estate. How, and upon what principles would you decide his case? 10

7. What is an equitable mortgage? 10

A deposits the title deeds of his estate with B preparatory to the preparation of a legal mortgage. At the time when the mortgage is executed the money is advanced by B. The deed is not registered. B asserts that there was an agreement to treat the deposit of title deeds as an additional security, and claims to stand in the position of a secured creditor under A's subsequent insolvency. Is his claim a good one if (1) the agreement is proved, (2) not proved?

8. A mortgages his property to B paying 12 per cent. interest on the loan. C offers to advance the money at 9 per cent. Should C get B to re-convey the estate to A, and obtain from him a fresh mortgage, or should he take a transfer of the mortgage from B? Give reasons for your answer. 10

9. What rights has a purchaser against a vendor with an imperfect title? What was the decision on this point in the case of *Navroji Beramji* v. *Rogers?* (4 Bom. H. C. Reports.) 10

10. What discretion has the Court as to decreeing specific performance? What rules are laid down in the Specific Relief Act for the guidance of the Court in exercising such discretion? Give one illustration under each head. 10

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER V.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.;

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Torts and Crimes.

1. What is the liability of carriers of passengers? In actions for personal injuries by negligence what are the respective functions of (1) the Judge, (2) the Jury? 10

2. Under what circumstances is a person employing a contractor liable for the contractor's wrongful acts? 10

3. A dug a trench close to the boundary of B's land. B's buildings were injured by a consequent subsidence of the soil. Discuss the liability of A for the injury so done. 10

4. A, the plaintiff, a passenger on the defendants' line, sustained injuries by being pulled violently out of a railway carriage by one of the defendant's porters, who acted under the erroneous impression that the plaintiff was travelling without a ticket. A sued the Company for damages. Was he entitled to recover? Quote any cases you know of, bearing upon this point. 10

5. What is meant by contributory negligence? The defendant improperly placed a pole in front of his house so as to project across the roadway. The plaintiff riding rapidly along the street was thrown against it and injured. Could he recover damages? 10

6. What is stolen property? What must be proved in order to convict a prisoner of dishonestly receiving stolen property? 10

7. A owes B money. B in order to compel A to pay him, obtains possession of property belonging to A by means of a false pretence. Discuss the criminal liability of B. 10

8. Under what circumstances does the right of private defence (*a*) of the body, (*b*) of property extend to the causing of death? 10

9. Distinguish between Theft, Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust. 10

A servant was sent by his fellow servants to receive their wages from their master. He retained the money so obtained for his own use. What offence did he commit?

10. What offences, if any, has A committed in each of the following cases? 10

(*a*) A acted as an auctioneer at a mock auction and knocked down a picture to B, whom he knew had not bid for it, and refused to allow B to leave the auction room until he paid for it.

(*b*) A intending to forge a document in the name of K, purchased a stamp in K's name, and caused the stamp vendor to endorse K's name upon it as the purchaser.

(*c*) J. A. gave a cheque drawn in the name of W. A. (a fictitious person) upon a bank in which there was no account answering to that signature; the prosecutor took the cheque believing that it was drawn in the prisoner's real name.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER VI.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1. Define the terms, "Fact," "Facts in Issue," "Evidence," "Disproved." 4

2. When are Judgments of Courts of Justice relevant, and when not? 10

3. When may admissions be proved against a person or his representative in interest? When can they be proved by them or on their behalf? Give illustrations. 10

4. What are public documents, and how may they be proved? 5

5. In what cases is oral evidence excluded by documentary evidence, and when not? 11

6. What is the doctrine of *Res Judicata?* When is a Foreign Judgment not a bar to a suit in British India? 5

7. When may a suit be disposed of at the first hearing? 5

8. When is an appeal from an Appellate Decree to the High Court allowed, and when to the Queen in Council? 5

9. What orders are appealable under the Civil Procedure Code, and what Courts are competent to hear such appeals? 10

10. What sentences may the Courts of various classes under the Criminal Procedure Code pass? What are the ordinary and additional powers of Magistrates? 10

11. What procedure is a Magistrate or Court of Sessions or High Court to follow in the case of an accused person being a lunatic or insane? 10

12. What is the period of limitation to the following suits, and when does it begin to run:— 5

(1) to set aside a sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue;

(2) by a ward who has attained majority to set aside a sale by his guardian;

(3) to set aside an order for possession made by a Mámlatdár under the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Court Act;

(4) on a promissory note or bond payable by instalments;

(5) for declaration that an adoption is valid.

13. What are the provisions of the Limitation Act as to acquisition of ownership by possession? 10

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., B. Sc., M.D.	In Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
Surgeon R. Baker, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. G. M. Woodrow, Esq.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the term compound-radicle and give illustrations of such radicles. Why is ammonium regarded as a quasi-metal? 5

2. Describe fully the effects of a continuous stream of carbonic anhydride on a solution of calcium hydrate. How is solid carbonic anhydride prepared and for what purposes is it used? 5

3. Describe the effect of the respiration of carbon monoxide by animals. 10

How would you *test* the air of a room as to whether it contained an excess of carbonic acid or otherwise?

4. Explain the use of sulphur as an ingredient in gunpowder. Represent in symbols the result of the explosion of ordinary English gunpowder. 10

5. Mention the tests by which you would distinguish compounds of antimony from those of arsenic, and give the composition of the ores of these metals, also that of the alloys in which these metals occur. 10

6. What is rust? How is it produced? What processes are in use to prevent rusting? 10

Explain the effect of the continuous action of sea water on cast iron.

7. Define the terms alcohol and ether. What are ordinary alcohol and ordinary ether? How is the latter related in molecular structure to the former? Describe the process of producing ordinary ether from ordinary alcohol by the action of sulphuric acid, stating the various chemical reactions that occur during the process. 12

8. What is phenol? How is it separated from coal tar oils during the process of its manufacture? 12

How is picric acid related to phenol in chemical structure?

9. Express the chemical composition of each of the following in symbols:—Tartaric acid, Lactic acid, Benzoic acid, Acetic acid, Sulphovinic acid, and a metallic salt of each acid. 10

10. Give the chemical composition and modes of preparation of yellow prussiate of Potash and Prussian Blue. 8

11. Describe the process of ascertaining the quantity of grape-sugar present in a given sample of diabetic urine, stating the nature of solutions required, and explaining the chemical reaction on which the process is based. 8

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;

G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the typical structure and functions of the stamen, and state the peculiarities characteristic of the stamens in any five genera or natural orders which occur in Bombay. 20

2. Compare a mango with a cocoa-nut and an orange with a cucumber, showing in what they agree and differ; explain the differences. 20

3. Describe the general characters and properties of the natural orders malvaceæ and gramineæ. 20

4. Suppose a piece of the axis of a flowering plant was placed before you, what appearances would enable you to decide whether it was part of a root or of a stem. 10

5. From what source is the starch derived which is stored up in the potatoe tuber? By what means has it been transported thither? 20

6. What is the difference between a compound and a simple leaf? Name five families of plants occurring in Bombay in which simple leaves prevail and five in which compound leaves prevail. 10

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;
G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the officinal plants of the natural order convolvulaceæ. What are the preparations of scammony? Give the ingredients and dose of each preparation. 15

2. How is ether prepared? Give the officinal preparations of this agent, and compare it with chloroform as an anæsthetic. 25

3. What is ergot? Give its officinal preparations, with their doses, and indicate the chief therapeutic uses of the drug. 20

4. What are the sources of senna, and the varieties of the commercial drug? Give its officinal preparations, and compare its action with that of aloes. 25

5. Mention the oleates in the British Pharmacopœia. Give the strength of each. What are the uses of this group of drugs? 15

X.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.P.C.P., (Lond.) ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A., M.D.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. .. W. M. ALEXANEER, M.A., B. Sc. ...	In Physiology and Histology.

MONDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A., M.D

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the tibia and mention the muscles and ligaments attached to it. 25

2. Give the course and relations of the 4th cranial nerve from its apparent origin to its distribution. 25

3. Give the course, relations and main branches of the right subclavian artery. 25

4. Give the dissection necessary to expose the descendens noni. 25

MONDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the nerve agency by which the rhythm of the heart is governed. 15

2. Give, in detail, what takes place in the different stages of a complete cardiac revolution. 20

3. Describe a transverse section of the spinal cord. 15

4. Give the structure of a lymphatic gland and describe fully the part played in the animal economy by the lymphatic system. 20

5. Describe so much of the digestive process as takes place in the stomach. 15

6. Identify specimens 1, 2, 3 placed under the microscopes. 15

XI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

H. V. CARTER, M.D. ... ... R. MANSER, M.R.C.S.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M. ... ... Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
RASTAMJI NASARVANJI KHORI, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Lond), F.R.O.S. Surgeon D. N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
A. M. MILNE, M.A., M.B. ... ... KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, INCLUDING PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

H. V. CARTER, M.D.; R. MANSER, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the pathology of Dropsies, and mention those particular conditions under which General Dropsy commonly occurs. 20

2. What are the usual causes, the successive symptoms, and the appropriate treatment, of uncomplicated Remittent Fever? In the course of a severe or prolonged attack, what secondary local diseases are likely to supervene, and what then are the principles of treatment? 30

3. Albumen being found constantly present in the urine, how would you proceed to ascertain the particular morbid state of the kidney giving rise to this symptom? Sketch the treatment of acute Bright's disease. 25

4. Describe concisely the morbid lesions which characterise acute Dysentery, the corresponding aspects of the alvine evacuations, and the most suitable treatment of this disease in its early and late stages. 25

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.;

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different kinds of iritis and their treatment. 20

2. Describe the formation of an aneurism and the methods of surgical treatment. Give the diagnosis from other tumour. 20

3. Describe the treatment of a compound comminuted fracture of the leg. 20

4. Give the methods of repair in wounds and ulcers and the rationale of treatment. 20

5. Differentiate the various tumours found in the scrotum. 20

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RASTAMJI NASARVANJI KHORI, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Lond.), F.R O.S.;

Surgeon-Major D. N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the causes of Hæmorrhages from the uterus during pregnancy, and state at what period of pregnancy they generally occur. How do you distinguish Hæmorrhages due to Placenta Prævia from those due to other causes? Describe the management of a case of Placenta Prævia and indicate the placental site in such a case. 20

2. Mrs. N. P., a thin anæmic multipara, aged 48 years; has had six children; deliveries all natural; has completed the full term of gestation; the abdomen is unusually large and prominent, and its shape is less regular than it should be; the fœtal heart-sounds are heard at two points at some distance from each other, with very nearly the same intensity at each point. 15

Delivery takes place the next day; the placenta, however, is retained. You are sent for to see the case 24 hours after delivery. The pulse is 120, the temperature is 102° F, the patient has had no labour pains for the last 6 hours though she is very restless and complains of headache; the rectum and bladder are empty. On vaginal examination you find the os fully dilated, and you feel a round hard body with a linear depression which you can trace downwards, forwards and to the left leading to a triangular depression, the whole being felt through another fluctuating rounded tumour.

Diagnose the case and state what mode of procedure you would adopt under the circumstances, and state your prognosis as regards mother, &c.

3. You are summoned to see a scrofulous flabby Primipara aged about 24 years, at about 6 P.M.; she has advanced to the full period of gestation; has been in labour for the last 30 hours; the pains strong at first have become gradually weaker until at last they ceased 10 hours before; she has not passed her water since the morning of the previous day, and her bowels have not been moved also. The skin is pungently hot, pulse 126, temperature 104° F. She has no headache. On palpation over the abdomen two distinct tumours are felt one above the other, and separated from each other by a sulcus, fluctuation indistinct in the upper tumour is felt distinctly in the lower one; the fœtal heart sounds are heard in their normal situation. On making a *P. V.* you find the vaginal canal hot, dry and narrow; the vulvæ are swollen and œdematous; the pelvis is small, its conjugate is contracted measuring only 2 inches; the outlet is not narrowed much. A native midwife is said to have ruptured the membranes 12 hours before you saw the patient. The os is soft but not fully dilated; a large Caput Succedaneum is felt and the child's head feels unusually large. Mention and describe the operation you would consider necessary for the delivery of the woman and the after-treatment of the case. 25

4. Define Leucorrhœa; enumerate the local pathological conditions, the general states of the body, and the organs concerned in its production. Describe the line of general treatment for it. 15

5. Describe the gradual and the quick or forcible methods of cervical dilatation. State for what purposes they are had recourse to. 15

6. Give the symptoms of the two varieties of syphilis in children, and describe the local and constitutional treatment of the disease in them. 10

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

A. M. MILNE, M.A., M.B.;

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is the dynamic value of an average day's work, and of a hard day's work, for a strong, healthy adult weighing 150 lbs. estimated? Calculate the amount of work done by each of the ten palanquin bearers, carrying an individual weighing 160 lbs. from Neral to Mátherán—distance seven miles, with an ascent of 2377 feet; the average weight of each man being 144 lbs. and that of the palanquin 200 lbs. 18

2. In making an observation with the Mercurial Barometer, explain (*a*) how to use the Vernier, (*b*) how to correct for capacity and temperature, and (*c*) how to correct for height above the sea-level. Give some account of the periodical variations in the height of the barometer in Bombay during the dry and rainy seasons. 16

3. For each patient in a hospital ward how much cubic space is required? What ought to be the dimensions (length, width and height) of a ward to accommodate twenty patients? 10

4. What diseases and habits tending to shorten life are to be particularly noted in determining the eligibility of an adult person for life insurance? What is meant by the term 'Expectation of life,' and what would be the expectation of life for a healthy man 47 years of age? 16

5. How would you determine by *post-mortem* appearances alone, whether death was due to Coma, Syncope or Apnœa? 12

6. In poisoning by Corrosive Sublimate, what are the symptoms and *post-mortem* appearances; and how would you proceed if called upon to treat such a case? 12

7. A widow with abdominal enlargement has been wrongfully accused of being pregnant. Enumerate the diseases and conditions which cause abdominal enlargement and simulate pregnancy. State what you know about *unconscious pregnancy* and *unconscious delivery*. 16

XII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

EXAMINERS.

H. V. CARTER, M.D. ... ... R. MANSER, M.R.C.S.	In Physic.
J. ARNOTT, M.D., C M. ... ... Surgeon R BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.	In Surgery.
RASTAMJI NASARVANJI KHORI, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Lond.), F.R.O.S. Surgeon D. N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	In Midwifery.
W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.	In Comparative Anatomy.

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIC.

H. V. CARTER, M.D.; E MANSER, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short account of the nature and causes of *scorbutus* as prevailing on land; and state what measures you would adopt for checking scurvy in regiments, jails, and schools. 20

2. Summarise the prevailing views regarding the origin and spread of *typhoid (enteric) fever* what do you understand by the term *typho-malarial fever*, and how will your diagnosis of this affection influence your prognosis and treatment? 25

3. Discuss the significance of *tube-casts in the urine*, as regards the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of renal disease. 20

4 The nature, causes and anatomical characters (briefly) of *sclerosis of the nerve centres*, enumerating the chief varieties of this affection, with the particular diseases included under them. 20

5 Briefly state your experience of the comparative therapeutic values of *antipyretics*, such as antipyrin or thallin, and of *quinine* in the treatment of 'Fevers'. 15

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY.

J. ARNOTT, M D., C.M.;

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of malignant tumours of the breast. 25

2 What are the indications for performing tracheotomy and laryngotomy? Describe the operations. What are the dangers and difficulties in performing them? 25

3. Symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the fracture of the base of the skull. 25

4 What is meant by convergent strabismus? Mention its symptoms, and describe the operation performed to remedy the defect. 25

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

MIDWIFERY.

RASTAMJI NASARVANJI KHORI, LM., M.D., M.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Lond.),.F.R.O.S.;

Surgeon D.N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully the following:— 15

(*a*) Naegele's obliquity.

(*b*) Bandl's ring.

(*c*) Carus' curve.

(*d*) Moulding of the head in vertex presentation.

(*e*) Placenta succenturiata.

2. Describe the management of the following cases:— 20

(*a*) A case of pregnancy complicated with an ovarian tumour.

(*b*) A case of *procidentia* of the gravid uterus at full term.

3. Describe the mechanism of parturition in the second position of the face. 15

4. Enumerate the causes which render it necessary to accelerate delivery at any period of gestation. 25

(*a*) Adventitious;

(*b*) Connected with the powers of expulsion;

and explain their consequences if delivery be not accelerated.

5. Describe the method of performing Porros' operation. 25

What are the conditions favourable to the performance of the same? Give your views as to the advisability, or otherwise, of performing Porros' operation or Cæsarian section in women of this country.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Describe a sertularian, and the formation of its generative organs.

2. Give, in detail, the structure of trichina spiralis, and the characteristics of the order to which it belongs.

3. Describe the respiratory organs of an insect, a mollusc, and an annelid.

4. Enumerate the distinctive character of (*a*) the monodelphia, (*b*) the delphia, (*c*) the armthodelphia.

5. State what is meant by the law of the "Correlation of Growth" and its application.

XIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.	..
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	In Mathematics.
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ...	In Experimental Physics.
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.M. Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.	
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	In Engineering.
Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KAVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E....	

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A person after paying an income-tax of 5 pies per rupee has a clear income of Rs. 2,244 per annum derived from four per cent. Government paper. He sells out two-thirds of this at 97½ and invests the money in five per cent. Municipal Bonds at 101¼. What is now his clear income after paying income-tax as before? 9

2. A box with a lid is to be made of inch-and-a-half plank, the external dimensions to be 3 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 6 in. and 1 ft. 9 in. How many square feet of plank will be used in the construction? 6

3. Prove that if $x = \log_a m$ and $y = \log_b m$ 10

$$y = x \log_b a.$$

Given $\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$, $\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$
find x in the equation $3^x = 25$.

4. If the number of births in a year be $\frac{1}{45}$th of the population at the beginning of the year and the number of deaths $\frac{1}{60}$th; find in what time the population will be doubled. 8

Given—

$\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$, $\log 241 = 2 \cdot 3820170$, $\log 240 = 2 \cdot 3802112$.

5. If $x + y = p$ and $xy = q$, express $x^2 + y^2$, $x^3 + y^3$, $x^4 + y^4$, in terms of p and q. 9

6. Find the value of x and y from the equations— 8

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} &= \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{xy} &= 3 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

7. If a, b, c, d are proportionals show that— 12

$$a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{d^2} = 2\,\frac{ac}{bd}$$

$$(a + d) - (b + c) = \frac{(a - b)(a - c)}{a}$$

8. Sum the series— 13

$$3 - 1 + \tfrac{1}{3} - \tfrac{1}{9} \text{ \&c. ad infinitum}$$

$$3 + 6 + 11 + 20 + \text{\&c. to } n \text{ terms.}$$

If a, b, c be in arithmetical progression, b, c, d in geometrical progression, and c, d, e in harmonical progression; show that a, c, e are in geometrical progression.

9. Show by mathematical induction that the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{1}{6}\,n\,(n+1)\,(2n+1)$. 13

Hence obtain an expression for the sum of the squares of the odd numbers in this series.

10. Write down the middle term in the expansion of— 12

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$$

Find the 5th root of 35 correct to 5 places of decimals.

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is an axiom? Give the 12th axiom as used by Euclid in his propositions on parallel straight lines. Is it really an axiom, and what axiom is usually proposed in its stead? 5

2. If a, b be the lengths of two unequal straight lines, prove geometrically that— 9

$$a^2-b^2=(a+b)(a-b).$$

3. The rectangles contained by the segments of two chords which intersect each other on a circle are equal. 11

The three common chords of three circles which intersect one another meet in a point.

4 The perpendicular from the vertex of a right angled triangle on the hypotenuse is a mean proportional between its segments. 12

Show that the common tangent AB which touches two touching circles at A and B is a mean proportional between their diameters.

5 Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it. 12

Straight lines are drawn from two given points without a given plane meeting each other on that plane, find when their sum is the least possible

6 If an isosceles triangle be inscribed in a circle, on a side of a regular inscribed heptagon, find the circular measure of its angles 7

Investigate a general formula for all values of A if $\tan A = -1$

7 Eliminate θ between the equations — 10

$$\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \sin\theta = m$$

$$\sec\theta - \cos\theta = n$$

If A and B be acute and

$$3\sin^2 A + 2\sin^2 B = 1$$

$$3\sin 2A - 2\sin 2B = 0$$

Show that $A + 2B = 90°$.

8 The sides of a triangle are 1717, 1919, 2424; find the angle opposite to 1919. 12

Given log 3030=3 4814426, log 1313=3 1182647;
log 1111=3 0457141, log 606=2 782426,
L tan 25°35′=9 6865768 diff for 1′= 0003213.

9. Find all the values of the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles in terms of the sides and angles of the triangle. 12

Prove that the square of the area of a triangle is equal to the product of the above radii.

10. If $t_1, t_2 \ldots\ldots t_n$ be the tangents of $A_1A_2 \ldots\ldots A_n$ 10

find the value of—

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{t_1 - t_2}{1 + t_1 t_2} + \tan^{-1}\frac{t_2 - t_3}{1 + t_3 t_3} + \ldots\ldots +$$

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{t_{n-1} - t_n}{1 + t_{n-1} t_n}$$

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination: see page cxiii.*]

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If f be the measure of acceleration, when n feet and m seconds are the units of length and time, find the measure of the same acceleration when p feet and q seconds are the units. 8

If the acceleration of a heavy body falling freely be the unit of acceleration, and the velocity acquired in 8 seconds be the unit of velocity, find the unit of length.

2. Find the straight line of quickest descent from a given point to a given straight line, and from a given circle to another given circle without it. 10

If a be the base of an inclined plane, determine the height, so that the time of a body's falling down the plane may be the least possible.

3. Find the greatest height to which a projectile reaches, and the range on the horizontal plane through the point of projection. 10

A ball fired from a gun just clears a wall 20 feet high, and the distance from the wall of the point where it falls is the same as that of the gun from the wall, being $40(2+\sqrt{3})$ feet; determine the angle of elevation of the gun.

4. What would be the velocity communicated by the impact of one perfectly elastic body upon another such body at rest? There is a row of perfectly elastic bodies, the masses of which are in an increasing geometrical progression, whose common ratio is 3, and which are placed contiguous to each other; the first impinges upon the second, which transmits its velocity to the third, and so on; the last body moves off with $\frac{1}{81}$th of the velocity of the first body; find the number of bodies. 12

5. A body impinges obliquely upon a fixed smooth plane; determine the velocity after impact, the elasticity being imperfect. What interesting results may be deduced by considering $e = 1$ or 0, and the impact to be direct? 10

A body starts from one given point, and after reflection at a given smooth fixed plane passes through another given point, determine the direction of incidence, the index of elasticity being known.

6. Find the pressure of a fluid upon a rectangular plane, immersed in it, with one edge in the surface, and inclined at an angle θ to the vertical. 10

Compare the pressures on the bottom and side of a cubical vessel filled with fluid.

7. Define the centre of pressure. Is it the same as the centre of gravity? Do they ever coincide? Find the centre of pressure of a rectangle immersed vertically in a liquid, with one side in the surface. 10

8. Define Specific Gravity; what are the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body? A hemispherical bowl of given material just floats in a given fluid; determine the thickness of the bowl; s being the specific gravity of the material relatively to the fluid. 10

9. Explain the principle of the diving bell. A cylindrical tube 4 feet long closed at its upper end is let down in a vertical position in the sea; water rises 3 feet; find the depth to which it has sunk, assuming that a column of 32 feet of sea-water measures the weight of the atmosphere. 10

10. Explain the construction of Smeaton's air-pump. In this air-pump find the density of the air in the receiver, after n strokes of the piston. 10

Having given the quantity of air p, contained in this air-pump at first, how many strokes will be required to exhaust a given quantity q?

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State succinctly the various conditions necessary for chemical combination. How would you distinguish between a mechanical and a chemical solution? 8

2. State the Law of Atomic Heat. Explain and illustrate it by examples. 8

3. Define the terms, acid, Base salt, anhydride and radicle. 8

4. What are isomorphous and isomeric bodies? Give some examples. 8

5. How many grammes of granulated Zinc are necessary to generate 10 litres of Hydrogen measured at 25° C. and 740 M.M.? 13

6. What is marsh gas? How is it artificially prepared on a small scale? Mention its important properties? 12

7. What occurs when Phosphorus is immersed in (*a*) Chlorine, (*b*) Oxygen. What are the resulting compounds? Describe them. 10

8. Mention the different crystallographic systems, giving the characteristics of each silbus illustrating them by examples. 17

9. Explain the action of various waters on lead pipes, mentioning the conditions which preclude the employment of such pipes for drinking water. 16

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D, F.C.S.,
Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully why $-273°C$ is called the absolute zero of temperature, and show that the volume of a gas is proportional to its absolute temperature. 12

Calculate the temperature (pressure being unchanged) at which air possesses the same density as hydrogen at 0°.

Specific gravity of hydrogen = 0·069.

2. Describe any one method of finding the specific heat of a body. 14

Find in what proportion a kilogramme of water at 80°C. must be divided in order that the heat given out by one portion in cooling down to ice at 0° may be just sufficient to change the other one into steam at 100°.

3. Explain how the co-efficient of linear expansion of glass may be determined by means of the weight thermometer. 10

4. Compare the evaporation and ebullition of a liquid. Explain the connection between pressure and boiling point, and show why the temperature of a liquid during ebullition remains constant. 12

5. Describe any one form of dew-point hygrometer, and show how the absolute and relative humidity of the air may be determined from its observation. 12

6. From the law of inverse squares prove that the electric density is the same on all points of a charged sphere. How is the charge and the density distributed over two spheres of unequal radii connected by a fine wire? Explain the action of points. 12

7. Describe the action of an electric condenser. Two spheres, each one decimetre in radius, are connected by a fine wire, the capacity of which may be neglected. A third conducting sphere connected with the earth is concentric 14

with and envelopes one of the spheres, the distance between the surfaces being 2 millimetres. Show in what proportion a charge communicated to the system is divided.

8. Explain what is meant by electrostatic induction and show how to prove experimentally that the quantity of electricity induced by a charged body is equal to the amount of the charge of the inducing body. 14

How is the striking distance and the appearance of a spark passing through air changed by gradually diminishing the gaseous pressure down to zero?

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.;
Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Construct a line of chords and from it draw an angle of 50°. 4

2. Construct a scale of 6 inches to the mile showing chains. Distances up to 6,000 ft. are required to be taken. 6

3. Name the instruments usually employed in taking offsets. State which of these you would employ in taking long offsets. 7

4. Describe the operation of chaining. How would you chain on sloping ground? 12

5. Explain why the East point is placed to the left and the West to the right of North in the Prismatic Compass. Describe the method of surveying with the Prismatic Compass. 13

6. What conditions must be fulfilled when a traverse makes a complete circuit? 10

7. How would you find your place in a survey 10

8. Describe the temporary adjustments of the Theodolite; and explain the method of observing an angle. What is meant by the repetition of an angle? 13

9. Describe the permanent adjustment of the Dumpy Level, and the method of using it. 15

10. What is the difference between true and apparent levels? What would be the effect of taking the apparent instead of the true level? 10

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;
Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KÁVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. By what constituent part of themselves are the principal classes of building stones distinguished? To which of these classes do the following stones belong:— 10

1. Marble.
2. Coorla stone.
3. Granite.

2. If two specimens of stone, equally good in all respects, one composed wholly of carbonate of lime and the other containing an equivalent portion of Magnesia, were offered to you, which would you select for building? State your reason for giving preference to one above the other. 10

3. What is natural hydraulic Cement as distinguished from artificial Cement? Name some of the best known Cements of each kind. 10

4. What is Mortar? With what view is mortar generally tested? Describe some of the usual methods of testing the strength of mortar. 10

5. What is the adhesive power of hydraulic cement according to Pasley and what of mortar according to Ronlet? 5

6. Which part of timber is the best for being used in works of carpentry and why? 5

7. What are the general appearances which are characteristic of all kinds of strong and durable timber? 10

8. What are the general characteristics of wrought iron, cast iron and steel. 10

9. What points should be attended to in examining iron castings with a view to ascertaining their quality and soundness. 10

10. Cast iron is for many reasons inferior to wrought iron as a material for beams, but it possesses one advantage which makes it valuable to the Engineer for beams of comparatively small dimensions. What is that advantage? 10

11. What is varnish generally made of? What points are necessary to be considered in estimating the quality of a varnish? 10

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MASONRY.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;
Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A wall of a single-storied building is to be built on a slightly compressible moorum soil. It is to be constructed of uncoursed rubble stone and lime masonry, faced with ashlar. Give a pen and ink sketch showing the facing and a section of the wall and its foundation. State how you would prepare the foundation and describe the whole process of building the wall beginning with the foundation. 20

2. What is a groin? Give a sketch of a simple style of groining. 10

3. State how you would use the Square, the Level and the Plumb, in the operation of building. 5

4. Why are bricks wetted before being used in work? 5

5. What is a Skew Arch? Illustrate your description by a plan and elevation. What is meant by the angle of skew or obliquity, and what is the best position of the bed joints of the voussoirs in such arches. 15

6. Give neat sketches of a moveable Jib-crane, a Travelling crab and of the three principal descriptions of Lewis. 10

7. What advantage is gained by building brick arches in concentric rings? 10

8. What should be the thickness of mortar in the joints of well executed ashlar masonry? 6

9. Why should mortar joints of brick masonry be thin, and what is necessary in order to obtain these fine joints? 7

10. How would you excavate a foundation under water 5 feet deep? Describe what a dredging machine is, and how the operation of dredging by hand is carried out. 12

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Inst. C. E.;
Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What works are generally included under the term Earthwork? Give the meaning of the following:— 12

(*a*) Angle of repose.
(*b*) Natural slope.
(*c*) Co-efficient of friction.
(*d*) Made-earth.

2. What are the boundaries of a piece of earth-work? How would you set out the centre line and side-widths? Illustrate your answer by an example. 10

3. Describe the method of laying down a longitudinal slope by means of boning staves. 8

4. Embankments may be made in three ways. Describe and illustrate each. 8

5. Describe some of the expedients employed in forming a temporary road through the deep sandy bed of a river. 10

6. Give a summary of the items required for a complete road project. 10

7. To what extent may the horizontal length of a road be advantageously increased to avoid the ascent of a hill two hundred feet high? 10

8. What is meant by the *co-efficient of resistance* on a road? If the *co-efficient of friction* of a road be $\frac{1}{n}$ what should be the maximum to allow full loads to be taken short lengths? 10

9. What considerations determine the position of the *formation level* on the section of a road? 10

10. What is the size, shape and other characteristics of good road-metal? Describe the usual method of metalling a new and an old road. 12

XIV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. ... T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. ... ... JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ... CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.,	In Mathematics.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ... .. Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph. D., F.C.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., M.C. G.B.	In Experimental Physics.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Geology and in Mining and Meteorology.
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E. ... ... Major W. H. HAYDON, R.E., Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.	In Engineering.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng. ... W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.	In Mechanical Engineering.
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. G. M. WOODROW, Esq.	In Botany.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the principle of the *decimal diagonal scale* and the *vernier*. 7

2. Express the area of a regular polygon in terms of the number of sides and the radius of the circumscribed circle. 12

Hence show that the area of the polygon formed by joining the alternate angles of any regular polygon is to the area of the first polygon in the ratio $\frac{\cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{n}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{n}}$

3. Find the area of the curvilinear figure whose ordinates are 0, 20, 32, 36, 32, 20, 0 measured from a straight line 6 feet long (*a*) by the ordinary method, (*b*) by Simpson's rule. Explain the difference in the two results. In what cases does the ordinary method yield an accurate result. 10

4. Find the quantity of earth which must be excavated in order to form a railway cutting 500 feet long, the surface of the ground having originally a slope in the direction of the line of 1 in 20, the breadth at the bottom of the cutting being uniformly 20 feet, the breadth at the top at one end 50 feet and at the other 90 feet, and the depth at one end 20 feet. 9

5. If a heavy sphere 4 inches in diameter be placed in a conical vessel whose diameter is 5 inches at the top and 4 inches at the bottom and which has a depth of 6 inches, how much water will remain? 10

6. If a cone and a hemisphere of equal bases and altitude be placed with their axes parallel and the vertex of the cone in the plane of the base of the hemisphere, the sum of the 10

sections made by any plane perpendicular to their axis is constant.

Hence show that the volume of the cone and hemisphere together is equal to πr^3, r being the radius of the hemisphere and the height of the cone.

7. Find the weight of iron in a cylindrical pontoon with hemispherical ends, the extreme length of the pontoon being 20′ 8″ and its outside diameter 2′ 8″ the iron being $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch thick, the weight of a cubic foot of iron being 500 lbs. 8

8. Find the area of the zone of a circular disc lying between two chords 60 and 80 inches respectively, the breadth of the zone being 10 inches. 12

Find the outer radius of the annulus of the same breadth and thickness which it will form.

9. Find the lateral surface and solid content of a hexagonal pyramid, each side of the base being 50 c.m. and the perpendicular height 250 c.m. 10

At what distance from the base must a plane cut this figure in order to divide it into two parts (*a*) of equal volume, (*b*) of equal surface.

10. Find the height of a triangular pyramid of silver worth one lakh of rupees, each of the sides of the base being equal to the height, the value of one kilogramme of silver being taken at Rs. 100 and the density of silver at 10·5. 12

The relative value of gold being 15 and its density 19, what would be the height of a similar gold pyramid of equal value?

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If PG the normal at P of a conic meet the axis in G then $SG : SP = SA : AX$. 8

If normals be drawn at the ends of any focal chord of a conic show that a line through their intersection parallel to the axis will bisect the chord.

2. Define a parabola and by means of your definition show how to trace the curve. 10

If the tangent at P meet the directrix in Z and ZS produced meet the normal at P in Q prove that the distance of Q from the directrix is $2\,SP$.

3. If in an ellipse the normal at P meet the axis in G and g, and the diameter parallel to the tangent at P in F then $PF.\ PG = BC^2$ and $PF.\ Pg = AC^2$. 10

If PM be the perpendicular on the directrix show that MS and the normal at P intersect each other on the minor axis.

4. The products of segments of chords of an ellipse through a fixed point are proportional to the squares of the parallel diameters. 10

If AB, CD be two chords of an ellipse equally inclined to the major axis but not parallel, prove that AC, BD and also AD, BC are equally inclined to the axis.

5. If PN be the ordinate of a point P of an hyperbola and ACA' the transverse axis, then PN^2 is to $AN.\ NA'$ in a constant ratio. 12

AC is a fixed diameter of a circle and BD is any chord perpendicular to it, find the locus of the intersection of AB and DC and sketch it.

6. Find the equation to a line in terms of its intercepts on rectangular axis. 8

If a straight line move in such a manner that the difference of the intercepts is always proportional to the area it encloses show that the line always passes through a fixed point.

7. Find the equation to two straight lines through the origin and the intersection of $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{2x}{a}$ and $lx + my = p$. 12

If they be at right angles prove that the straight line passes through a fixed point.

8. Show that the curves whose equations are— 10

$$x^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + r^2 = 0$$

cut one another at right angles. Also find the equation to their chord of intersection.

9. Find the polar equation to a circle in its most general form. 8

Prove that the equation of the normal drawn to the circle $r = 2a\cos\theta$ at the point where $\theta = a$ is $r \sin(2a - \theta) = a \sin 2a$.

10. Find what loci are represented by— 12

(1) $(x - a)(y - b) = 0$

(2) $x^2 + y^2 = 0$

(3) $x^2 - 5xy + 4y^2 + x + 2y - 2 = 0$

(4) $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 5x - 7y + 1 = 0$.

(5) $r^2 - (a + b)r + ab = 0$.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Demonstrate the Polygon of Forces and investigate whether its converse is true or not. 4

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces acting in one plane. 10

Two spheres are supported by strings attached to a given point and rest against one another; find the tensions of the strings.

3. Prove that the centre of gravity of a triangle coincides with the centre of gravity of three equal particles placed at the angular points of the triangle. 12

A triangular lamina ABC whose weight is W is suspended by a string fastened at C; show that the weight which must be attached at B so that the vertical through C may bisect the angle ACB is $\frac{W}{3}\cdot\frac{b-a}{a}$.

4. Sketch the 2nd system of pullies and find the condition of equilibrium. 12

If there are n strings at the lower block and W ascends in consequence of a power P prove that the upward acceleration of W is $\frac{nP-W}{n^2P+W}g$.

5. What is meant by rough and smooth surfaces, and how is the friction of a body on a surface measured? 12

A uniform rod rests with one extremity against a rough vertical wall, the other being supported by a string of equal length fastened to a point in the wall: prove that the least angle which the string can make with the wall is—

$$\tan^{-1}(3\mu^{-1}).$$

6. Give the usual algebraical proof of the formula $s=\frac{1}{2}ft^2$. 5

7. Find the straight line of quickest descent from a given circle to another given circle without it, the motion taking place in a vertical plane. 12

If the radius of each circle be a, the distance between the centres c, and the centres in the same horizontal line, prove that the time of shortest descent is—

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{g}\cdot\frac{c^2-4a^2}{2a}}$$

8. Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley, find the acceleration, also the tension of the string. If the sum of the weights is constant, show that the greater the tension the less is the acceleration. 9

9. A ball impinges obliquely upon a fixed smooth plane, find the motion of the ball after impact. 12

An elastic ball is projected from a suitable point in one side of a square billiard table so as to describe an inscribed square: prove that the time of describing the square is to the time of describing the first side as $1-e^2 : e^{\frac{1}{2}}-e^2$.

10. What is meant by Kinetic energy? Compare the energies of two bodies having equal momentum. 12

A ball projected with velocity v can penetrate into a block of wood m feet. It can also pass through a board n feet thick, the resistance being uniform. Show that in the latter case the loss of velocity is $v\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{m}}\right)$.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the Second B. A. Examination. See page clxxv*]

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

S COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C E.
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the process by which Sodium Carbonate is manufactured on a large scale, stating the various chemical re-actions that occur during the process. 12

2. How is lime prepared from lime-stones? What happens when lime is said to be over-burned? Explain what occurs when lime is slaked. 10

3. Describe the various forms in which Calcium Sulphate and Calcium Carbonate occur in nature. Explain the formation of what are known as stalagmites and stalactites. 15

4. Describe the chlorides of tin, giving their preparation and properties. 10

5. What is white lead? For what use and by what methods is it prepared on a large scale? What other metallic substances are used as a substitute for white lead? 18

6. Name the various ores of iron and state their chemical composition. 10

7. What is sympathetic ink and what is mineral chameleon? Describe the chemical changes that have given rise to these names. 10

8. Give chemical composition and uses of substances known as chrome yellow and Scheele's green. What tests will you apply to identify each of these? 15

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Given the weight of a litre of air 1·3 grammes; specific gravity of mercury 13·6; and specific heats of air at constant pressure and constant volume ·24 and ·17 respectively; determine the mechanical equivalent of heat. 13

2. What do you understand by the *efficiency* of a Heat Engine? Determine the Efficiency of a Heat Engine working between the limits of 160°C. and 40°C. 9

3. Define Diathermancy. Give illustrations to show what relation generally exists between Diathermancy and Transparency, and explain fully what effect has mechanical division upon the Diathermancy of bodies. 10

4. If copper remains immersed in sea-water as when plates of that metal are applied to a ship's bottom, the copper becomes corroded; how did Sir H. Davy attempt to prevent this corrosion and why his plan cannot be adopted with advantage. 10

5. Assuming your own data for external and internal resistances, &c., show how you will arrange a battery of 20 cells so as to obtain the best results— 14

(*a*) in telegraphing from Bombay to Madras ;

(*b*) in making an Electro-magnet for a lecture experiment.

The two poles of a battery are joined in divided circuit by 3 wires whose resistances are r_1, r_2 and r_3. Find the whole resistance.

6. State Faraday's laws of Electrolysis. Can ice be decomposed by Voltaic current ? 8

7. State Joule's law of the development of heat by a current passing through a wire of uniform cross section, and give an equation expressing these results fully. 11

8. Define the following terms in Magnetism :—Horizontal Intensity, Total Force, Magnetic Moment, Dip, Isogonic and Isoclinic lines. 12

What elements must be known before the Magnetic condition of a place on the Earth's surface can be determined ?

9. A needle under the influence of Earth's Magnetism makes 15 oscillations per minute. A bar magnet within 8 inches of the needle increases the number of oscillations to 24. The number of oscillations observed when the bar magnet is placed at a distance of 3 inches is 52 per minute. From these data, establish the law of Magnetic Force in respect of distance. 13

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Illustrate by examples taken from the animal and vegetable kingdoms the manner in which organic agency affects the earth's crust. 10

2. Define and explain the terms :—Iceberg, Glacier, Moraine, Silt, Alluvium, Sand, Gravel, Shingle, Rock, Fossil. 10

3. What is *Kaolin?* Describe its origin and properties. Where does it occur in the Bombay Presidency? 6

4. What groups of stratified rocks are included in the Metamorphic system? Explain the effects of *cleavage* on clay-slate. 10

5. Explain what is meant by the "throw" if a fault. What is a reversed fault? 10

6. Describe the conditions favourable to the existence of Artesian wells. Explain the relation between the depth of an ordinary well and its drainage area. 24

7. Quote some examples where geological agencies have been found to be antagonistic to the works of Engineers. 10

8. Tabulate the stratified rocks of the Indian Peninsula, mentioning also their British equivalents. 20

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.;
Major W. H. HAYDON, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Draw a scale of 1 inch = 9 miles, and divide it diagonally to show furlongs. Give the representative fraction. 8

2. Explain the term "variation" of the compass. Give the extreme limits of variation. Describe any three methods of finding the variation. 20

3. In the pocket sextant the graduated arc is divided into double the number of degrees that the arc actually measures. Demonstrate the reason of this. 12

4. Explain how to make a road traverse with a theodolite. 10

5. What do you mean by a "contour." Explain how you would make a contoured survey of a piece of hilly country. 10

6. Name the permanent adjustments for Gravatt's level, and describe in detail how to make them. 15

7. "Trigonometrical stations must be chosen with a view to the formation of well-conditioned triangles." Explain 7

the meaning of this, and show how in a survey of some extent you would fix your base line and other stations.

8. Explain and illustrate by means of a diagram the terms Zenith, Nadir, Sensible Horizon, Rational Horizon. How do you measure the altitude and zenith distance of a star? 10

9. Suppose that the declination of a star is not known, how could you obtain the latitude by two observations? 8

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.;

Major W. H. HAYDON, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Professor Rankine gives certain limits of proportion between the length and diameter of pillars of dry timber as well as of wrought and cast iron within which failure by crushing alone will take place. State these limits. 7

2. Define the terms Stiffness, Pliability, Resilience. How are these terms usually expressed? 10

3. An iron rod one square inch in section and ten feet long is stretched one-tenth of an inch under the action of a load of ten tons suspended from it. Find the value of the stress on the section of the bar and its modulus of elasticity in tons per square inch. 12

4. Calculate by Gordon's formula the safe load you may place on a teak pillar one foot square and 20 feet long fixed at both ends. $c = \frac{1}{7500}$, fc for teak = 12,000 lbs. 10

5. If in any beam freely supported at its ends and loaded at different points of its length with concentrated weights a point be taken so as to divide the length of the beam into segments a and b, show that the bending moment μ at that point may be expressed thus— 12

$$\mu = \frac{Aa + Bb}{a + b}.$$

A being the sum of the moments of all the weights on the segment b with respect to its support and B the sum of the moments of all the weights on the segment a with respect to its support.

6. Give any graphic method you may be aware of for finding the bending moment at any point of a beam supported and loaded as given in question 5 above, and show how the re-action at the supports may be found? 12

7. Give the safe deflections assigned in your text book for timber, wrought iron and cast iron. Calculate the deflection of a teak beam supported freely at its ends and twenty feet in length between its supports, one foot in width and twenty inches in depth, the load to be carried being one hundred pounds per foot run, co-efficient of deflection for teak being 4,500 lbs. 10

8. State what you know about the theory of earth pressure against a retaining wall and draw a section of a vertical retaining wall to support a bank of earth twenty feet in height, the earth being level with the top of the wall. Give depth of foundations on the supposition that the first five feet under the surface of the ground consists of what is known as black cotton soil underlaid by good moorum. 12

9. Give a sketch of a teak king post truss thirty feet span with a rise of one-third of the span; give dimensions and strains for the several parts; prove your strains by a graphic diagram; take the total load at fifty pounds per square foot of horizontal surface, the trusses to be placed ten feet apart. 15

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.;
Major W. H. HAYDON, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In choosing a site for a bridge over a rapid river what are the chief points to be considered, and what circumstances would guide you as to the selection of the class of pier and superstructure to be adopted? 10

2. Give a sketch to scale of a twenty-foot semicircular arched bridge to carry a county road over a single track railway in an earth-cutting twenty-five feet deep at formation level. 14

3. Design a set of centres for the bridge mentioned in question No. 2 above, and give all necessary details for striking them. 12

4. Give a description of the causeway over the Soane where the grand trunk road crosses the river. Accompany your answer with neat sketches. 9

5. The tension diagonal bracing of an iron bridge has to carry a load of twenty-five tons, the thickness of the bracing being five-eighths of an inch, what must be the width of the bracing if the rivets which join it to either boom are three quarters of an inch in diameter with a pitch of three inches? Take five tons per square inch as the safe strain for bearing, tearing and shearing, give a sketch showing disposition and number of rivets. 10

6. Design an N-shaped iron truss sixty feet span to carry a dead load on the lower flange of one ton to the foot run. Give the strains on each part. 14

7. How do you determine the waterway required for a bridge? Illustrate your answer by an example. 9

8. Are the live loads for long and short span railway bridges per foot run the same? Give reasons for your answer. 8

9. In all rivetted structures how are the tension and compression members affected by the rivetting. 7

10. Describe Dredge's system as adapted for suspension bridging. Does it answer the purpose intended? 7

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOUR.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.;

Major W. H. HAYDON, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the conditions respectively necessary for the development of an irrigation canal and a navigation canal. 12

2. What considerations govern the slope which may be given to an irrigation canal? 12

3. Describe the working and reasons for Falls, Rapids and Locks in canals. 15

4 What methods are employed for carrying a canal past the various obstacles which the cross drainage of the country throws in its way? Briefly describe each method. 15

5. Indicate briefly the conditions most favorable for the construction of a tank intended for irrigation. 11

6. Explain the ordinary method of constructing an earthen dam. Give a detailed sketch to illustrate your remarks. How is the outlet pipe usually situated with regard to the dam? And why? 15

7. What is the main difference between a dock and a deep-water basin? How should the entrance to a dock be situated as regards the main channel? What is the best form of dock gate? 10

8. Wherein does a breakwater differ from a bulwark? If a breakwater runs out from the shore into deep water, what is the best place to start it from the shore, and why? 10

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.;

Major W. H. HAYDON, R.E., Assoc Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. From the accompanying drawings draw up a bill of quantities and estimate for the building, adopting the rates current in Poona. 100

Foundations to consist of rubble on concrete; work above plinth to be of coursed rubble; steps and coping to be of dressed stone; timber throughout to be of teak: Mangalore tiles to be used.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.;

Major W. H. HAYDON, R.E, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the guage of a railway? Mention the principal guages in use. Discuss briefly the advantages claimed for narrow and broad guages respectively. 12

2. Enumerate the circumstances which affect the resistance opposed by curves to the motion of a railway train. 6

3. What is the use of ballast? Of what may it be composed? How is it laid? Roughly speaking what quantity of ballast is required per foot run of a single line 4'-8½" guage? 12

4. A railroad may cross previously existing roads by level crossings, overbridges and underbridges. Describe each of these kinds of crossing, and mention the principal limiting dimensions of the two latter. 10

5. Give free hand sections with figured dimensions of a metre guage railway in embankment and cutting. 14

6. Give the weight per yard of rails in use on the principal Indian lines. What is a general rule for determining the weight of rail to be used? 8

7. What arrangements are made to obviate the ill effects of contraction and expansion and creeping of rails in a permanent way? 7

8. Give a free hand sketch of a single crossing 1 in 4. Letter it and give the technical names of the parts. 10

9. Give the ordinary weight of passenger and goods engines on different lines. 5

10. Calculate the available tractive force and gross resistance of an engine, tender and train from the following data :— 16

Weight of engine 22 tons.
Weight on driving wheels 20 tons.
Weight of train 60 tons.
Weight of tender 10 tons.
Velocity per hour 10 miles.
Incline 1 in 100.

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the Second B.A. Examination. See page clxxi.*]

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc ;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A ray is incident on a refracting sphere ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$); find the values of ϕ (1) if after one internal reflection it emerges parallel and reversed, (2) if after two internal reflections it emerges parallel and proceeding. 10

2. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2}{r}$ in case of a direct pencil of rays incident on a reflecting sphere. What do you mean by the principal focus and what is its distance from the centre of the sphere? 12

Shew that this distance is a mean proportional between its distance from the origin of a pencil and its distance from the geometrical focus of the pencil.

3. Deduce from the above formula $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2}{r}$ the 13

formula $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{2}{r}$ as referred to the centre.

Q is a luminous point on AB the diameter of a hollow sphere silvered at A and B; f and f' the foci of the pencils reflected at A and B; show

$$\text{the distance } ff' = \frac{\frac{4}{r}}{\frac{1}{\overline{OQ}^2} - \frac{4}{r^2}}$$

4. A pencil of rays is indirectly incident on a plane or spherical surface; find the distance and the diameter of the circle of least confusion. 10

5. Investigate what relation ϕ must bear to i, the angle of a prism, in order that the deviation of a ray passing through it may be a minimum. 12

Show that this minimum deviation is given by the equation

$$\cot \frac{D}{2} + \mu \operatorname{cosec} \frac{D}{2} = \cot \frac{I}{2}$$

6. Prove the property on which the construction of the sextant depends. 10

Both directly from this and by independent geometrical proof, find what must be the angle of inclination of two plane mirrors, that a ray parallel to one of them may after two internal reflections be parallel to the other

7. Show what is the least distance between an object and its real image by refraction through a lens. 13

A hemisphere of radius $\frac{1}{4}$ foot and refractive index $\frac{3}{2}$ is used as a lens, find the value of this distance.

8. Describe fully the construction and the principle of Galileo's telescope. 10

9. Find the angular radius of the primary rainbow. Show why, in the secondary rainbow, the order of the colours is reversed. 10

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;

JAMSHEDJI ARHESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define latitude and longitude, terrestrial and celestial. What are east and west limits? 7

What do you mean by the dip of the horizon? Show that it is equal to the angle subtended at the centre of the earth by the radius of the surface visible.

2. Show how to find the radius of the earth by observations of a star from different places. 9

3. Describe fully any experiment by means of which the diurnal motion of the earth may be proved. 8

4. Explain the apparent motion of the sun through the signs of the zodiac. 10

Find the highest and least meridian altitude of the sun in latitudes 60° and 20°.

5. Define equation of time: when is it additive and when substractive? What causes make it vanish? 12

The sun rose one morning at 8h. 7m. and set the same evening at 4h. 5m. What was the value of the equation of time?

6. Trace the effect of aberration on the apparent position of a star. Show clearly that the aberration curve is an ellipse. 10

7. "The present pole star will before long have lost its claim to that title." Explain this fully. 10

8. Explain the phenomenon called the "Harvest Moon." 12

The sidereal month being 27⅓ days, calcalate approximately the time at which the moon will rise to-morrow night if she rises to-night at 8 oclock mean solar time.

9. What are superior and inferior planets, and what differences are seen in their apparent motions? Account for them shortly. 12

Venus is a morning star and stationary. Will it begin to move forwards or backwards amongst the stars?

10. Determine the number of possible solar and lunar eclipses in a year. 10

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MINING.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the modes of occurrence of salt, gypsum and coal. 10

2. Name the chief localities where tin, copper and lead mines are worked, and briefly describe the methods employed in "dressing" the ores of these metals. 10

3. Discuss the question as to the probability of gold being found in the Western Ghâts. What minerals are sometimes liable to be mistaken for gold? 10

4. What limits the depth of a shaft lined with brick-work? 10

5. Give statistics to show the manner in which the cost of boring increases with the depth. 10

6. What should be the inclination of a mineral tramway for carrying down materials from above in order that the winding engine may be continually worked at the same pressure? 20

7. The "backs" of two lodes coming to grass make an angle of 30°. Their "underlays" are 18 and 12 inches in the fathom respectively. Draw on a scale of one inch to the foot their *line of intersection.* 20

8. Explain the terms :—prospecting shoad stones, winze, cross course, brattice, heading, curb, tubbing, gossan, gobbin. 10

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METALLURGY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the ores of iron and their metallurgical treatment prior to the manufacture of cast or pig iron. 12

2. Explain the chemical changes which take place in the manufacture of steel by the cementation process. 10

3 What is the composition of aluminium-bronze? How is it manufactured, and what are its chief uses? 10

4. Give the composition of phosphor-bronze, and describe its properties. 10

5. Describe the English and German methods of copper-smelting. 18

6. Describe in detail two methods for estimating the calorific power of fuels. What percentage of the heat evolved by combustion is lost in ordinary furnaces? 10

7. Describe the nature and properties of the materials ordinarily used for constructing furnaces. 10

8. Describe the more effectual processes employed for protecting metal works from decay. 10

9. Classify the metals according to their conductive powers for heat and electricity. How would you protect an iron-roofed building from lightning? 10

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;
W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the cause of (1) *cold shortness*, (2) *red shortness* in wrought iron? How are these defects corrected in the course of manufacture? 9

How are malleable cast iron castings produced? What change in the character of cast iron would result from pouring it into thick cast iron moulds?

2. Describe briefly some of the modes employed for protecting iron from corrosion. Boilers are protected by suspending inside them a block of zinc: explain this. 8

3. How many bolts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter are required for the cover of a cylinder 40 inches diameter, the boiler pressure being 60 lbs. and the stress per square inch on the section of the bolts is not to exceed 1,800 lbs? 8

What will be the strain on each bolt ?

4. In a factory the power developed by the engine has to be transmitted to the various machines. How is this usually effected ? Show by a sketch how the lengths of shafting would be connected together. 10

Of what use are *speed cones* and *loose pullies* with reference to the foregoing ?

5. Describe the general construction of a locomotive boiler. Why is the firebox made of copper ? 10

6. What is the Board of Trade Regulation regarding the size of the safety valve of a boiler ? 9

A safety valve 4¾ inches in diameter is loaded by a dead weight consisting of eight 56 lbs. and six 90 lbs. ; the weight of the spindle is 24 lbs. and the valve 12 lbs. Find the effective pressure per square inch on the valve.

7. How does the steam act in a (1) *single acting engine*, (2) *double acting engine*, (3) *high pressure engine*, and (4) *compound condensing engine ?* 16

What is the horse power of an engine the diameter of cylinder being 5 feet 10 inches, length of stroke 6 ft., number of revolutions 10 per minute and effective pressure of steam 30 lbs. per square inch ?

State by what means these data would be obtained.

8. What is the nature of the resistance a vessel encounters in moving through the water ? If a vessel steamed at the rate of 10 knots an hour, would she steam 20 knots with double the engine power ? If not, what rate would she develope ? 10

You are not to attempt to answer more than one part (*a*) *or* (*b*) *of each of the following two questions.*

9. (*a*) Explain the action of the governour and throttle valve in regulating the speed of an engine. 10

(*b*) Explain and illustrate Stephenson's link motion.

10. (*a*) In a pair of bevel wheels in gear with axes at right angles the driver has 24 and the follower 20 teeth 1½ inch pitch. Find the diameter of the wheels and the velocity ratio. 10

(*b*) A crab winch has a chain barrel 12 inches diameter fixed to a spur wheel with 64 teeth, which is driven by a pinion with 10 teeth. If the handles are 18 inches long, what weight can be lifted by four men, neglecting friction and supposing a man can exert a force equal to 15 pounds ?

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY.

Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B, L.R.C.S.I., L.M. ;

G. M. WOODROW, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a transverse section of a teak stem (Tectona grandis), and show in what it differs from the stem of a cocoa-nut tree (Cocos nucifera.) 20

2. What other characteristics usually accompany parallel and reticulate venation. 10

3. Define the terms Albumen, Centripetal, Diclinous, Duramen, Hilum. 10

4. Give the essential characters and properties of the Natural Orders Labiatæ and Verbenaceæ, and mention indigenous examples of each. 20

5. Explain the terms inferior and superior as applied to the ovary. 10

6. Describe the specimens placed before you. 30

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Describe the method of *reading* a barometer by means of a vernier scale, explaining how the vernier should be set. 12

What are the chief defects of the barometer ?

2. Explain the nature of the corrections applied to barometrical observations. Show how the barometer may be employed for the measurement of heights. 20

3 What are standard thermometers ? How are they constructed ? What verifications are necessary ? 12

4. Describe Stevenson's screen for the exposure of thermometers. 8

5. Write directions for the management of the wet and dry bulb hygrometer, and explain its theory. 8

6. Describe the methods usually adopted for the measurement of rainfall and evaporation, giving sketches of apparatus. 12

7. Describe the different forms of anemometer. 6

8. Give Howard's definitions of the different classes of cloud. 6

9. Give an illustration of Beaufort's notation and method of weather entry. 6

10. Explain the scientific reasons for the coolness of elevated regions. 10